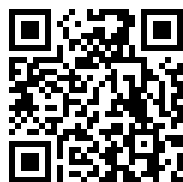
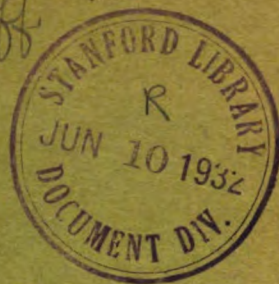

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No. 1568.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF

ST. HELENA
1931

(For Annual Report for 1929 see No. 1475 (Price 1s. 3d.)
and for 1930 see No. 1555 (Price 1s. 0d.))

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CHAPTER I.

Geography, Climate and History.

The Colony of St. Helena consists of the Island of St. Helena with the Island of Ascension as a Dependency.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, 47 square miles in area, the size of Jersey, lies in latitude 15° 55' South and longitude 5° 42' West. It is about 950 miles due south of the Equator, 4,000 miles from England, and 1,700 miles from Cape Town. The voyage from England occupies about a fortnight, and from Cape Town five days.

The Island is of volcanic origin. The latest account of its geology is a report by Professor Daly of Harvard University, who visited the

Island at the end of 1921. This report appears in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. 62, No. 2, March, 1927. Professor Daly is of the opinion that St. Helena dates from pre-Glacial time, and is probably pre-Pliocene.

The aspect of St. Helena from the sea is menacing. The Island rises abruptly in stark cliffs, 400 to 2,000 feet in height, pierced by deep narrow valleys. Behind these grim outworks, however, the ground advances through pleasant scenery recalling parts of England or Wales, to a serrated ridge stretched across the middle of the Island. There are three peaks with an altitude of approximately 2,700 feet on this ridge from which magnificent views are obtainable.

Situated in the heart of the South-East Trades, far from any land mass, and surrounded by the cool waters of the South Atlantic current, St. Helena possesses a mild and equable climate.

ASCENSION.

Ascension Island lies in latitude $7^{\circ} 53'$ South and longitude $14^{\circ} 18'$ West, about 700 miles north-west of St. Helena. It has an area of 34 square miles.

The Island is of volcanic origin, and, as in the case of St. Helena, the most recent account of its geology is a report by Professor Daly which appeared in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. 60, No. 1, June, 1925. Professor Daly observes that from the time of its discovery no sign of volcanic activity, not even a hot spring, has been reported though geologically the island is extremely young. He thinks it possible that the whole mass above sea-level has been erupted during post-Glacial time.

From the sea Ascension appears bleak and desolate. Green Mountain, however, 2,800 feet high, relieves with its vegetation the barren and depressing effect of the larger part of the island and affords pasture for about 600 sheep and cattle.

At the present time the Island is an important Cable Station, and its only inhabitants are English and St. Helenian employees of the Cable Company. They have admirably succeeded in importing into their surroundings a spirit of cheerfulness, and in addition to the usual forms of recreation that appeal to a community of Englishmen there is the possibility of big game fishing.

The St. Helena Development Company which has interests in the phosphate and mineral deposits on the Island has temporarily suspended local operations.

A note on the climate of St. Helena and Ascension will be found in the Report for 1929—Colonial Reports, No. 1,475. The same Report also contains a note on the history of the Islands.

CHAPTER II.

Government.

By an Act of William IV, dated the 28th of August, 1833, the Island of St. Helena, as from the 22nd of April, 1834, was transferred from the East India Company and became vested in the Crown.

Provision for the authority and appointment of Governor, for the establishment of a Council to assist the Governor, and for the making and promulgation of laws, was made by a Royal Order in Council dated the 12th day of October, 1835. This Order was revoked by an Order dated the 27th of July, 1863, and fresh provision was made.

The Executive Council as it exists at present was established by "The St. Helena Order in Council, 1929," revoking previous Orders. By Instructions issued on the 5th of June, 1929, it is provided that the Council shall consist of the Senior Military Officer in command of regular troops in the Island and of the person holding the substantive appointment of Government Secretary of the Island, as *ex-officio* members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed. Provision was also included for the appointment of Extraordinary members on special occasions.

At the present time there are three Unofficial members of Council.

Subject to the reservation of power for legislation by Parliament and by the Privy Council the Order of 1863 provides for the making of laws by the Governor. It is also laid down under "The Interpretation and General Law Ordinance, 1875," that "a copy of the draft of every Ordinance shall be affixed to a board in front of the Court House for the inspection of the Public for one month before the passing thereof: . . . provided always that in any case in which the Governor-in-Council thinks it urgently necessary to dispense with such public notification . . . he may do so."

The Island is not large enough to afford scope for any system of local Government as ordinarily understood. There are, however, to be described later, a Poor Relief Board elected by ratepayers, and a Board of Health, of which three of the members are elected by ratepayers, while the duty of sickness insurance is one that the St. Helenians have for many years taken upon and managed for themselves. The ratepayers, moreover, still maintain the custom of public meeting as it existed in connexion with Vestries under the East India Company. Under the Company's By-Laws a Vestry could be held whenever it may be deemed requisite to take the sense of the meeting on any subject connected with the interest of the inhabitants.

ASCENSION.

By Letters Patent dated the 12th of September, 1922, Ascension became a Dependency of St. Helena and it was provided that the Governor and Executive Council of St. Helena should have the same powers in relation to Ascension as they possess in relation to St. Helena.

CHAPTER III.**Population.**

At the time of its discovery in 1502 St. Helena was uninhabited, and so it remained until the East India Company, a century and a half later, assumed possession and introduced settlers from England.

The English environment which was created by the English colonists has persisted ever since. There existed no indigenous social system as an alternative and the language of the island has always been English.

Thus it is that the St. Helenians of to-day, varied as they are in descent, are in their ideas and sentiments essentially English, as English as a great deal of the Island scenery. They are generally of light build and of pleasing appearance; they have a well deserved reputation for civility and courtesy and for a law-abiding disposition.

On the night of the 26th of April the decennial census of the population was taken. The population had risen since the last census from 3,715 to 3,995, an increase of 280. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase of 307 in the population of the country districts.

Deaths during the year numbered 59, as against 40 in 1930, a death-rate of 14.77 per 1,000. During the past ten years the death-rate has averaged 13 per 1,000.

The births registered during the year were 123 as against 120 in 1930, a birth-rate of 30.8 per 1,000 population. The number of deaths of children under one year was 19, an infant mortality rate of 154.4 per 1,000 births. The average infant mortality rate for the past ten years is 113 per 1,000 births.

There was no emigration or immigration during the year except for the arrival and departure of a few visitors.

The population of Ascension at the end of the year numbered 159 of whom 107 were St. Helenians. There were no births or deaths recorded during the year.

CHAPTER IV.**Health.**

The Medical Establishment during the year consisted of a Colonial Surgeon, an Assistant Colonial Surgeon, a Surgeon Dentist, and at the Hospital two English Nurses and three St. Helena girls in training as Probationers.

The general health of the Island was good. Admissions to Hospital numbered 119, and there were ten major operations. There were mild outbreaks of measles, brought from South Africa, and of chicken-pox, and the usual recurrence of influenza of a mild type, which appears on the Island generally in February.

During the year the Hospital was vacated and handed over to the Public Works Department for repairs. Patients were transferred to the building known as the Military Hospital which for some years has been unoccupied.

The Board of Health, composed of three members elected by rate-payers and a Chairman and three members nominated by the Governor, met regularly during the year. The principal matters that came up for discussion were the town water-supply, the importation of second-hand clothing, the detention of intermediate mental cases, the inspection of school sanitary arrangements and of cowsheds.

Weekly lectures were given at the Hospital to the Probationers and also instruction in dispensing, and on the initiative of Dr. Cramer, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, a course of practical instruction in nursing was given to women in the country, which is likely to prove of value in the future.

An arrangement by which in maternity cases medicine and tablets were given free at the Hospital was taken advantage of by seventy women.

Dressing stations were established in the country at Hutt's Gate and Sandy Bay and were visited weekly.

The Poor House, under the management of a Poor Relief Board of five members elected by ratepayers and meeting every fortnight, was visited weekly by the Colonial Surgeon. The health of inmates, who number thirty, was fair.

A Lunatic Asylum is maintained under the direction and management of the Poor Relief Board, subject to the general control of the Governor. The number of inmates at the end of the year was six. It is visited weekly by the Colonial Surgeon. The health of the inmates during the year was good.

The sanitation of Jamestown was satisfactorily carried out at an expenditure of £176. The water-supply is good but at certain times in the year is apt to be restricted.

The drainage works established under "The Jamestown Drainage Ordinance, 1904" worked satisfactorily during the year.

Mr. W. Johnston, L.R.C.P., M.R.D.S., was appointed Dental Surgeon in the course of the year in succession to Mr. Murray transferred to Seychelles. He has found that in the case of the school children there is a good deal of work to be done, due probably to a deficiency of lime in the water-supply and to insufficient and wrong feeding.

CHAPTER V.

Housing.

Generally speaking housing conditions are not satisfactory, but the census returns record some slight improvement during the past ten years.

The returns show that there are 1,504 persons or 38 per cent. of the population living in not more than two rooms, and that nearly a third of that number live in one room. In 1921 the number of persons living in not more than two rooms was 1,502. On the other hand, it appears that there are 1,426 persons, or over 35 per cent. of the population, living in four rooms or more. In 1921 the number of such persons was 1,223. Taking the total figures at the last census there appear to be 4.7 persons to a "house" as against 5.3 in 1921.

A scheme for the restoration of some of the dilapidated Government buildings chiefly in Jamestown, and for a new Poor House and Asylum at a cost of £8,500 has been prepared, but owing to lack of funds cannot be proceeded with.

The scheme provided incidentally for accommodation of about fifty persons.

From the point of view of social welfare it may well be argued that new houses are a better investment in the country than in the town. There is more regular work in the country and in times of depression experience has shown that the country people fare better than those in the town. It is satisfactory to record therefore that in the five years 1925-1929 the number of houses built or restored in the country districts was thirty-five.

The only legislation dealing with over-crowding is a provision in "The Public Health Ordinance, 1899" which gives the Board of Health or any Justice of the Peace power to decide the number of persons who may live in any house or room, the minimum space allowed being three hundred cubic feet for each adult. The section is practically a dead letter but it provides the minimum accommodation required in new houses.

CHAPTER VI.

Production.

The welfare of St. Helena is bound up with the cultivation of the land. This was the opinion of Sir Daniel Morris in 1883. "I look entirely to the soil", he wrote, "for the elements to bring prosperity to St. Helena". Fifty years later Mr. Mason who came from South Africa to report on the Island's agriculture, came to the conclusion that St. Helena "was a country for the smallholder".

Fibre Production.—The only industry of importance at the present time is the cultivation of *Phormium tenax* (New Zealand flax) and the manufacture of fibre and tow from its leaves.

Flax first appears in the agricultural returns for 1873, when 100 acres were said to be given over to its cultivation. In the following year machinery was set up for the extraction of fibre from aloe and from *Phormium tenax*, and from 1875 to 1881 there were exports of fibre from both plants, the highest returns being 100 tons and 83 tons in 1879 and 1880 respectively. Prices then fell, and after 1881 the export ceased.

In June, 1906, a deputation consisting of Messrs. H. B. Morrice, H. J. Bovell, and H. W. Solomon interviewed the Secretary of State for the Colonies and urged the establishment of a Government flax mill in the Island. With the assistance of a grant-in-aid, flax planting was encouraged, an expert was obtained from New Zealand, and the Government mill was opened in 1907. In 1913 Solomon and Co. opened their first mill, followed three years later by Deason Brothers, and in 1923 W. A. Thorpe and Sons also began milling operations.

The area under the cultivation of *Phormium tenax* is estimated at approximately 2,000 acres. The cultivation is suitable for the smallholders and is taken up by them, but by far the greater proportion of the acreage is the property of the millowners themselves.

The Government Mill is now leased to Solomon and Company, and under the terms of their lease they are required to accept the leaves of the smallholders. At the present price obtaining for fibrous products the Government Mill is the only market the smallholders have for their leaves.

The fibre and tow is exported to England, but for some years Captain Mainwaring has been interested in the manufacture of rope and twine from the local fibre and a small export industry has arisen. Samples of the rope and twine recently submitted for examination to the Imperial Institute received encouraging reports. The development of this industry would be of the greatest benefit to the Island.

Horticulture.—In the past St. Helena was famous for its fruit, its coffee, and its vegetables. In the days of the East India Company the apples, mulberries, quinces, were said "to have come to perfection." Some St. Helena coffee shipped to England in 1845 fetched 1d. per lb. more than any other description, and a sample sent to the London Exhibition in 1851 obtained the first prize for quality. In more recent years consignments of potatoes were shipped to the Cape and a report on them in 1906 stated "there is no doubt the quality is excellent and they will command the best figure in the market." It was the opinion, moreover, of Sir Daniel Morris in 1883 that by that date if Mr. Chalmers, who had been sent from Kew in 1869, had not soon after been retrenched, the cultivation of tobacco would have become an established industry.

It is satisfactory to report in this connexion that since May the Union Castle Company have placed small but regular orders for the supply to their ships calling at St. Helena of vegetables, fruit, and eggs. The value of the commodities supplied from May to December was approximately £250.

In view of the prospects of developing the business with the Union Castle Company particular attention was given by the Horticultural Department to the cultivation of vegetables. The cultivation of flowers also received special attention and the gardens in the town and at Plantation House were made most attractive. Unfortunately the attempt at flower selling to the passengers from ships was not a success.

Samples of Island-grown coffee were submitted to the Imperial Institute for examination. It was reported under date 29th May (as published in the June Gazette) that the coffee should be saleable at about 50s. per cwt., Brazilian coffee at that date being quoted at 48s. to 53s. per cwt.

The bees have done well during the year and may now be regarded as established.

Arber Day was celebrated by the planting of trees at Half Tree Hollow, but unfortunately the fencing was not sufficiently secure against the raids by goats.

Farming.—Farming is carried on to a limited extent to supply local needs, and as a rule meat and vegetables are purchased by His Majesty's Ships when visiting St. Helena. According to the census returns there were 876 head of cattle and 2,326 sheep on the Island, a reduction since 1921 of 166 cattle and 655 sheep. The large landowners have found the fibre industry more profitable than farming and in any case there does not appear to be a market for more stock than the Island now carries.

According to census figures there were 1,433 goats on the Island, the same number as ten years ago. There are 252 pigs and 1,221 donkeys, an increase in ten years of 38 and 98 respectively. It would appear, therefore, that the small landowner has fared not unsuccessfully.

The census returns relating to land reveal the fact that 60 per cent. of the occupied land is in the possession of two owners, and that over 70 per cent. is in the possession of three owners. There has not necessarily been any engrossing of the land with sinister intent, but it is the fact that only two or three persons on the Island have capital or enterprise for acquiring land as it comes into the market. There has certainly been no difficulty in obtaining land for public needs.

As observed earlier in the Report, the country population has increased during the past ten years, and during that period Government has granted 120 leases of small plots of land.

Fisheries.—At one time an attempt was made to start a fish-curing industry in the Island, but the project failed. It is thought that supplies of fish are not more than sufficient for local needs.

Lace-making.—This industry was started in St. Helena in 1897 by Mrs. Jackson, a resident in the Island. She had been impressed with its possibility as an industry for women and girls from the success which had attended a similar enterprise in Madagascar. In 1907 the Imperial Treasury gave a grant to assist and develop the industry, and an Association was formed under the presidency of the Bishop with a committee of ladies to assist in the management. The Association dissolved the following year and the industry passed into Government control. A Government lace school was established and Miss Girdwood was appointed Manageress. She soon came to the opinion that the talent of the St. Helenian was strongly in favour of the needle rather than the pillow. Reports on the work of the school were encouraging and it was considered worth while to adopt old Italian patterns and to aim at production of a high quality. It was stated in 1914 that the laces were of excellent quality and workmanship, were chiefly of Florentine and old Italian designs, and that but for the outbreak of war the school would have shown a substantial profit. In 1916 Miss Girdwood was compelled on account of ill-health to resign her appointment; the school then closed and has not since been reopened. Messrs. Solomon and Company have opened a depot in town where the lace can now be purchased, but the St. Helena lace finds difficulty in competing with machine-made lace and with work of cheaper quality.

ASCENSION.

The only export from Ascension at the present time is that of turtles. The number of turtles captured during the year was 186. In former years the export of turtles was on a considerable scale, 750 being exported in 1834, 600 in 1850, and 650 in 1853.

At Green Mountain the Cable Company maintain a farm for local needs. At the end of the year the stock consisted of 21 cattle, 376 sheep, and some pigs.

CHAPTER VII.

Commerce.

The value of the Colony's external trade during the year amounted to £56,650.

For the past five years the returns have been as follows :—

	£
1927	83,952
1928	80,307
1929	85,976
1930	64,256
1931	56,650

The value of imports during the year amounted to £43,883, a decrease of £500 as compared with the previous year.

The distribution of imports for the past four years has been as follows :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	39,735	34,848	36,160	35,920
South Africa ...	7,595	8,051	5,101	5,218
Foreign Countries ...	1,700	4,506	3,150	2,745

Importations from South Africa and foreign countries were mainly food, drink, paraffin oil, petrol, and tobacco.

The value of exports amounted to £12,767 as compared with £19,845 in 1930. The value of specie exported was £828, as against none in 1930.

The distribution of exports during the past four years has been :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	29,321	36,175	18,699	12,205
South Africa ...	1,946	2,396	1,146	562

The chief articles of export are fibre and tow and rope and twine, the latter going to South Africa, the former to England and occasionally to South Africa.

For the past five years the statistics of these exports are :—

		<i>Fibre.</i>		<i>Tow.</i>		<i>Rope and Twine.</i>	
		<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£
1927	...	738	24,542	365	7,963	18	810
1928	...	770	22,515	380	6,933	26½	1,246
1929	...	889	26,759	505	9,191	51	2,051
1930	...	540	11,890	342	4,915	52	2,243
1931	...	644	10,975	296	3,693	23	300

The quantity of fibre, tow, etc., exported in 1930 was 934 tons, valued at £19,048; the quantity in 1931 was 963 tons, valued at £14,968. The decrease in the value of exports thus arises from the fall in price and not in quantity.

CHAPTER VIII.

Wages and Cost of Living.

Wages for skilled and semi-skilled workmen vary from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per day.

The Government minimum wage for adult unskilled labour is 2s. 6d. per day, amounting to 15s. for a week of forty-five hours, the half day on Saturday counting as a full day.

In the flax mills the average daily rate for men is 2s. for an eight or nine hour day. The wages paid to women are 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day.

In the rope works the wages for men average from 32s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per week, and for women from 10s. to 7s. 6d.

The number of persons employed in the flax mills is two hundred and forty-six and in the rope works twelve.

In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging for housemaids varies from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 30s. to £4 5s., and for male servants from 30s. to £4 15s.

The cost of living is moderate and varied little during the year. Good meat, including fowls, is obtainable at 1s. per lb., fish is cheap and good, eggs vary, according to season, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen; fresh butter is 2s. 6d. per lb., fresh milk and fresh vegetables are usually obtainable at reasonable prices; rice, which with fish forms the staple diet of the St. Helenian, is 2½d. per lb.

There are no duties on imported foodstuffs. On wines the duty is 4s. per gallon, and on spirits under proof 27s. 6d. per gallon. The duty on cigarettes is 3s. per lb. and on pipe tobacco 2s. per lb. There is a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on certain articles regarded as luxuries.

From time to time accommodation is available for visitors, and St. Helena has attractions as a place of residence for those who seek a genial climate and quietude. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably and in full enjoyment of all the Island has to offer on £35 to £40 a month. With a more limited range of activity two people could live within £250 to £300 a year.

CHAPTER IX.

Education and Welfare Institutions.

Education in the Colony is limited to primary education. There are three Government schools, one for boys and one for girls in Jamestown, and a mixed school in the country. Three schools are maintained by the Hussey Charity, established in 1865 on the bequest of Rebecca Hussey, one is maintained by the St. Helena Benevolent Society founded in 1814, and one is supported out of the St. Helena Diocesan Fund which is itself dependent upon voluntary contributions.

A Government grant of £100 is given to the Hussey Charity Schools, of £20 to the Benevolent Society School, and of £15 to the Diocesan Fund School. The Government expenditure on education during the year amounted to £840.

The number of children attending the Government schools is 309, and the number at the other schools is 429.

The education is sound in its elementary character and the schools are cheerful and the children bright. The handwriting generally is good, and the girls' needlework is often excellent.

As regards technical education for boys there are some opportunities for training apprentices in the Public Works and Horticultural Departments. For girls as soon as funds are available it is proposed to establish a Domestic Science School under

a trained teacher. At present there are three appointments for them in the Hospital as Probationers, and the training there will greatly help to qualify them as children's nurses. St. Helena girls when trained make good cooks and domestic servants, and opportunities for their employment and for the employment of youths offer in Ascension, South Africa, and occasionally in England.

There is no Government insurance against old age, unemployment, or sickness.

As regards old age pensions there are according to the recent census one hundred and two persons over seventy years of age. It would thus require about £1,300 per annum to provide old age pensions of 5s. a week.

Unemployment more or less severe has to be reckoned with from time to time. It was serious during the year owing to the collapse of the fibre market, but to some extent was mitigated by the grant for roads made by the Colonial Development Committee.

There is a Poor Relief Board, established under the Poor Relief Ordinance, 1914. Its members are elected annually by the rate-payers. The annual revenue of the Board is about £900 to £1,000, derived from a 5d. rate, and a Government contribution of £82.

In the case of sickness the St. Helenians themselves to a great extent have been accustomed to provide for sick pay and also for burial expenses by insurance in one or more of the Friendly Societies, which have been for many years a feature of the social economy of the Island.

There are four Friendly Societies for men with a recorded membership of 1,569, but as already stated several persons are members of more than one Society. The male population of the Island over fourteen years of age may be estimated at approximately 1,218.

The oldest of the Societies is the Mechanics' Society founded in 1838. The membership is 381 and the amount of the invested funds is £845. The weekly subscription is 6d., and the sick relief granted is 1s. 6d. per day, decreasing after six months. The burial allowance is £4 or £8 for a member and £3 or £6 for his wife, the higher rate being payable after twelve months' membership.

The St. Helena Poor Society was founded in 1847. It has a membership of 463, and its invested funds amount to £4,400. The monthly subscription is 6d. and it is provided that while the capital remains at £4,000 and upwards the sum of £170 may be expended in sick relief, but no member shall receive more than 5s. per month. The grant for burial expenses varies from £8 to £14 according to length of membership.

The Foresters were established in 1871. The membership is 400 and the invested funds amount to £1,650. The subscription is 3s. to 4s. a month. The sick benefit is 2s. per day decreasing according to the duration of the illness. The allowance for funeral expenses is £14 for a member and £7 for his wife.

The St. Helena Working Men's Christian Association was founded in 1875. Its membership is 325 and its invested funds amount to £530. The subscription is 6d. per week. The rate of sick relief is 1s. 6d. per day decreasing after six months. The burial allowance is £8 for a member and £4 for his wife or widow.

The Societies provide also for medical attendance and medicines. There is an entrance fee payable according to age.

For women there is the Church Provident Society established in 1878. The number of members is 356 and the funds amount to £580. There is no fixed allowance for sick relief, but while the capital remains at £300 grants of varying amounts are made.

The burial allowance is £4 and £3 for members of over or under twelve months standing. Provision is made for medical attendance and medicines.

For children there is the Children's Benefit Society which gives sick relief, and transfer to one of the Societies mentioned above when the age for joining them is reached. The membership is 265 and the amount of invested funds is £130.

CHAPTER X.

Communications and Transport.

There is regular communication once a month with England and South Africa by the Union Castle Intermediate Steamers. In addition there called at the Island during 1931 four of His Majesty's Ships, three American steamers running between New York and Cape Town, and one German sailing ship.

There are 60 miles of road maintained by the Public Works Department.

In July, 1930, the Colonial Development Fund gave a free grant of £6,350 for the improvement of the roads in the Island, and very satisfactory progress has been made in the re-surfacing of the roads. There were twenty-three private cars and nine lorries registered at the end of the year.

A loan of £1,000 was also made by the Colonial Development Committee for the reconditioning and extension of the telephone system. It was decided, however, to make use of only half this loan. A satisfactory service is now provided for the Island.

There is no wireless station in St. Helena but there is a cable station with communication to all parts of the world. There are a few private wireless reception sets from which good results appear to be obtained.

There is regular postal communication each month between the Colony and England and South Africa. Mails are also made up as other occasions present themselves.

CHAPTER XI.

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures.

The Government Savings Bank is the only banking institution in the Colony.

The total number of depositors on the 31st December, 1931, was 228, as compared with 238 on the same date in 1930. The total deposits during the year amounted to £6,252, an increase of £2,822 over the total of the previous year.

The amount due to depositors at the end of the year was £18,770, as against £17,135 on 31st December, 1930.

Stock to the value of £8,960 is held by the Government on behalf of the depositors.

By the St. Helena Coinage Order, 1925, all coins which under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all silver coins which under the Coinage Act, 1922, are legal tender in the Union of South Africa are legal tender in the Island of St. Helena.

By the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905, the weights and measures for the time being lawfully in use in the United Kingdom and no others are to be used in St. Helena.

CHAPTER XII.

Public Works.

Plantation House.—The reconstruction of Plantation House was completed at the beginning of the year, and after nearly three years' absence was occupied by the Governor in February.

Owing to the depredations of white ants, the house had to be abandoned and stripped to the bare walls. The roof, ceilings, floors, were all dangerous and had to be removed. During these operations twenty-four nests of white ants were discovered in the house.

The slate roof was replaced by a roof of Robertson's Protected Metal, and steel framing was substituted for timber framing. In the place of plaster, embossed steel was used for ceilings. Ant-resisting timber was employed for the floors and for the woodwork generally, American cypress and teak being imported for the purpose. A Ransome Woodworking Machine, driven by a 6 b.h.p. Ruston and Hornsby Engine, was of great assistance in preparing the timber.

Electric lighting was installed. The plant consists of a 6 b.h.p. Petter Engine, directly coupled to a 3 Kilowatt Dynamo of 100 to 140 volts.

A hot water installation supplies the bathrooms and two radiators in the drying room.

The reconstruction has been carried out by the local staff of the Public Works Department and is a very creditable achievement on the part of St. Helena craftsmen and workmen. It has trained a staff capable of undertaking any building operations reasonably likely to be needed in the future. It has kept skilled men in good employment during a period of depression. It has shewn that good work can be done in St. Helena and by St. Helenians, and the example should encourage a spirit of confidence and optimism in place of the attitude of negation usually manifested towards suggestions for new enterprises in this Colony.

Civil Hospital.—Extensive repairs to the Hospital were carried out during the year.

Steel ceilings were substituted for plaster ceilings. Most of the floors, staircases, and window frames were renewed in teak or cypress; the guttering and down piping were replaced; the interior and exterior received two coats of paint or distemper; the whole of the wiring for the electric light was renewed, and a steel conduit system installed.

The Castle and Printers Shop.—The roof of the Castle and Printers Shop was found to be in a dangerous condition and had to be replaced with ant-resisting timber and corrugated iron.

The Castle interior required a good deal of attention. The joisting, partitions, floors, and window frames had to be renewed in ant-resisting wood. In fact white ants had destroyed almost all the woodwork throughout this portion of the building. The quarters were divided into two large-sized bedrooms, a dressing room and bathroom.

In the caretaker's quarters the ceilings which were of canvas were renewed with flat steel sheets.

The reconstruction of Plantation House, the repairs to the Hospital, and to the Castle and the Printers Shop comprise the " Programme of Repairs to Public Buildings " for which the sum of approximately £9,484 was sanctioned. The work started on 10th May, 1928, and was practically completed at the end of the year with a saving on the estimate of £491. In addition there was a salvage of material, e.g., old lead, and slates, to the value of £223.

Water-Supply for St. Paul's District.—The sum of £295 was sanctioned for the improvement of the water-supply in St. Paul's District. By arrangement with Solomon and Company and W. A. Thorpe and Sons water is taken from " Hardings " and " Round Tower " Springs to a tank of 16,000 gallons storage capacity. The new supply serves existing houses in the district, and will also be available for cottages and smallholdings which it is hoped will be established in the future. The scheme is a successful one and as funds become available can be repeated in other parts of the Island.

With the aid of the assistance from the Colonial Development fund referred to in Chapter X work was also carried out by the Public Works Department on the road and telephone systems of the Island.

Current repairs and minor works and maintenance services were carried out during the year at an expenditure of £2,715, of which £888 was for the Admiralty and was on repayment.

CHAPTER XIII.

Justice and Police.

Subject to all local Ordinances and Orders in force, the law of the Colony is so much of the law of England for the time being as is suitable and appropriate as far as local circumstances permit.

By Royal Order in Council of the 13th February, 1839, the Supreme Court of St. Helena was established. The Governor acts as Chief Justice and is assisted by Assessors, who may be Members of Council or Justices of the Peace. By Ordinance 4 of 1927 the Court is empowered to hold Civil and Criminal Sessions at Ascension.

There were two criminal and three civil cases before the Supreme Court during the year under review.

Police Court cases are dealt with by the Police Magistrate or by Justices of the Peace.

The number of cases reported to the Police was 137. In 54 cases action was taken in the Police Court resulting in 20 convictions. Of these convictions seven were for offences against Ordinances relating to the social economy of the Island, four for offences against the person, four were for offences against property, and the others were for minor offences.

The Police force consists in St. Helena of a sergeant and five constables and in Ascension of two constables.

There is a small Debts Court established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1905. Its jurisdiction is over all requests for the recovery of sums not exceeding £25. The Judge of this Court is usually the Police Magistrate. There were no cases brought before this Court during the year.

Gaol.—The number of persons committed to prison during the year was eight, and five were placed on remand. The number in custody on 31st December, 1930, was 4.

CHAPTER XIV.

Legislation.

Three Ordinances were passed during the year. One raised the duty on spirits, and the other two were Appropriation Ordinances.

Five Orders in Council were made. Two were under the Motor Car Ordinance, 1928, one providing for the closing temporarily of a road and the other for quarterly licences. Two Orders were under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance providing for additions to the list of drugs the traffic in which is controlled. One Order made new regulations with regard to the Storage of Mineral Oil.

Two Proclamations were issued. The first was the usual Proclamation fixing the season for shooting game. Rabbits during the season are regarded as game in addition to pheasants and partridges.

The other Proclamation appointed the night of April the 26th as census night.

There is no factory legislation, nor legislation for compensation for accidents. Nor is there legislative provision for old age or sickness. In the case of sickness, as explained under Chapter IX provision is made by the various Friendly Societies.

CHAPTER XV.

Public Finance and Taxation.

The revenue for the year amounted to £12,480, showing a deficit of £4,088 as compared with the estimate. This deficit is accounted for by a shortfall amounting to £4,000 in the estimate of Royalties from the Development Company at Ascension. The Company has temporarily ceased operations in the Dependency and is concentrating on research in England.

In addition to the revenue, the Colony received a grant-in-aid of £7,000, and grants from the Development Committee of £5,650 for Roads (£600 of this grant, however, is for the first quarter's expenditure of 1932) £640 to improve the telephone system, and £50 for the investigation of the geological records of St. Helena.

The funds available, therefore, during the year amounted to £25,220.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £23,819. Included in this total is the sum of £171 being the cost of furniture purchased two years ago for renting to officials and now brought on charge. Excluding this charge there was a surplus amounting to £1,572 of funds available for the year as against expenditure.

The principal items of revenue were :—

	£
Customs	4,622
Taxes and Licences	741
Fines, Fees, etc.	1,208
Post Office	846
Agriculture, etc.	108
Rent of Government land	916
Investments	433
Ascension	3,514

Under Fines and Fees is included the sum of £888 re-imbursements for work carried out on behalf of the Admiralty. In 1927-29 the Post Office Revenue averaged £3,000 per annum due to the sale to stamps to dealers. Recently this demand has greatly diminished.

The principal items of expenditure are :—

	£
Pensions	920
Governor, etc.	1,102
Secretariat	1,100
Treasury and Customs	671
Savings Bank	421
Police	592
Medical and Sanitary	2,683
Education	840
Post Office	378
Agriculture and Forestry	1,188
Miscellaneous	903
Public Works Department	1,169
Public Works Recurrent	2,715
Extraordinary	3,181
Ascension	2,012
Development Committee Grants	3,713

Under Public Works Recurrent is included work for the Admiralty.

For the past five years the revenue, grants, and expenditure have been as follows :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid, etc.</i>	<i>Funds available.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1927	17,986	2,500	20,486	16,674
1928	15,549	—	15,549	19,671
1929	16,456	4,000	20,456	22,385
1930	12,570	6,000	18,570	25,819
1931	12,480	12,740	25,220	23,819

The Colony has no public debt.

As regards the assets and liabilities of the Colony there was on 31st December, 1931, a deficit of £2,982 in assets compared with liabilities as against a deficit of £4,982 at the end of 1930.

Customs and Taxes.

The chief source of Customs revenue are wharfage dues and duties.

Wharfage dues vary from 6d. on a small package to 12s. on a case measuring 60 cubic feet and upwards. The yield of these dues are approximately £1,430.

The duties on spirits are £1 9s. 6d. per gallon if over-proof and £1 7s. 6d. if under-proof; on beer the duty is 1s. per 12 reputed pints; on cigarettes it is 3s. per lb., on cigars 4s. per lb. and on other manufactured tobacco 2s. per lb. The yield from these duties is about £2,200.

There are also export duties on fibre and tow at the rate of 10s. and 5s. respectively, yielding about £400.

An *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. yielding £160 is placed on certain articles regarded as luxuries, such as silk, chocolates, sporting requisites, talking machines.

Shipping dues at the rate of 1s. per ton yield a revenue of about £250.

Taxes are on carriages and cars at the rate of 10s. per wheel; horses and dogs pay 10s., boats according to their capacity, up to £3 for a boat capable of carrying twenty passengers.

Licences under the Liquor (Licensing) Ordinance, 1907, are fifty pounds for a hotel or tavern licence in Jamestown, and twenty-five pounds for a licence in the country. A wholesale licence is twenty-five pounds and a temporary retail licence is ten shillings.

Water-rates vary from 2s. 6d. on a house whose rental value is under £10 to £2 when the rental value is £80 or over.

The yield from these licences and taxes is approximately £750.

There is no income tax and no excise tax, and the yield from stamp duties as prescribed under the Stamp Ordinance, 1922, is trivial.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

Lands.

Sir Daniel Morris estimated the area of St. Helena to be 28,000 acres, "Of this area probably 20,000 acres or more than two-thirds are composed of barren rocky wastes or clayey slopes totally unfit in their present condition for any agricultural operations." More recent estimates give the area of agricultural and pastoral lands as 10,000 acres.

The number of properties on the Government rent roll amount to about 420, representing approximately £1,000 in rents.

It is difficult owing to the paucity of transactions to arrive at the market value of land.

The only legislation dealing with land is "The Conveyancing and Registration Ordinance, 1893," which simplifies conveyancing and provides for registration.

General.

During the year an officer from the Colonial Audit Department visited the Colony to report on the system of accounting.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

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Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).

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(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see Nos. 1493 (Price 2s. od.)
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian Frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 91,139, and the Northern Provinces 281,939 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern Boundary, though the Bauchi plateau rises up to 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no lakes.

3. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what

remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

4. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, Richard Lander, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the kingdoms in the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

5. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

6. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

7. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

8. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigerian (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of

Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

9. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

10. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

11. The whole of the natives in the Northern Provinces are administered under the system of "Indirect Rule" whereby the actual functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs with the assistance and advice of the Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations under each of these chiefs and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (from fifty to seventy *per cent.*) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the Native Administrations in the more advanced areas: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials of the Central Government Departments. In this way the Native Administrations maintain such services as medical, motor transport, education, engineering and forestry, and in larger Emirates even such as survey, printing and water and electricity supply. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

12. The Emirs and Chiefs are responsible through the Administrative staff to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as natives are concerned and to secure this they administer through a chain of District and Village Headmen, assisted by Native Courts, Police and

Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The Revenue of each of the latter, derived as mentioned above, is shown each year in formal Estimates in which also appear allocations of Expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In areas which are not sufficiently advanced, owing to the short period of their effective occupation and the backward nature of their inhabitants, it will be many years before the full degree of Native Administration, of which the general plan is outlined above, will result from the gradual development of the local indigenous forms of government but the eventual attainment of this result is the ideal constantly kept in view.

13. The latest sign of progress generally has been the convening of annual Councils at Kaduna at which the leading chiefs have met to debate matters of common interest and have heard and expressed views on statements by representatives of Government Departments and European non-officials regarding proposals and aims of their departments or interests.

14. Kaduna, Zaria, Kano, Jos and Lokoja, which have a mixed African population brought together by reasons of trade or employment, are not under any Native Administration but are administered as Townships, each under a Station Magistrate who is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

15. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

16. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional

prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government.

17. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division.

18. The constitution of the Native Administrations of these areas has, with certain exceptions, not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult from the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule.

19. Attempts have been made to utilise in part the machinery of Native Courts already in existence, but these, being very largely alien institutions unsupported by native custom, have been found unsuitable as a foundation on which true Native Administrations can be built. Chieftainship in these areas may be said to be virtually non-existent and authority generally appears to have been vested in village and clan councils which consist variously of the heads of certain families, the members of certain age grades, the holders of certain titles, the priests of certain cults and men of outstanding personality. In some cases these councils are presided over by titular heads such as the descendant of the founder of the unit or the head of the senior age grade, while in others a man of exceptionally strong character is appointed to the post or dominates the assembly by sheer force of personality. Generally speaking he derives his authority from his council and seldom exercises any degree of autocratic power.

20. It is impossible at present to say what the ultimate constitution of these Native Administrations will be but, in the Warri Province, where investigations have been pursued further than elsewhere, it has been possible with the enthusiastic support of the people to embody the natural village, village area and clan councils in a new judicial and administrative system. These smaller units are being encouraged to federate with other units both for financial and administrative purposes, but meanwhile the political experience they are gaining will equip them for participation in the larger Native Administrations which may be expected to result from federation.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION.

21. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrian (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrian with but little negro admixture.

22. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the south the main tribes are the Yoruba, Ibo, Edo, Ibibio and Ijaw. In the North the largest single tribes are the Hausa, Beri-beri, Nupe, Munshi and Fulani; there are also a great many other smaller tribes and relics of tribes, some pagan but the majority Mahomedan. The latter generally employ the Hausa language which like Swahili in British East Africa is rapidly becoming the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

GENERAL.

23. The total estimated population of Nigeria in 1930. including Mandated Territory, is 20.7 millions, of whom 11.3 millions are in the Northern and 9.4 millions in the Southern Provinces⁽¹⁾. Of the total population 0.8 millions live in the Mandated Territory of the Cameroons.

24. The average density of population is fifty-five persons *per square mile*, varying from 19 *per square mile* in the Niger to 303 in the Onitsha Province. Details of population for each province are given in Table I attached.

25. Table II gives the percentage composition of the population by sex and adolescence, for the whole of Nigeria there being 1,113 adult females and 1,304 non-adults per 1,000 adult males.

26. The excess of adult females over adult males is much the same in the Northern as in the Southern Provinces, which is curious in view of their differing physiographic and economic conditions⁽²⁾.

(1) All figures of population, more particularly those of the Southern Provinces, are given with reservation as to accuracy.

(2) In India for example there is a marked excess of males in the dry or sub-humid conditions of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

27. The proportion of non-adults is consistently higher in the South than in the North, and if we exclude the Cameroons, the lowest percentage of non-adults in the South (Ondo 38.2) is greater than the greatest percentage in the North (Bornu 37.8).

28. This phenomenon, if the figures can be relied on, must be interpreted as a consequence of either higher rates of adult mortality in the Southern than in the Northern Territories or as evidence of the more rapid population growth in the Southern Provinces.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

29. The Registration of vital statistics is extremely sparse, and the only knowledge approaching accuracy of longevity, and of birth and death-rates in Nigeria, is provided by Lagos Urban area and the data which will be obtained from the Medical and Intensive Censuses of 1931. A number of Emirates in the North make returns of births and deaths but in most cases their accuracy is doubtful.

Some figures of crude birth and death-rates are given as follows:—

	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.
Katsina Division (1928) ...	46	23
Zaria City (1928) ...	38	39
Cameroons (1931) ...	46-61	40-55
Lagos (1911) ...	33	27
„ (1921) ...	28	23
„ (1930) ...	26	15

30. In comparing the mortality in Lagos with that elsewhere in Nigeria it must be remembered that the proportion of strangers and consequently of adults of central ages, is very large, the proportion of non-adults being only 674 per 1,000 adult males: a population of this type escapes a part of the heavy mortality due to infantile ages. A proper allowance for differences in age-composition of a population can be only made when the 1931 Intensive Census data have been analysed and a “standard” population calculated by which all death-rates can be adjusted.

LONGEVITY.

31. From the administrative point of view if the money spent in medical, sanitary and educational effort is well spent, the result should be reflected in the increased expectation of life.

This expectation has been found from the data of the 1931 Census of Lagos for Yoruba males with the following results:—

Age.	Mortality rate per 1,000 p.a.	'Complete' Expectation of life.
0	150	40.1 years.
20	7	39.4 „
40	14	25.6 „
60	32	13.4 „
80	152	4.4 „

The full life-table and the inferences to be drawn therefrom will be included in the Census Report for 1931 (Part I).

Exact details for longevity in other parts of Nigeria and for other tribes are at present wanting.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

32. Exact figures, except in Lagos, are rare. Some of the estimates obtained are as follows:—

Mamre, Cameroons	...	...	...	...	290 per 0/00.
Keakas, Kembong Cameroons	...	...	...	...	297 „ „
Ekwes, Nsanakang, etc., Cameroons	...	...	...	...	340 „ „
Kateli, Kajinga and Kalumo	...	...	...	...	258 „ „
Arogbo (Ondo)	...	...	...	...	230 „ „

For Lagos there has been a drop in the infantile death-rate during the past years, as indicated in the figures below, in which the percentages of still-births is also shown:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 0/00 live births.	Still-births % on total births.
1921	285	5.6
1923	264	5.0
1925	238	4.1
1927	175	3.2
1930	129	3.6

The data obtained by Dr. Jones in the Northern and those of Dr. Turner for the Southern Provinces will be available later in their respective Medical Census Reports.

MIGRATION.

33. The number of persons in Nigeria born extra-territorially is not known. Judging from the Lagos figures (1931) about 5/6ths of the Native Foreigners (that is, Africans of Non-Nigerian parentage) and practically all Non-Natives are immigrants. In addition, however, there must be a large immigrant population near the Northern Provinces border, who may have been born in French Territory though from stock indigenous to Nigeria. Details will be available from the 1931 Northern Provinces Census.

34. The following are the data as to Non-Natives and Native Foreigners found in Nigeria in 1921. The total of 23,415 persons is little more than 1/10th of one *per cent.* of the population of Nigeria.

NON-NATIVES.

	British.	Other Europeans.	Syrians.	Others.	Total.
Northern Provinces	1,051	72	26	19	1,168
Southern ..	2,440	322	117	68	2,947
Total ...	3,491	394	143	87	4,115

NATIVE FOREIGNERS (1921).

	Gold Coast.	Sierra Leone.	French Cameroons.	Dahomey.	Arabs.	Liberia (Kru)	French Sudan.	Others.	Total.
Northern Provinces	751	655	...	...	227	...	717	281	2,631
Southern Provinces	2,462	2,461	5,198	2,748	...	2,635	...	1,165	16,669
Total ...	3,213	3,116	5,198	2,748	227	2,635	717	1,446	19,300

35. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following Table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river.

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1928	4,024	3,015	11,003	11,787	} Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1929	4,508	3,095	10,687	11,247	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

36. The internal movement of the population is, however, very great, as is suggested, for example, by the large proportion of persons not born in the towns in which they are enumerated. Thus Lagos (1931) had 57.8 *per cent.* of foreign-born population while Kano out of a total population of 89,000 (1931) is reported to have a floating population of 13,670 or 15.4 *per cent.* To the latter figure a proportion of the so-called permanent population must be added to complete the number of immigrants.

TABLE I.
POPULATION OF NIGERIA, 1930.

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children (under 15).	Total.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Density per Sq. Mile.
NIGERIA (Colony and Protectorate with Mandated Territory) ...	6,047,873	6,731,066	7,884,866	20,663,805	372,674	55
NORTHERN PROVINCES ...	3,484,725	3,894,559	3,902,871	11,282,155	281,778	40
Adamawa ...	216,001	244,579	192,113	652,693	35,001	19
Bauchi ...	305,094	357,119	348,573	1,010,786	25,977	39
Benue ...	286,896	289,661	349,969	926,526	28,082	33
Bornu ...	314,785	410,489	386,962	1,112,236	45,900	24
Ilorin ...	142,057	177,201	192,632	511,890	18,085	28
Kabba ...	131,052	158,932	174,992	464,976	10,577	44
Kano ...	780,348	828,349	843,239	2,451,936	17,602	139
Niger ...	155,555	169,242	131,886	456,683	25,349	18
Plateau ...	194,218	179,977	166,166	540,361	10,977	49
Sokoto ...	529,316	620,143	674,890	1,824,349	39,940	46
Zaria ...	429,403	458,867	441,449	1,329,719	24,278	55
SOUTHERN PROVINCES ...	2,563,148	2,836,507	3,981,995	9,381,650	90,896	103
Abeokuta ...	125,083	164,430	192,747	482,260	4,266	113
Benin ...	241,953	148,175	202,998	493,126	8,627	87
Calabar ...	281,841	280,300	417,048	979,189	6,331	155
Cameroons ...	118,118	138,601	127,877	374,596	16,581	23
Colony ...	97,597	95,179	132,101	324,877	1,381	235
Ijebu ...	60,603	87,079	158,186	305,868	2,456	125
Ogoja ...	182,270	206,118	320,111	708,499	7,529	94
Ondo ...	134,361	151,268	176,879	462,508	8,211	56
Onitsha ...	427,415	460,774	605,756	1,493,945	4,937	303
Owerri ...	573,329	594,102	808,353	1,975,784	10,374	190
Oyo ...	299,218	370,736	666,675	1,336,630	14,216	94
Warri ...	121,360	149,745	173,263	444,368	5,987	74

TABLE II.

PERCENTAGE ADULTS AND NON-ADULTS FOR THE POPULATION
OF NIGERIA, 1930.

	Adult Males %	Adult Females %	Children (under 15) %
NIGERIA (Colony and Protectorate with Mandated Territory)	29.3	32.6	38.2
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30.9	34.5	34.6
Adamawa	33.1	37.5	29.4
Bauchi	30.2	35.3	34.5
Benue	31.0	31.3	37.8
Bornu	28.3	36.9	34.8
Ilorin	27.8	34.6	37.6
Kabba	28.2	34.2	37.6
Kano	31.8	33.8	34.4
Niger	34.1	37.1	28.9
Plateau	35.9	33.3	30.8
Sokoto	29.0	34.0	37.0
Zaria	32.3	34.5	33.2
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27.3	30.2	42.4
Abeokuta	25.9	31.1	40.0
Benin	28.8	30.0	41.2
Calabar	28.8	28.6	42.6
Cameroons	31.5	34.3	34.1
Colony	30.0	29.3	40.7
Ijebu	19.8	28.5	51.7
Ogoja	25.7	29.1	45.2
Ondo	29.1	32.7	38.2
Onitsha	28.6	30.8	40.5
Owerri	29.0	30.1	40.9
Oyo	22.4	27.7	49.9
Warri	27.3	33.7	39.0

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

MAIN DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

37. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 446,000 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1930, 26.25 *per cent.* fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	34.11%
Malaria	26.38%
Syphilis	11.74%
Dysentery	3.99%
Gonorrhœa	3.04%
Smallpox	1.16%
Influenza	0.96%
Tuberculosis	0.95%
Plague	0.01%
Other Diseases	17.66%

Of the 2,425 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1930 the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases	...	36.04%
Affections of Respiratory System	...	16.21%
Affections of Digestive System	...	11.22%
Affections of Nervous System	...	3.84%
Other Diseases	...	32.69%

38. No serious epidemics have occurred during 1931. Yellow fever has been occurring in mild epidemic form all through West Africa, mostly at stations far removed from the recognised endemic centres. In Nigeria two fatal cases occurred in Europeans in the Northern Provinces and five cases with three deaths in Europeans and nine non-fatal African cases were reported in the Southern Provinces. The work of the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation has shown by means of the protection test that the disease is widely spread amongst the African population.

39. Smallpox occurs in localised epidemics but is well controlled by vaccination of the population. Roughly 600,000 vaccinations are performed each year, mostly by a trained staff of African Vaccinators.

40. Plague incidence in Lagos has shown a steady decline and the disease seems to have disappeared from the mainland. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924 has been as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5

41. An epidemic of relapsing fever which entered the northern part of Nigeria from the French Sudan at the end of 1930 and beginning of 1931 was soon controlled by a campaign of treatment and institution of Serbian barrels for de-lousing in the towns and villages.

42. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100 *per cent.* of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1930 as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Malaria	1,334	1
Blackwater fever	17	4
<i>African and other non-Europeans.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Malaria	29,430	41
Blackwater fever	6	2

43. Sleeping sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces and in the Southern part of the Cameroons Province. Some 6,000 cases came under treatment during 1931.

44. Venereal Diseases are wide spread. During the past three years an average of 37,000 cases of yaws, 14,000 cases of syphilis and 11,000 of gonorrhœa have received treatment each

year. Venereal Diseases Clinics are held at all African Hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at Military and Police Barracks. A clinic for seamen has been opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during the year.

45. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the Tin Mines on the Bauchi Plateau, the Cocoa Plantations in the Cameroons and Camps upon Railway Constructions has not been high.

PROVISIONS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) Medical and Health Staff.

46. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 136 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist, and Research officers and eight African Medical Officers. There are sixty-one European Matrons and Nursing Sisters and 333 African nurses and midwives. The Health Service includes eighteen European Health Officers, thirty-four European and 123 African Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a comprehensive staff of Pharmacists, Dispensers and Laboratory Attendants.

47. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, is situated a training School for dispensers consisting of Physics, Chemistry and Pharmaceutical laboratories and a hostel for students. The premedical work of the Medical Assistants who are being trained is also carried out in these laboratories and in a Biological Laboratory, while teaching of Anatomy, Physiology and Histology is given at laboratories at the African Hospital in Lagos. Dispensers receive three years training, Medical Assistants five years training. Examinations are controlled by a Board of Medical Examiners.

48. At Zaria a similar school of dispensers was opened in 1930 for Mohammedan lads from the Northern Provinces who have received three years higher education at the Katsina Training College.

49. At Lagos there is a well equipped training centre for Sanitary Inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for lads in the Northern Provinces has also been established at Kano.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

50. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 137 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

		1928.	1929.	1930.
In-patients	...	1,553	1,470	1,412
Out-patients	...	8,629	8,181	7,917

51. There are fifty-two African Hospitals containing 2,630 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 360 beds of which 200 are now in use. The new hospitals at Abeokuta, Akure and Zaria have

been opened during the year; new hospitals which are being built by the Native Administrations at Owerri, Okigwi and Sokoto are nearing completion. Extensions are being made to the hospitals at Bauchi and Katsina and new hospitals are being built at Wukari (near Ibi), Birnin Kebbi and Pankshin, the two last being small hospital bases to serve a dispensary system.

The work performed at African hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from the past three years' reports:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
In-patients ...	29,173	32,068	37,517
Out-patients ...	354,191	391,008	399,260

52. A widely spread system of dispensaries which was commenced in 1930 has come into operation in 1931, forty-seven dispensaries having been opened in the Northern Provinces and eighty-three in the Southern Provinces. The Attendants who serve these were given one year's intensive training at twenty-six centres in the country in the use of a strictly standardised equipment of drugs and dressings, and the dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Medical staff.

53. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria who are carrying out some medical work. This mainly consists of dispensary treatment given by holders of Missionary Dispenser Permits, but there are also thirteen hospitals and seventeen fully qualified Missionary Doctors who do excellent work.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

54. Steady progress is being made in the improvement of Sanitary conditions in the larger African towns, working through the Native Administrations concerned. Pipe-borne water supplies are being put in, or preparatory investigations are being made, in many towns throughout the country. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation show the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This is being overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

55. *Research* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression but the Research Institute at Yaba, near Lagos provides good opportunity for bacteriological and pathological research and is also being adapted for the production of vaccine lymph upon a large scale. Research upon schistosomiasis has been commenced from assistance given by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. Much valuable work has been carried out by the dietetics pathologist, and by the team of research workers upon tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis who work in a well-equipped laboratory at Gadau in the Northern Provinces.

56. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of sleeping sickness have been vigorously pursued, and some 6,000 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic, combined with examination of the whole population of the area. This work

is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European Medical supervision.

57. *Maternity and Child Welfare work* is receiving an increased amount of attention. There are two Government Maternity Hospitals, at Lagos and Abeokuta, where African Midwives receive training. The African hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the Medical Missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) where a fine new maternity hospital was opened in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society. The difficult task of reaching the "Kubli" (purdah) women in Mohammedan towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. The start was slow but encouraging progress has been made in both these places during 1931.

58. *Child Welfare work* is also increasing in extent. Two Welfare Centres are being maintained in the Lagos area and are well attended; a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of African Health Visitors are engaged upon this work. Child Welfare work forms an increasing part of the duty of European Nursing Sisters at African Hospitals throughout the country and fifteen centres of this nature are functioning. During the year a marked increase in this work has occurred at Port Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu and Warri. The Child Welfare centre established by the Native Administration at Abeokuta continues to be most successful and a branch station has been opened at Ilaro.

59. *School Medical work* is carried out by Health Officer at Lagos and in the larger towns where an attempt is being made to examine completely each child at least three times during the school career.

60. *Treatment of Leprosy* is being developed upon the lines of the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province a Mission Society has established a Colony, with financial assistance from Government, where some 1,000 lepers are under treatment. A new colony, to accommodate 500 lepers, is being built in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and this will be maintained by the Native Administration. Several Colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations.

61. *Health Education* of the population is essential if progress is to be made. Highly successful "Health Weeks" were held at Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt during the year. These were well attended and much interest was shown in the cinema health films and in the demonstrations. An extension of this activity will be possible owing to a grant from the Colonial Development Fund towards the purchase of apparatus for the production of local health films. Health subjects formed an important item in the meeting of the Advisory Council of Residents and Emirs which was held at Kaduna during 1931 when discussion took place upon such subjects as inspection of compounds in Mohammedan towns, formation of maternity centres, training of Native Administration Sanitary Inspectors and methods of treatment and prevention of sleeping sickness.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

62. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north are the flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a high standard of design, and pillars, arches and domes are brought into use, all made of reinforced mud. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. The nomad Fulani live in "bee hive" huts entirely made of grass put over a rough framework of guinea-corn stalks.

63. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman has a separate hut, though in many places the people prefer communal sleeping. Children sleep with their parents. The houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. The ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of the simplest nature not less than £15.

64. Corn is stored in the compounds, as a rule in granaries and bins of mud, which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. There is little furniture beyond small wooded stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment.

65. The sanitary condition leaves much to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction, and in the more advanced places by organised inspection, to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages, which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Observances". The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition.

66. Labourers for the most part live in their own houses, except where they are working at a distance. Their employment is usually of a temporary nature and in the dry season and then they live in rough grass houses: where large bodies of labour come together—such as for railway work—their camps are adequately supervised by the Sanitary authorities. Labour lines are not now provided by the Government for its employees, but the mining Companies build and maintain labour camps of round mud houses for theirs.

67. The African Clerical staff live, in the larger stations, in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, and in the small stations in mud houses which are supplied rent free. The Government Police and Troops occupy "lines", built by Government, of mud houses or rows of single rooms under a common roof. The Government supplied free to the European staff houses which vary greatly in quality and designs.

68. There has been little attention to architecture until recently, when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department has been strengthened and an endeavour has been made to design in harmony with local conditions and native styles of building.

69. In the Southern as in the Northern Provinces the bulk of the population is agricultural and people live in houses of their own construction. In the West the typical style is the rectangular Yoruba house roofed with palm mats or grass according to the locality, more opulent owners indulging in roofs of corrugated iron. The tendency is to live together in large and crowded towns with outlying compounds and small villages on the farming land around, where the greater part of the poorer farming people live and work, only occasionally visiting the towns when they lodge in the houses of their wealthier relations. In the East houses are rectangular and roofed with palm mats but on the Northern borders these give way to round grass thatched huts. The tendency in these provinces is to live together in a number of small compounds grouped together into very large but scattered villages. Only occasionally does the density of the population compel people to live together in compact settlements so as to leave as much land for farming purposes as possible.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning population of the Southern Provinces varies very considerably in accordance with environment, but so much progress has been made during recent years that it may be said that generally the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the larger centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs, or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote places the local architecture is retained, but the old type native house is frequently improved by the addition of carpentered doors and windows. A large number of labourers however find accommodation in houses of purely native construction. Such housing, although perhaps inadequate in the eyes of the European, is entirely sufficient for the needs of the occupiers. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction.

71. The Public Health Ordinance, Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria is applied to certain areas, mostly Townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures. Elsewhere if large numbers of labourers are employed, the area is declared a "Labour Health Area" under

Ordinance No. 1 of 1929, The Labour Ordinance. The Regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection.

72. In Lagos conditions are exceptional; it is at present in transition from a town on the native African to one on the European plan. The native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwellings of the descendants of the head of the compound. In courses of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

73. The rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior. These, in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered and the increase of the chief's prestige, were given land inside the compounds on which they built their bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land. As a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent, the huts erected by the immigrants being regarded as compound property. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type.

74. At the same time the repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

75. With the formation of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws, further deterioration was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty *per cent.* of the total area of the property.

76. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow.

77. The Town Planning Scheme and the development of properly planned suburbs on the mainland should greatly expedite the work of slum clearance, but the clan tradition still survives as a rooted objection on the part of the African to setting up a new home away from his relatives. This parochial habit is a great obstacle to progress. It must also be recognised however that lack of cheap transport facilities has militated against settlement in the suburbs but this difficulty is now being overcome by private enterprise.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

78. The mining industry, as far as tin is concerned, is practically concentrated on and round the central Plateau, in the Provinces of Plateau, Zaria, Kano, and Bauchi. Mining for gold and silver lead is on a smaller scale. There has been a great increase in recent years in the installation of mining machinery but in normal times over 30,000 labourers were in fairly constant employ. These labourers were for the most part on weekly wages and housed in camps maintained by the Companies. Their recruitment was entirely voluntary and informal inasmuch as no documentary agreements were entered into. There has never been any trouble over labour conditions.

79. The position of the tin industry is still one of anxiety owing to the accumulation of surplus stocks of the metal during previous years and the general depression in trade. The price of the metal which stood at £115 in January fluctuated until it reached the low price of £100 per ton in June and since that date it has slowly recovered until it reached £138 in December. This improvement, however, should be viewed in conjunction with the removal of the gold standard and the subsequent depreciation of the pound sterling.

80. A scheme based on Government control of production and export, in agreement with other tin producing countries, was introduced in March. The tin ore won during the year amounted to 9,600 tons approximately.

81. The revived interest in gold, reported last year, continues. Mining is still chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of Minna, but areas have also been applied for in Sokoto, Kano and Zaria Provinces. The output for the year is about 700 ounces.

82. The mining of silver lead in Adamawa Province has increased, the output of this ore amounted to 1,850 tons approximately.

83. Geological investigations have been continued in the Minna-Birnin Gwari belt and have resulted in the location of auriferous conglomerates and terraces along some of the rivers. It yet remains to be proved if their gold contents are sufficiently high to make them economical propositions.

84. During 1931 the activities of the Geological Survey Department have been directed mainly to the investigation of water supply problems and the carrying out of well sinking projects. Prior to this year well sinking operations were confined to Sokoto Province but they have now been extended to Bornu and Hadejia Emirates. In Sokoto Province attention has been centred on putting in wells along the main motor road to Zaria and in the areas adjacent to it, to providing a water supply for the town of Denge and to the development of the experimental well in Sokoto town. This well was 160 feet in depth and four feet in diameter but in order to test the possibility of obtaining a plentiful supply of water the diameter has been increased to nine feet six inches.

Pumping tests carried out over a period of some weeks have proved the yield of the new well to be 28,000 gallons per day. The total number of producing wells in this area now reaches seventy-five.

85. Engineers and Foremen were appointed to Bornu and Hadejia early in the year and very satisfactory progress has been made in these areas. The number of wells sunk to water in these Emirates are thirty and twenty-nine respectively. A very important result of work in the Nguru district of Bornu Emirate has been the recognition of a definite belt underlain by subartesian water into which a number of shafts have been sunk. An essential feature of the work of well sinking is the training of native staff and already some success has been achieved in that direction. A few headmen are now able to sink and line a well in good ground

86. In the Southern provinces good work has been done in the Nsukka Division of the Onitsha Province by well diggers who were brought from Kano in 1930. The wells are much appreciated by the people.

COLLIERY.

87. Mining is carried on at the Udi Coalfield situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are Government owned and worked by the Railway, are capable of producing 1,400 tons of coal per day. During 1931 the estimated output is placed at 275,000 tons. The coal may be classified as sub-bituminous, having a slaty cleavage. It ignites readily and burns with a bright steady flame. The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, Tin Mines and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor at the rate of 400 tons per hour.

AGRICULTURE.

88. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. Only of those few products that are mainly exported, is it possible to make a guess at the gross average annual production. Of those crops, the average annual export is of course known, and it is usually possible by some means to form some rough guess at the ratio between average annual export and average annual internal consumption. About other crops it is not possible to present any statistics whatever.

89. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics, the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season and considerable diurnal and seasonal variations in temperature. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; for the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year.

90. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria, experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not the staple food-stuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate

regions of the world; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where the conditions of soil and climate favour the production of one or more of these crops, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the people have to rely on imported, or at least purchased, food. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

91. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria is in part correctly to be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than a large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might be the more theoretically profitable. There is also another factor which tends to limit the production of export crops by small holders in the tropics, especially when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria. This limitation arises from the fact that most of the tropical export products need rather elaborate treatment after harvesting or very highly organised marketing, such as it is difficult or impossible for peasants to provide.

92. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. Especially does the native farmer favour permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years; though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the fact that the ownership of the land is vested in the local community as a whole, and by the confusion which exists about the extent and the permanence of the rights which the individual has to the use of his share of the land owned by his community. That this is a temporary difficulty rather than a permanent obstacle to progress is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although cocoa planting has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, it has yet proceeded very steadily in most of the parts of Nigeria that are really well suited to this crop.

93. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. It is often said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria, though actually many of the trees have been deliberately planted. But except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. The fruits occur in large, very dense bunches at the top of the tree, and each bunch contains a very large number of separate fruits. Each fruit is somewhat like a hard, brightly coloured plum. The oil is extracted from the outer "pulp". Inside the pulp is a very hard shelled nut, within which again is the kernel. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work, but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is

commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that they probably amount to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

94. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two *per cent.* of water or dirt.

95. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms which are properly spaced in a plantation, and kept free from bushy undergrowth, will begin to bear at four years old, and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder, so the process is much less laborious than harvesting from old trees. Moreover it has been shown in many experiments that the yield of plantation trees, whether reckoned per tree or per acre, is two or even three times as great as from wild trees, which have to compete with "bush". The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, and the farmer has not been at all slow to appreciate it. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, the communal system of land ownership constitutes a considerable handicap to the enterprising farmer who wishes to establish a small plantation of palms. Yet numbers of small plantations have been established here and there about the country during the last four years, and there is no doubt that this is the beginning of a movement which will proceed with growing speed.

96. The native processes by which the oil is extracted, though ingenious, are comparatively inefficient, for only some fifty-five *per cent.* to sixty-five *per cent.* of the total oil in the fruit is recovered. Experiments by the Agricultural Department have shown that this efficiency can be considerably increased by the use of a simple mechanical press. Again, the native is not slow to appreciate the improvement when it is demonstrated to him. But the price of the press was originally about £25 when it was first introduced, and this high price prevented their being taken up, except by a few people. Gradually cheaper models have been evolved and have become correspondingly more attractive. A much cheaper model is now being placed on the market and will probably gradually be adopted. Through the establishment of small plantations by the farmers, and the gradual adoption of the press for extracting oil, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the production of oil in the future.

97. *Palm Kernels*.—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a “spare time occupation”. It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means as slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. The kernels are hardly consumed locally at all so that the annual export, some 250,000 tons, represents practically the gross annual production. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four *per cent.* of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

98. *Cocoa*.—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in “plantations”. Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu is suitable for cocoa plantations, and there are some portions of several other provinces which are suitable for this crop. A cocoa plantation needs to be thoroughly weeded and to receive a certain amount of cultivation during the first four or five years. Thereafter the cocoa crop entails the expenditure of remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees, so that the return from the food crops largely compensates for the labour expended.

Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures of plant sanitation to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the “Black Pod disease”. This disease does not damage the tree itself and at present the yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. As in the case of oil palms, so also in that of cocoa, the communal land system has constituted a brake, rather than a bar, to planting, and new plantations are still slowly but steadily increasing in number. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

EXPORTS (IN TONS) BY SEASONS FROM NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS
UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

			Average monthly price per ton (Lagos).	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
			£ s. d.		
1922-23	...	...	23 12 11	32,600	2,000
1929-30 (Max. year).			29 16 3½	51,700	2,800
1930-31	...	...	18 11 7	48,700	2,900

99. *Groundnuts*.—The groundnut (or “peanut” or “monkey-nut”) constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated provinces of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while the producing area is several hundred miles from the coast. Thus at times when all produce prices are low, there is very little left for the buyers and producers of groundnuts, after the cost of sea-freight and railway freight has been deducted; and in the last two seasons, the Railway has been forced to carry groundnuts at an unprofitable rate, since otherwise no price at all could have been paid to the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons (the Calendar year is not very suitable for groundnut statistics).

GROUNDNUTS.

			Tons exported Octo- ber 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st— March 31st.	Per ton.
				£ s. d.	
1923-24	...	...	60,000	12 5 0	
1929-30 (Max. year)			147,000	8 18 0	
1930-31	...	...	145,000*	4 17 0	

* October 1930 to end July 1931 only.

Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported. There is no means of estimating the local consumption directly, nor is there even any indirect means of forming any useful guess at its volume. It is probable that local consumption constitutes a comparatively small proportion of gross production, so that the amounts exported recently, at least in the years when the export has been high, have probably been not very much less than the total production.

100. *Cotton*.—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria, especially in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a much smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other

provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria, while groundnuts are essentially the export crop on sandy soils, cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the rainfall, although it depends more on a favourable distribution than upon the gross annual fall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929-30 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930-31, while the heavy food harvest of 1930-31 will probably cause more cotton to be planted again in 1931-32. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts, an unknown quantity of American cotton is consumed locally in the hand spinning and weaving industry, and there is also a considerable quantity that is exported by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation. So far as can be judged, the amount accounted for in these ways is insignificant, as compared to the amount exported to Europe, when the export price is high; but both the amount stored for internal consumption and that exported by land rise to a considerable figure, possibly equal to the volume of the export, in years when the price offered for purchase for export to Europe is very low.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS BY SEASONS AND PRICES PAID TO GROWERS.

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett.)	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1924-25	28,000	3d.
1925-26	37,000	2½d.
1929-30 (Max. year).	34,500	1.6d.-1.2d.
1930-31	14,000	0.8d.-0.5d.

101. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth, so that the increasing wealth of the people in recent years has been spent rather on imported than on local cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market;

so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that the farmer thinks it not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until about the year 1926 when an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only much superior to the ordinary native cotton in commercial quality, but also actually superior in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The proportion of the crop which is sold or stored for local consumption varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the average annual local consumption, but it is possibly about equal to the average annual export of some 8,000 to 10,000 bales.

**COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA BY SEASONS AND PRICES
PAID TO GROWERS.**

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1927-28 ...	4,500	1½d.-2d.	68	2½d.-3d.
1928-29 ...	6,500	1½d.-1¾d.	900	2½d.-2¾d.
1929-30 ...	3,500	1½d.-1¾d.	6,000	1½d.-1¾d.
1930-31 ...	300	1½d.-1¾d.	4,000	1½d.-1¾d.

102. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable; for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces.

103. The harvests of *food crops* in southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others; but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared to those which occur in most parts of the world. In northern Nigeria also the annual crops are generally reliable; but very occasionally a shortage of rain causes a complete failure of many fields.

104. Recently also, northern Nigeria has been subject to a plague of locusts. In 1930, the damage done by locusts was considerable, although an active campaign of destruction of the locust hoppers was organised by the Agricultural Department, assisted by many officers seconded from other departments. This campaign, conducted chiefly by driving the swarms into trenches

or pits, was not sufficiently effective to prevent an increase of the locusts; and the number in the country was undoubtedly greater at the beginning of the rains in 1931 than it had been at the corresponding time in 1930. In 1931, the campaign was carried out almost entirely by the method of poisoning the bands of locust hoppers by putting down "bait" treated with arsenic. The campaign was carried out by the administrative officers, except for the assistance of one Agricultural officer in each province. No less than 100 tons of arsenic were imported, and a large part of it was actually used in making thousands of tons of bait at some eighty to ninety centres. It is difficult to ascertain the total area of hoppers destroyed, but there is evidence that it amounted to at least some 40,000 acres, and may have been much more. The campaign was so successful that practically no damage whatever has been done to crops by locusts this year, and at the moment of writing (November, 1931) the number of locusts in the country seems, from all reports, to be very much less than it was a year ago or even two years ago. The season has been a favourable one for crops in northern Nigeria, and in consequence the price of food, about which much anxiety has been felt there during the last twelve months, is now at as low a figure as it has been for many years. It is only the low price obtained for the commodities which Nigeria exports that has prevented this year from being a very prosperous one for the Nigerian farmer, whether in northern or southern Nigeria.

105. *Export of fruit.*—An attempt is being made to foster the export trade in fruit. The Agricultural Department have given much assistance to the Agege Planters' Union and there is a distinct hope that the export of pine-apples, and at a later date other fruit, may be developed.

FORESTRY.

106. The European demand for mahogany and other high grade West African timbers which could last year be described as fair has fallen away to a very low point during the year. Of eighty-eight timber areas held under licence only nineteen were being worked in the latter part of the year and in some of these operations were almost at a standstill. The depreciation of sterling in the last two months of the year combined, with small stocks, to bring about an increase in value of these timbers and satisfactory prices were realised in Liverpool for logs on the spot. If these conditions continue export of timber may be expected to show an improvement in the new year.

107. A local timber, *cistanthera papparifera*, which according to tests made at the Forest Products Laboratory in England is the equal of hickory, is being subjected to practical test locally in tool handles.

108. In connection with the work of a Committee on Workshops and Foundries a survey of the timbers available in Nigeria as substitutes for the various classes of imported timbers has been carried out and recommendations made for the use of several in the workshops of the Public Works Department, Railway and Marine.

109. Specimens of Wurobagani (*urena lobata*) fibre from Sokoto sent to the Imperial Institute were reported as being the equal of "first mark" Calcutta jute, and a further supply was asked for for further examination by English firms interested.

110. Experimental afforestation of the difficult grass lands of the Plateau was begun and preparatory ploughing with English ploughs drawn by Nigerian cattle has enabled a promising beginning to be made; but further progress here also must await better times.

LIVESTOCK.

111. For some years past now the principal veterinary activities have been directed towards the control of cattle epizootics, and it has been found that the only practical method of control is by immunisation of healthy cattle on a large scale. For this purpose camps have been established at convenient centres in all the principal cattle raising provinces where work is continued throughout the whole year.

112. During 1931 over 290,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest, 405,000 against blackquarter, 55,000 against pleuro-pneumonia and in addition approximately 36,000 doses were given to cattle for the curative treatment for trypanosomiasis. The effect of this work is shown in the noticeable decrease in the number of outbreaks of these diseases which have occurred during the year. Native cattle owners are appreciative of the practical advantages and economic benefits of this work and are anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities of having their cattle treated. The serum and vaccines used in these inoculations (to the amount of nearly one million doses in 1931) were manufactured at the Veterinary Laboratory at Vom.

112. The Animal Census for 1930 showed that the Northern Provinces contained over 3,000,000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep, 5,150,000 goats, 200,000 horses, 550,000 donkeys, 2,500 camels and 49,000 swine.

The maintenance of large numbers of livestock is of importance to the life and economic well-being of the whole native population of the country. Over 150,000 cattle are slaughtered annually in the Northern Provinces for consumption locally and in addition some 175,000 head are either trekked or railed to the Southern Provinces for consumption there or for export to the Gold Coast. There is an annual tax on cattle at two shillings per head which brings in a revenue, shared with the Native Administrations, of about £300,000 per annum.

113. *Hides and Skins.*—Another important work which is engaging the time and attention of the field staff of the Veterinary Department is the improvement of the hides and skins intended for export.

114. It is now fully realised by all concerned that much economic loss is caused by the bad flaying and drying of hides and skins. A scheme has been brought into operation in Kano and some other provinces to improve the quality of these animal products. Already a marked improvement has been noticed in the trade reports received from exporting firms and the tanners in England and has been confirmed by the increased price now paid in Nigeria for Government marked hides and skins. As more staff becomes available the work will be extended to the other provinces.

FISHERIES.

115. Though there is no export trade in fish a considerable trade in dried fish exists between the fishing peoples on the coast and on the estuary of the Cross River and the densely populated regions in the interior of the Southern Provinces. The fish are impaled on sticks of varying length and smoke dried, and despite their higher price compete favourably in the local markets with "stockfish" imported from Europe.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

116. The total value of trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows:—

		£
Import	...	6,589,202
Export	...	10,609,347
Total	...	<u>£17,198,549</u>

a decrease of £10,675,803 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows a decrease of £6,110,835 and that of exports a decrease of £4,564,968. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £189,217 as compared with £272,092 and a decrease of £82,875 on the previous year.

117. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £5,715,783 a decrease of over forty-eight *per cent.* compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £8,728,475 showed a decrease of over thirty-five *per cent.* compared with the previous year.

118. The United Kingdom accounted for 56.6 *per cent.* of the total trade compared with 52.9 *per cent.* in the previous year showing an increase of 3.5 *per cent.*; imports at 70.4 *per cent.* showing an increase of 3.5 *per cent.*; and exports at forty-eight *per cent.* showing an increase of 6.4 *per cent.* The United States of America with 8.9 *per cent.* of the trade showed a decrease of 2.6 *per cent.*, and Germany with 15.8 *per cent.* a decrease of 3.1 *per cent.* With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no appreciable trade with any part of the British Empire.

119. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.		1930.	1931.	Increase+ Decrease—
United Kingdom	...	3,738,816	2,296,651	—1,443,165
Holland	...	6,827	2,222	— 4,605
Germany	...	2,391	3,574	+ 1,183
Other Countries	...	4,982	98,892	+ 93,910
Total	...	<u>3,754,016</u>	<u>2,401,339</u>	<u>—1,352,677</u>
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.				
United Kingdom	...	1,307,298	651,874	— 655,424
U. S. America	...	4,105,430	1,696,110	—2,409,320
Other Countries	...	118,041	7,594	— 110,447
Total	...	<u>5,530,769</u>	<u>2,355,578</u>	<u>—3,175,191</u>

Gin, Imperial Gallons.		1930.	1931.	Increase + Decrease —
United Kingdom ...	...	39,780	23,721	— 16,059
Holland ...	...	273,035	80,226	— 192,809
Germany ...	...	37,854	22,862	— 14,992
Other Countries ...	...	227	685	+ 458
Total ...	...	<u>350,896</u>	<u>127,494</u>	<u>— 223,402</u>
Salt, Cwts.				
United Kingdom ...	...	1,133,232	918,934	— 214,298
Germany ...	...	30,822	44,315	+ 13,493
Other Countries ...	...	4,536	5,808	+ 1,272
Total ...	...	<u>1,168,590</u>	<u>969,057</u>	<u>— 199,533</u>
Motor Spirits Imperial Gallons.				
United Kingdom ...	...	15,616	13,971	— 1,645
U. S. America ...	...	6,592,345	3,869,286	— 2,723,059
Germany ...	...	5,389	9,591	+ 4,202
Other Countries ...	...	41,255	43,622	+ 2,367
Total ...	...	<u>6,654,605</u>	<u>3,936,470</u>	<u>— 2,718,135</u>
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.		£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	2,642,333	1,335,158	— 1,307,175
Italy ...	...	94,512	48,079	— 46,433
Germany ...	...	148,874	55,718	— 93,156
Holland ...	...	58,647	46,834	— 11,813
France ...	...	24,639	27,486	+ 2,847
Other Countries ...	...	39,022	34,790	— 4,232
Total ...	...	<u>£3,008,027</u>	<u>£1,548,065</u>	<u>— £1,459,962</u>
Kola Nuts, Value.		£	£	£
Gold Coast ...	...	154,266	37,524	— 116,742
Sierra Leone ...	...	67,889	39,300	— 28,589
Other Countries ...	...	2,545	1,436	— 1,109
Total ...	...	<u>£224,700</u>	<u>£78,260</u>	<u>— £146,440</u>
Kerosene, Imperial Gallons.				
U. S. America ...	...	4,630,973	3,152,073	— 1,478,900
United Kingdom ...	...	10,690	12,997	+ 2,307
Other Countries ...	...	24,933	21,913	— 3,020
Total ...	...	<u>4,666,596</u>	<u>3,186,983</u>	<u>— 1,479,613</u>

120. The percentage of trade from various countries and also the percentage exported shows little tendency to alteration. It may be presumed therefore that no new markets have been opened up during the year and that the direction of trade is towards the same countries as in previous years.

121. Nigeria's list of exports is a very limited one and no difficulty should be experienced in placing before the various countries of the Empire such of the commodities as would be likely to find a market. In 1913, South Africa took £120,000 worth of palm kernels but since that date Nigeria's export direct to South Africa has been negligible. Canada also received direct shipments of cocoa (1924) and hides and skins (1927) but that trade did not develop.

122. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years.

Commercial and Government.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Imports (exclusive of Specie) ...	12,761,129	14,437,994	15,765,238	13,219,165	12,616,949	6,358,393
Exports (exclusive of Specie) ...	16,681,310	15,674,440	17,075,165	17,756,944	15,028,624	8,736,541
Total ...	29,442,439	30,112,434	32,840,403	30,976,109	27,645,573	15,094,934
Imports of Specie ...	836,351	1,226,644	898,287	185,282	83,088	230,809
Exports of Specie ...	658,308	666,517	131,768	165,556	145,691	1,872,806
Total ...	1,494,659	1,893,161	1,030,055	350,838	228,779	2,103,615
Gross Total ...	30,937,098	32,005,595	33,870,458	31,326,947	27,874,352	17,198,549

1931. Parcels by parcels post not included.

123. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the principle exports for the past four years are appended:—

PALM OIL.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	46,427	1,376,148	40,699	1,190,417	35,653	992,594	30,230	419,913
Germany	12,895	375,687	9,917	267,824	12,325	290,842	14,077	198,064
U. S. America	43,641	1,269,953	59,711	1,680,327	61,145	1,435,223	43,851	555,011
Holland	3,691	111,261	6,583	177,243	8,662	187,553	7,388	91,588
France	1,515	47,699	642	18,881	315	5,941	1,297	17,330
Italy	17,429	524,013	13,701	415,178	16,664	407,429	20,727	251,815
Other Countries	1,513	46,813	592	17,431	1,037	20,831	563	7,076
Total	127,111	3,751,484	131,845	3,767,301	135,801	3,250,413	118,133	1,540,797

PALM KERNELS.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	110,306	2,099,958	113,481	2,007,929	98,854	1,485,755	96,044	786,938
Germany	116,552	2,063,104	108,149	1,740,360	136,221	1,869,415	126,014	1,059,269
U. S. America	991	18,947	506	10,045	3,950	71,323	15,081	135,184
Holland	4,674	85,057	21,185	362,058	15,723	237,227	12,573	106,279
France	6,029	105,200	1,303	22,220	718	8,210	939	7,958
Italy	1,662	29,441	1,411	25,581	1,239	17,464	1,270	13,504
Denmark	5,123	87,392	4,978	91,205	3,145	37,330	1,368	12,232
Other Countries	1,301	24,015	464	5,452	172	2,442	1,164	10,798
Total	246,638	4,423,114	251,477	4,284,850	260,022	3,679,166	254,453	2,132,162

GROUNDNUTS.

Countries of destination.	1924.		1925.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £
United Kingdom	3,650	62,717	11,542	178,006	24,465	382,981	17,756	158,846
Germany	36,286	642,488	44,629	705,080	71,185	1,025,887	51,170	460,908
Holland	9,860	178,479	24,212	423,979	9,355	149,139	10,460	106,731
U. S. America	...	...	...	...	...	2	751	7,847
France	51,535	931,924	62,734	1,083,807	38,354	594,572	73,082	710,750
Italy	870	16,909	1,403	22,482	1,240	22,053	4,240	35,919
Other Countries	960	15,997	2,859	50,859	1,762	21,122	2,281	29,687
Total	103,161	1,848,514	147,379	2,465,713	146,371	2,195,756	159,740	1,510,688

Cocoa.

United Kingdom	12,619	636,030	13,916	619,903	11,921	368,013	11,952	251,697
Germany	8,800	395,771	10,787	433,529	16,903	603,552	14,097	289,459
U. S. America	15,174	775,289	19,057	783,194	8,294	289,454	6,574	123,087
Holland	11,493	570,556	10,498	434,292	14,379	470,329	19,242	410,738
France	374	18,291	178	7,025	...	...	93	1,819
Other Countries	703	24,748	800	27,803	834	25,052	838	15,479
Total	49,163	2,420,685	55,236	2,305,836	52,331	1,756,400	52,796	1,092,879

COTTON LINT.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	73,202	340,171	115,428	533,267	150,234	601,996	58,970	127,117
Germany ...	402	2,170	...	...	9,043	18,219	8,336	18,933
France ...	1,124	5,366	962	6,217	...	...	952	2,069
Other Countries ...	228	1,080	912	3,782	889	3,343	2,044	4,693
Total ...	74,956	348,787	117,302	543,266	160,166	623,558	70,301	152,812

TIN ORE.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	13,070	2,209,545	15,129	2,298,745	12,067	1,373,466	10,794	906,184

124. With regard to the above figures it may be noted that the quantity of groundnuts exported during the year was greater than in any previous year. Cotton lint shows a decrease of fifty-six per cent. on the 1930 exports. The other articles have remained more or less normal.

125. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. A sharp rise was apparent about the end of September due the financial position in England, but by the end of the year the tendency was towards a general drop in prices.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE EXPORT PRICE OF STAPLE PRODUCTS.

	For the year 1931.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Lagos.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels per ton	6 6 5	7 0 0	6 16 6	7 11 2	6 13 0	5 7 10	5 2 10	5 19 1	4 19 7	5 1 0	6 6 9	7 10 4	7 9 0
Palm Oil (Hard) per ton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	9 13 7	11 16 0	10 16 9	11 7 10	8 12 4	6 11 10	6 18 11	10 9 8	8 2 9	8 4 4	8 15 10	12 9 2	11 17 3
Cocoa (Old) per ton	17 0 11	18 2 6	17 0 0	16 10 0	15 17 8	...	...	...	...	13 14 0	17 1 11	19 13 4	18 8 1
Cocoa (New) per ton	17 10 11	18 12 6	17 10 0	17 0 0	16 7 8	...	...	...	...	14 4 0	17 11 11	20 3 4	18 18 1
Kano.													
Groundnuts per ton	5 3 8	4 5 0	4 10 0	5 15 0	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	5 19 0	5 15 0

126. The export of hides has appreciably increased during the year, while that of sheepskins has continued to decrease. Goatskins were exported in normal quantities. The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

CATTLE HIDES.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2,293,649	106,794	2,422,746	101,287	1,739,405	56,342	1,758,613	52,638
Germany	1,872,372	78,773	513,093	18,107	68,701	3,475	174,967	6,072
Holland	161,732	6,854	66,610	2,127	69,080	2,933	36,562	914
U. S. America	267,689	12,926	...	...	14,818	498	...	...
France	4,466,298	200,967	6,027,557	233,631	2,967,278	103,902	4,352,166	122,499
Other Countries	877,267	39,759	825,794	32,982	662,639	25,664	675,877	22,950
Total	9,939,007	446,073	9,855,800	388,134	5,521,921	192,814	6,998,185	205,073

SHEEPSKINS.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	628,879	50,256	801,672	65,178	430,247	37,580	361,677	24,274
Germany	133,916	9,972	45,940	4,129	78,401	5,835	33,690	1,871
Holland	12,620	421	...	...	12,981	930	...	...
U. S. America	...	...	150,197	14,223	362,521	31,803	311,506	18,733
France	88,579	5,267	59,285	5,013	21,779	1,870	78,059	5,849
Other Countries	590	41	898	67	...	...	10,220	863
Total	864,584	65,957	1,057,992	88,610	905,929	78,028	795,152	51,590

GOATSKINS.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2310,060	271,506	2,401,298	310,312	2,425,974	332,490	2,541,983	268,598
Germany	40,479	4,267	3,605	323	32,599	3,616	31,365	3,062
Holland	102	21	7,832	979	1,300	260	14,683	2,502
U. S. America	371,106	43,258	455,419	50,795	1,197,288	168,617	1,214,116	126,042
France	937,897	111,448	619,612	75,218	748,342	95,765	605,342	65,707
Other Countries	62,690	7,777	51,978	6,244	26,700	3,292	37,631	3,388
Total	3,722,334	438,277	3,539,734	452,871	4,432,203	603,980	4,445,120	468,999

127. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, run the main mail and passenger service, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the America Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie and allied Companies, Chargeurs Reunis, French Steamship Line, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societa di Navigazione Liberia Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company reduced their thrice monthly mailboat sailings to once a fortnight, the vessels now proceed alternately to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England has been increased from fourteen to fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has decreased this year and foreign tonnage was in excess of British tonnage.

Year.	ENTERED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1927	394	960,354	351	740,426	745	1,700,780
1928	480	1,000,403	549	969,751	1,029	1,970,154
1929	518	1,036,726	556	981,965	1,074	2,018,691
1930	512	1,014,188	516	932,800	1,028	1,946,988
1931	417	812,867	453	881,884	870	1,694,751

Year.	CLEARED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1927	387	944,160	345	722,373	732	1,666,533
1928	478	975,696	532	926,000	1,010	1,901,696
1929	505	1,038,308	551	961,802	1,056	2,000,110
1930	504	1,006,703	516	930,470	1,020	1,937,173
1931	427	824,908	450	884,383	877	1,709,291

128. The number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show a further decrease, but was only to be expected in view of the present world depression. The tonnage of cargo landed and

shipped shows a similar total drop on previous years though it is noticeable that the tonnage of cargo shipped by foreign vessels shows an increase on 1930.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1927	445,791	106,225	552,016	441,033	222,405	663,438
1928	508,301	109,607	617,908	414,952	294,487	709,439
1929	409,640	118,242	527,882	439,404	304,375	743,779
1930	365,122	125,553	490,675	479,931	261,639	741,570
1931	250,727	74,215	324,942	397,645	272,612	670,257

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

129. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages, being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, cloths, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

130. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman, but it may be said that as far as those persons who do not have their own farms are concerned the cost of an adequate amount of food for one day for each person lies between 1½d. and 3d., according to the time of year and the locality. On the other hand an educated African living alone, in the same place would spend at least £36 per annum on living expenses. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-500 a year for a single man.

131. With regard to paid labourers and other wage earning classes owing to the general trade depression wages have fallen and in some parts the fall is as much as from twenty-five *per cent.* to thirty *per cent.*, the average daily wage being now approximately 9d. This fall has, however, been set off to a large extent by a decrease in the prices of native foodstuffs, though there has been no corresponding decrease in the cost of imported articles of food and manufactured goods.

132. The staple articles of diet are yams, cassava, plantains, maize and palm oil with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat, the diet of the clerical and artisan classes being considerably more varied and including articles of imported food. The majority of the wage-earning classes buy or provide their own food, the average cost per day being about 3d., while that of the

clerical and artisan classes may be as much as 1s. 3d. The following is a more detailed note on the conditions regarding labour in the town of Lagos.

133. Both wages and cost of living are higher in Lagos than anywhere else in Nigeria. Until lately the standard labourer's wages has been one shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of work has made labour at 10d. per day available. The casual labourers, if unmarried or apart from their wives, usually live in communities, three or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from two shillings and sixpence to four shillings per month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty room at about ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. It is probable that 5d. per day is the minimum cost of food for a man in work.

134. Married labourers also live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of about ten shillings, but the whole cost falls on the one man. A married man with two children will pay about £1 per month for food, but in the majority of cases the wives are petty traders and their profits are almost sufficient to pay the family food-bill.

135. Artisans and skilled men generally are paid from three shillings to four shillings and sixpence per day. Their standard of living is considerably higher than that of the labourer who lives almost exclusively on farinaceous food.

136. The wages of clerks show the greatest variation, ranging from £3 per month for the beginner up to £400 per annum for those in the highest positions. A fair average is probably £6 per month. Such a man is usually married and lives in a three or four-roomed house with a rent of from £25 to £30 per annum. It will be seen that in comparison with income the rents are very high, absorbing about $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of wages.

137. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuff in terms of the staple commodity (*Gari*, a cassava product) as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number.

Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from their home requirements into market with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary from day to day and from market to market.

138. Butchers are required by law to use scales, but their customers know nothing of weight, preferring to buy meat by the piece.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

139. The Education Services are now organised as a single department with two branches which deal with the Northern and the Southern Provinces respectively.

140. In February a bill to amend the Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) Ordinance, 1926, was passed by the Legislative Council. The object of the bill was to give greater elasticity to the educational system as regards the conduct of schools, the training and classification of teachers, and the allocation of grants. The Board of Education was enlarged to make provision for the appointment of European and African non-officials, and this larger board was empowered to delegate to committees some of its routine functions.

141. Similarly, an Education Ordinance having application to the Northern Provinces was enacted by the Governor in August. In this new Ordinance, which took the place of the Education (Northern Provinces) Ordinance, 1926, the development of education is contemplated on lines similar to those laid down for the Southern Provinces.

142. During the opening months of the year it became obvious that the financial blight was likely to be of long duration, and economies in staff and other services were effected. As the year proceeded and the financial position became steadily worse, it was necessary, in common with other departments, to make sacrifices by the retrenchment of European and African officials, by cutting down all items of expenditure, and by limiting strictly the amount of money payable in grants to non-Government institutions. The chief object striven for during this period of curtailment is the maintenance of the essential structure of the educational system, and the preservation of the ideals which have influenced the growth of that system.

143. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in the course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of Western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses, and supervision of Elementary schools has been curtailed owing to the reduction of staff, which will involve a temporary fall in efficiency. During the last two years, however, Africans have been employed to a far greater extent than formerly in the work of supervision, and that fact will, to some extent, lessen the relaxation of control by European Superintendents. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education. Moreover, the plan of concentrating more advanced professional training in Higher Colleges has not been abandoned. Pending the construction of Higher Colleges, the first batch of higher college students will be accommodated in a section of King's College, Lagos, early in the new year. And so, when the financial prospects of the country are brighter, it is hoped that there will be a supply of young men coming out year by year to take their place in positions of importance and responsibility.

144. The following is a brief account of some of the important features of educational work during the year. In the Northern Provinces, both Elementary and Middle schools are progressing satisfactorily on an extended programme, and, while the number of schools of both classes has not increased, the standard of work is advancing.

145. For providing teachers for Elementary schools, the two training centres, recently established at Katsina and Bauchi, are in full swing, while the College at Katsina still provides adequate African staff for the Middle schools.

146. The two girls' schools at Katsina and Kano are becoming increasingly popular, and it may be assumed that girls' education in the Northern Provinces has come to stay.

147. In the Southern Provinces, Elementary Training Centres are established at Ibadan, Warri, Uyo in Calabar Province, and Buea in the Cameroons, and it is hoped shortly to open another somewhere in the Owerri Province. These centres provide teachers for Elementary schools throughout the language area in which they are established. These teachers will be drafted out to Native Administration schools and, in some cases, to Mission schools where the Missions are prepared to co-operate with the Government in the training of this type of teacher.

148. The Government Middle Boarding Schools (secondary standard) at Ibadan and Umuahia passed out their first lot of pupils from Class 6, and most of these are proceeding to the Higher College. King's College also is sending some students. This College had a successful year, all the students, eight in number, who sat for the Oxford School Certificate passed the examination, most of them with distinctions in one or more subjects.

149. A large number of girls sat for the Entrance Examination at Queen's College, and those who reached the required standard were admitted. Parents are now beginning to appreciate the advantages of post-primary education for girls, and there are many more applications for entry than formerly. The Domestic Science Centre, attached to the school, which caters for pupils from all over Lagos, had a successful year. Nine girls' schools sent pupils, and there were also some private students.

150. Missionary Societies, who have relied for school funds on Church subscriptions and voluntary donations, in addition to Government grants, when earned, have been badly hit by the financial depression. It is probable that a considerable number of schools will be closed or that some linking up of schools, which are adjacent to each other, will take place. In the meantime, the Missions are following the Government in endeavouring to preserve a high standard, at whatever cost, in a limited number of Elementary and post-elementary schools, although the general level of education in Mission schools throughout Nigeria is bound to be adversely affected by the measures of retrenchment and curtailment which it has been found necessary to adopt.

151. At the end of 1930, the number of Government and Native Administration Schools was 191, with an enrolment of approximately 15,500; schools under other ownership—assisted 280, with enrolment of 55,500,—unassisted 2,666 with enrolment of 128,000. The totals were therefore 3,137 schools with

enrolment of 199,000. In addition, Koran schools in the Northern Provinces, not supervised by the Education Department, numbered 33,426 with an enrolment of 183,000.

152. It is estimated that nine *per cent.* of the children of school age are at school: if Koran schools are included, the percentage is seventeen.

153. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price.

154. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated Provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade," and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting their members to bury their relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring Lawyers to defend them in Court proceedings.

155. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar to that of Patron and client.

156. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences.

157. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association Football and Cricket are the most popular and most universally indulged in—while Tennis forms the chief athletic recreation of the literate class. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of Shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area.

158. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old boys' and Old girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. These have regular meetings, and give concerts and dramatic entertainments from time to time.

159. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented, there being at the end of 1930, eighty-two Scout Troops, twelve Wolf Cub Packs and two Rover Crews and several companies of Girl Guides.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

160. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the two Lieutenant-Governors and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air, ensures a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications.

A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway, and Harbour Department, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

MARINE.

161. The work performed by the Marine Department has been explained in some detail in the 1930 report. During the current year the customary services (dredging, Marine surveying, Waterway clearance, Buoyage and Lighting of the coast, Mail and Transport services) have been maintained, but the continued financial depression entailed the closing down of reclamation work at Port Harcourt and Iddo, and of Waterway clearing at the Niger Rapids.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

162. *Mails.*—Owing to trade conditions the former thrice monthly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, has been restricted to once each fortnight. Mails are however also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woerman Linie and Holland West African Line. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

163. *Telegraphs.*—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 100 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Further developments in quadruplex working on main lines have resulted in the abolition of Wheatstone telegraph machines which have been in use for many years.

164. *Wireless.*—Wireless communication is installed between Lagos and Badagry and Buea, and early in 1932, wireless equipment will be installed at Bamenda and Mamfe. The Lagos wireless station receives all Empire Broadcast news. Shortage of staff has prevented a continuation of the experiments in Broadcasting from Lagos.

165. *Telephones.*—There are twenty-four Telephone Exchange centres in operation, trunk telephone service being available between—

- (a) Lagos and neighbouring exchanges with Abeokuta and Ibadan.
- (b) Port Harcourt and Aba.
- (c) Jos and Bukuru.
- (d) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.

AIR.

166. On the 5th of October a seaplane arrived from England in an attempt by an English Company to establish commercial flying in Nigeria and West Africa generally. After a certain amount of exhibition flights, the seaplane made visits to Port Harcourt, Calabar and stations in the Niger Delta. Recently it has been refitted as a land machine and has flown to Accra on the Gold Coast, and in the new year contemplates flights into the hinterland of Nigeria as a land machine.

RAILWAYS.

167. The total length of Open Lines is 1,905 miles of single track. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,170 miles.

Extensions to the Ebute Metta Workshops, estimated to cost approximately £232,000, are progressing rapidly.

Good progress has been made on the regrading and relaying of the main line between Minna and Kaduna Junction, approval for which was received in December, 1930, and it is anticipated that earthworks will be completed in March, 1932. Buildings will probably be completed in June 1932, and track laying two months later. Ballasting will continue until March, 1933.

168. The progress made with the construction of the Benue Bridge by the contractors, Messrs. Sir William Arrol & Company, Limited, is considered entirely satisfactory. All piers of the bridge have been founded, the masonry work nearly completed, eleven spans out of a total of thirteen have been erected or are nearing completion, and preparations are in hand for the erection of the remaining two spans.

169. The gross earnings of the Railway during the financial year ending 31st March, 1931 were £2,154,731 or £537,930 less than the previous year.

The gross working expenditure amounted to £1,313,209, thus producing net receipts of £841,522. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges amounting to £980,648 and the balance of £139,126 was obtained from the general revenue of the Colony.

170. The total number of passengers carried was 3,662,879, a decrease of 188,181, compared with the previous year; the tonnage of goods and minerals (including live stock) transported amounted to 761,582 tons, a decrease of 168,026 tons.

171. The estimated revenue for the calendar year, 1931 is placed at £1,862,497 and the approximate expenditure including interest on capital and the cost of various departmental services is anticipated to amount to £2,196,177.

172. There are 214 stations open for traffic.

173. On 1st July, 1931, special reduced rates for cocoa, tin, petrol and kerosene were introduced and a large number of commodities were put into lower classes. Books of Mile Coupon

Tickets for first class passengers at 3d. per mile were also introduced.

174. On 1st October, 1931, special rates of eighty shillings per ton to Apapa and Port Harcourt wharves and sixty shillings per ton to Baro were introduced for ground nuts booked from all stations Zaria, Nguru, Jos, Kaura Namoda inclusive. On 16th November, 1931, a special rate was introduced for ginned cotton booked between stations Zaria, Challowa, Duchinwai, Funtua, Gusau to Baro. Special return wagon rates for import and export traffic between Iddo, Apapa, Apapa Wharf and Ilorin were introduced on the 21st December and cheap return third class tickets in the same area in order to compete with road transport.

175. On the 31st December there were 273 locomotives and 4,170 passenger and goods vehicles on the books. A twin dining and kitchen car was received during the year and put into service on the Boat express.

176. In addition to the Motor Transport service which is maintained in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, a service was opened up at Kano as an experiment, on the 12th July, 1931, on the following routes, viz.:—Kano-Katsina with the Yashing-Funtua branch to Zaria, and Kano-Wudil road. It was the intention that this service would operate only for a month but the results being satisfactory it is still continued.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

177. Owing to financial stringency no new roads have been constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,620 miles. Of this total 120 miles are tarred, 2,200 miles are gravelled, and 1,300 miles are earth roads. In addition 149 miles of township roads are maintained. In spite of reduced funds existing roads have been maintained in a generally efficient state.

178. The Mariga Bridge (12 spans of 40 feet each) on the Zungeru-Kontagora Road was completed during the year. At Emene on the Enugu-Abakaliki Road, the previously existing wooden superstructure has been replaced by a bridge with two thirty-five feet and one seventy-five foot steel spans. The Mainyu Bridge, eleven spans of thirty feet and one span of 100 feet on the Mamfe-Bamenda Road, and the Gurara Bridge eleven spans of thirty feet on the Minna-Abuja Road are nearing completion. The Mensah Bridge in Opobo has been replaced by a bridge of 100 feet clear span. Fokku Bridge on the Kontagora-Yelwa-Sokoto Road is under construction.

179. *Carter Bridge*.—The maintenance of the old Bridge was continued. The anxiety over the condition of the Bridge was relieved when it was closed in October on the opening of the new Bridge, to which traffic was diverted. The construction of the new Bridge continued rapidly and was finished in October. The opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Governor, and Lady Cameron on the 22nd of October. The tonnage of steelwork erected was 2,724, making the total in the work 8,756 tons. The cost was £341,954. The average personnel employed consisted of eleven Europeans and 475 Africans. The demolition of the old Bridge was started in October and still progresses.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS.

180. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Public Works Department maintains 1,013 miles of all-season road and the Native Administrations 2,492 and 7,365 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively.

181. The general economic situation has affected the traffic on the roads to a very marked extent and there has been a heavy reduction in motor transport and an increase in the cheaper forms of transport by camel and donkey. In normal times on all the main roads there is a fair volume of passenger traffic by regular services owned and worked by private European and African firms and individuals.

182. During the last twelve months the Zaria Native Administration has completed the carriage-way of the Kaduna-Jos road, of which the bridges were constructed by Government. The Abinsi Native Administration has undertaken the construction of a road from Makurdi to a point on the Oturkpo-Katsina Ala road. The Katsina-Ibibia road is being re-aligned and converted to "all season" by the Katsina Native Administration. Existing all season roads are being maintained in good order as are most of the dry season roads but shortage of funds has compelled economies in this direction. The dry season road from Nguru, the terminus of the western line of the railway, to Gashua-Geidam and Maiduguri has been improved to carry a Railway motor service. The Katsina Native Administration has been conducting experiments with tarred wheel-tracks on their roads.

183. Bridges have been completed on the Lokoja-Oshogbo and the Abuja-Minna roads. The Jakaradi Bridge on the Kano-Daura road has been completed and it is now intended to proceed with the Tomas Bridge to secure all season communication between Kano and Daura and Zinder.

184. A new type of steel pontoon Ferry capable of carrying five tons have been designed and several have been installed.

185. In the Southern Provinces approximately 1,808 miles of all season roads and 135 of dry season roads are maintained by the Native Administrations. In the Ilaro Division the road to Idiroko on the Dahomey frontier has been completed and this will enable the land route from Lagos to Porto Novo to be opened for public use in the near future.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

186. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have respectively twenty-three and ten branches established at stations throughout Nigeria, and Barclay's Bank has also a branch at Victoria in the Cameroons territory under British mandate.

187. There is a Post Office Savings Bank with facilities at 52 Post Offices, and it is gratifying to notice that in spite of the hard time through which the country is passing, the total amount on deposit has increased by 6.4% and the number of depositors by 18.8%.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

188. *Currency*.—The following coins and currency notes are current in Nigeria:—

British gold, silver and bronze coins; West African silver coins, of denominations 2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.; West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel bronze pence, half-pence and tenth-pence pieces.

West African currency notes of denominations £5, 20s., 10s., 2s. and 1s. The £5, 2s. and 1s. notes are being withdrawn, and very few remain in circulation.

West African silver coin to the value of £136,307 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1930-31 and £143,086 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down.

189. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to give an approximate total of the amounts in circulation in Nigeria but the totals for West Africa are recorded, as follows:—

	30th June, 1929.	30th June, 1930.	30th June, 1931.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	2,228,482	2,081,038	1,860,590
" " Alloy Coin	10,042,542	9,075,991	6,327,436
" " Nickel Bronze Coin	587,524	595,464	599,464
" " Currency Notes	753,588	759,370	668,964

190. *Weights and Measures*.—The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures of Great Britain.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

191. *Public Works Department—General*.—The Department undertakes Government engineering building and construction work throughout the whole of Nigeria, other than works controlled by Railway and Harbour Departments, Lagos Town Council and certain Native Administrations. Completion of the large earlier programmes and drastic reduction of recent construction programmes have necessitated heavy retrenchment in the staff, which has been reduced to the minimum necessary for administration of the Department and for maintenance of services for roads, bridges, buildings and various electric light and water undertakings in important towns. The Department is also

responsible for maintenance of mechanical and electrical plant, and motor vehicles for departments other than the Railway, Marine and Harbour Works Departments.

192. Woodworking and mechanical workshops are maintained in Lagos, with branch workshops at the more important stations, equipped to meet the demands of construction and maintenance services.

193. The Director of Public Works, with headquarters in Lagos, controls works throughout the Colony and Protectorate exclusive of those carried out by Native Administrations.

194. The numerical strength of the Department at the close of the year was 243 which included eighty-nine engineers and eighty-three inspectors (from which forty-three secondment posts were filled). In addition forty-eight officers were engaged in electrical and water supply undertakings and complementary mechanical services, seventeen in accounting and storekeeping duties and the remainder in connection with architectural branch or special investigations and construction works. The numbers are being further reduced.

195. A number of Native Administrations carry out similar works to those of the Department, under a system whereby officers included in Public Works establishment are seconded for this purpose. The Department is consulted by and assists Native Administrations in regard to works in general.

196. The greater part of the work of the Department has been carried out under the direct supervision of engineers and inspectors, who employ to a large extent local contractors under petty contracts. It is the policy of Government to encourage works by contract whenever possible, and certain works, chiefly buildings, have been carried out by comprehensive contracts.

197. Importance is attached to training and development of Africans for supervisory duties and departmental courses of instruction have been established for training technical staff. A three-year course of training for technical assistants is now being given by the Education Department with special reference to the requirements of Public Works Department in regard to African Technical Staff.

198. It is estimated that the total expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year ending 31st March, 1932, inclusive of loan works and re-imbursement works will be £735,270 as compared with an actual expenditure for these items for year ending 31st March, 1931, of £999,648.

Roads and bridge works carried out by the Department are reported upon in Chapter X.—Communications and Transport.

199. *Buildings.*—Among the principal buildings carried out or completed were the African Hospital, Lagos, African Hospital, Zaria, Tsetse Investigation works, Gadau, including water and electrical services and the General Hospital, Abeokuta. Work is in progress on the following:—Vaccine Laboratory, Yaba, and Lunatic Asylum, Calabar. New school buildings were completed at Oke Suna, Lagos.

200. *Waterworks.*—The water supply for Lagos and Enugu has been improved and investigations are being made with a view to improving the supplies at Calabar and Port Harcourt.

201. *Electrical.*—Considerable improvements to the electrical distribution system in Lagos have been carried out during the year

and increased street lighting provided along the principal streets. An extensive electrical installation has been completed for the new African Hospital comprising the usual services and in addition up-to-date equipment for cooking and water heating. The electrification of the Marine Department's workshop at Apapa was completed during the year. The Kaduna electrical undertaking has been in complete operation for the greater part of the year 1931; A twenty-four-hours service is given. Small electrical installations at Gadau, Samaru, Moor Plantation, Calabar and Onitsha have been installed and maintained by staff provided by the Department.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

202. For the purpose of the administration of justice three Courts are established in Nigeria, viz.:—

The Supreme Court.

The Provincial Court.

The Native Courts.

203. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and those parts of the Protectorate to which the Governor may by order in council declare the jurisdiction shall extend. In addition to this jurisdiction the Chief Justice has power to transfer certain causes and matters from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and such judges as are appointed from time to time. In addition the Governor has power to appoint commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally trial on information signed by the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General or a Crown Counsel, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

204. The Provincial Court is constituted under the Provincial Courts Ordinance. A separate Court is established in each Province. The Court consists of the Resident of the Province, who has full jurisdiction, and certain other officers, styled commissioners, who have limited jurisdiction. Trials in the Provincial Court are conducted summarily. Sentences exceeding six months imprisonment passed by a Provincial Court cannot be carried out until they have been confirmed by the Governor who has delegated his powers to the Chief Justice and in the Northern Provinces to the Lieutenant-Governor (except in sentences of death which are confirmed by the Chief Justice before being considered by the Governor in Council). Legal Practitioners are not allowed to appear in any cause or matter before a Provincial Court. The Court may, with the consent of the Chief Justice, transfer any cause or matter before it to the Supreme Court. In civil proceedings an appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

205. The Native Court Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at such places within his province as he may decide. The jurisdiction to be exercised by such Courts is defined by the warrant establishing

them. The law administered by Native Courts is the native law and custom prevailing in the territory over which the tribunal has jurisdiction. The Courts are further authorised to administer the provisions of certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Provincial Court which has power to suspend, reduce or modify any sentence, or to order a rehearing or transfer any cause or matter before a Native Court to the Provincial Court.

206. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to the confirmation of the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1930 (figures for 1931 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	652,693	44	3,252	7,523
Bauchi	1,010,786	51	3,284	17,567
Benue	926,526	75	4,798	9,226
Bornu	1,112,236	39	1,817	5,958
Ilorin	511,890	36	1,450	5,087
Kabba	464,976	39	3,653	6,499
Kano	2,451,936	43	6,898	44,119
Niger	456,683	45	2,137	3,656
Plateau	540,361	53	4,046	7,236
Sokoto	1,824,349	59	3,702	12,554
Zaria	1,329,719	41	4,573	21,040
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,282,155	525	39,610	140,465
Abeokuta	440,905	36	4,143	9,754
Benin	477,307	44	13,155	17,466
Calabar	974,436	44	9,548	48,315
Cameroons	379,050	40	4,242	9,867
Ijebu	306,810	22	2,872	3,712
Ogoja	673,915	29	6,548	8,175
Ondo	491,964	35	5,851	8,555
Onitsha	1,121,947	37	7,701	8,741
Owerri	1,797,976	48	19,473	33,328
Oyo	1,136,200	32	3,279	17,402
Warri	448,398	49	8,062	12,799
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,248,908	416	84,894	178,114
Total, Northern and Southern Provinces	19,531,063	941	124,504	318,579

207. A statement is appended showing the number of offences brought before the Supreme and Provincial courts during the ten months from 1st January to 31st October, 1931:—

SUMMARY OF OFFENCES.

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Colony.	Total.
Offences against the person	152	921	470	1,543
.. .. property	523	1,725	949	3,197
.. .. Currency	15	83	32	130
.. .. Public, Order, Law and Morality	321	957	655	1,933
Miscellaneous Offences	1,373	4,420	2,624	8,417
Total	2,384	8,106	4,730	15,220

POLICE.

207. The Nigeria Police Force is divided into three Administrative Areas:—the Northern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Kaduna, the Southern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Enugu and the Colony under the command of a Commissioner of Police. These three officers are all directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Police whose Headquarters are in Lagos.

209. In response to the demand for economy to meet the present financial situation, it was found possible to reduce the strength of the Northern Provinces Police by fifty-five rank and file, but owing to disturbances which took place in the South-eastern Provinces during 1929 and 1930 and to the rapid growth of certain townships, it was considered necessary to increase the strength of the Police in the Southern Provinces. Provision was therefore made for the additional personnel and buildings required to establish two Reserve Depôts each consisting of three officers and 100 rank and file, a Training Depôt for 100 recruits at Enugu and an additional 102 rank and file to supplement the police detachments at Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu and Udi. The total number of personnel required to give effect to these increases was fourteen European Officers and 426 other ranks. Owing to the urgent need for economy due to the present financial depression it was decided that the completion of the above scheme should be delayed. Consequently, the formation of only one of the two Reserve Depôts has been proceeded with, and the recruitment of 100 constables for the establishment of the Training Depôt has also been postponed.

210. A disturbing feature in the Crime Reports is the sudden outbreak in the provinces of Calabar, the Cameroons and Owerri of illicit distillation of spirits. This offence was practically unknown in Nigeria till about the middle of the year, since when the capture on several occasions of locally distilled spirits and native stills tends to show that the trade threatens to assume alarming proportions. Active measures are being taken to combat this vice and many convictions have already resulted.

211. **The Preventive Services on the Eastern and Western Frontiers** continue to perform satisfactory work in the prevention and detection of smuggling. The strength of the Eastern Preventive Force, however, had proved inadequate for the effective patrol of the long line of Frontier under its control and provision was made in the current estimates for an additional fifty rank and file for this purpose. These men have recently completed their training and are now posted to the Frontier stations for duty.

212. A case of murder by arsenical poisoning which occurred at Lagos is noteworthy as being probably the first of its kind in this country. A man named Marcellino George, a student at the Yaba School of Medicine, was found guilty at the Lagos Assizes in November of the murder of his father, by administering arsenic in his food. Six other members of his family also died about the same time from arsenical poisoning.

PRISONS.

213. **There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—**

- (a) Native Administration Prisons.
- (b) Government Prisons.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION PRISONS.

214. **There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha and Oshogbo.** These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

215. **The daily average of persons detained in them is about 5,330 (4,800 Northern Provinces, 530 Southern Provinces).** Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with nearly a thousand inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In spite of this owing to the diseased and debilitated condition of the convicts on admission, the death rates in some localities of the Northern Provinces are high, the average rate in these Provinces being 36.68 per mille. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have proved entirely satisfactory.

GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

216. **These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces.**

217. **The Prisons Department in the former is under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, but has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff.** Three prisons are maintained at Kaduna, Ikoja and Jos with accommodation for 260, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They serve to accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Supreme and Provincial Courts. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a

certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there have been only four deaths for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1931, as compared with ten during 1930.

218. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

- (a) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.
- (b) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Provincial and Native Courts.

219. At the close of the year there are forty-five prisons being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five are Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons, and thirty-two Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons are of "permanent" construction and are situated at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The remainder are of semi-permanent or temporary construction and are situated at the various Provincial and Divisional headquarters in the Southern Provinces. Convict Prisons are in charge of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Prisons Department, Southern Provinces, the remainder are in charge of Members of the Administrative Staff acting as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

220. The total Prison Population carried on the registers for the year 1930 was 40,184, made up as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>
Under Warrants of the Supreme Court	5,989	269
" " " " Provincial Court	6,529	523
" " " " Native Courts	23,283	3,591

(Figures for 1931 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up for the same year was 7173.48.

221. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

222. There is a Mark System in force in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

223. With the exception of medical classification as to fitness for hard labour or otherwise no system of classification has been in force in the Southern Provinces and Colony. During 1931, however, the separate ward system, suggested by the Committee on Prison Administration, Colonial Office Conference 1930, has been introduced in the Convict Prisons. This form of separation, though not absolute, should go far toward preventing contamination as prisoners only come in contact with each other during working hours where they are under close supervision.

These Prisons have all a certain amount of single cell accommodation but the general accommodation is the association cell.

224. Instructions was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard :—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat making.

JUVENILE PRISONERS.

225. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Provincial or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons.

226. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders exists in the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) Ordinance, 1917, which is in process of revision and enlargement so that effect may be given to the Recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference Committee "Z" on Juvenile Offenders.

PAYMENT OF FINES.

227. Native and Provincial Courts always allow ample time for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year 1931 :—

	Fined.	Imprisoned.	Total Prosecutions.
Provincial Court, Northern Provinces ...	237	219	577
" " Southern " ...	4,315	2,449	9,977
Native Courts, Northern Provinces ...	(Figures not yet available)		49,500
" " Southern " ...	45,656	21,875	131,916

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

228. The following are the more important enactments during the year.

ORDINANCES.

229. The Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 7 of 1931) provides that the Board of Education for the Colony and Southern Provinces shall be more representative of missions and other educational agencies working in the Colony and Southern Provinces, and the Board is empowered to delegate some of its duties to committees. Provision is also made for the inspection of schools by officers of the Education Department and for the visiting of schools by members of the Board of Education and political officers.

230. The Tin (Production and Export Restriction) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 10 of 1931) and The Tin (Export from Nigeria) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 12 of 1931) gave effect to the terms of the Convention between various tin producing countries for the restriction of the production of tin.

231. The Education (Northern Provinces) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 11 of 1931) repealed the Mission Schools (Northern Provinces) Ordinance and the Education (Northern Provinces) Ordinance of 1926 and reproduced the provision of those Ordinances with certain amendments and modifications. It simplified the procedure with regard to the control of schools and ensured the adequate representations on the Board of Education for the Northern Provinces of mission and educational agencies.

232. The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 16 of 1931), amends section 45 of the Public Health Ordinance so as to permit the making of a rule prescribing the maximum number of persons that may occupy any given room or premises.

233. The Shipping and Navigation (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 17 of 1931). The Ordinance enacts that provisions similar to those governing boats in the Colony under the Shipping and Navigation Ordinance shall apply to canoes in the Protectorate which carry passengers when towed by steam vessels.

234. The West African Currency Notes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 19 of 1931) made specific provision for the punishment of attempts to procure the forging of West African Currency Notes in Nigeria or elsewhere.

235. The Non-Natives Income Tax (Protectorate) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 21 of 1931). The Ordinance extends to the Protectorate income tax levied on non-natives at the rates imposed by the Income Tax (Colony) Ordinance, 1927.

236. The Income Tax (Colony) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 22 of 1931) brings the provisions of the Income Tax (Colony) Ordinance, 1927, into line with those of the Non-Natives Income Tax (Protectorate) Ordinance, 1931.

237. The Mohammadu (Detention) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 24 of 1931), empowers the Governor to arrest and detain during His Majesty's pleasure Mohammadu, the ex-Sarkin Musulmi, ex-Sultan of Sokoto.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

238. Regulations No. 5. of 1931 made under The Native Courts Ordinance give full jurisdiction to Native Courts in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage.

239. Regulations No. 6 of 1931 made under The Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) Ordinance, 1926, prescribe the duties of managers of assisted schools, and make provision for the keeping of Records and the giving of Religious Instruction in such schools.

240. Regulations No. 22 of 1931 provide the free medical treatment by Government Medical Officers of mission education Supervisors, teachers at Government assisted schools and school children.

241. Order in Council No. 5 of 1931 made under the Census Ordinance directed that a census of the inhabitants of the Township of Lagos and the Northern Provinces should be taken.

242. Legislation for the protection of workers is principally contained in the following:—

(a) Regulations under the Minerals Ordinance with the object of securing the maximum degree of safety in mining; they stipulate the conditions under which mining operations may be carried out. The Ordinance enacts that all accidents involving loss of life or serious injury to any person shall be reported, and provision is made for the holding of an inquiry into the cause of the accident, and the award of compensation to the injured person, or, in case of death, to his dependents.

(b) The Labour Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 regulating the procedure with regard to the recruitment of labour and the formation and interpretation of contracts. Provision is made for the payment of compensation in the case of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. The regulations made under the Ordinance ensure that employers make arrangements for the hospital accommodation and medical treatment of employees in case of sickness.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

243. The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, were as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1926-27 ...	7,734,429	7,584,692	1,016,162
1927-28 ...	8,728,451	9,147,530	959,777
1928-29 ...	8,429,308	9,395,749	1,429,022
1929-30 ...	8,703,165	8,947,707	794,862
1930-31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403

244. The Revenue and Expenditure for the six months, April to September, 1931, excluding the net deficit of the Nigerian Railway amounted to £1,940,908 and £3,020,418 respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds during the period were £8,455 and 355,480 respectively. From figures available it is estimated that revenue (revised) for the current financial year, 1931-32 will fall short of the estimated expenditure (revised) by £1,505,230 instead of £232,071 as anticipated when the 1931-32 Budget was framed. This largely increased deficit is due to the fall in Revenue, owing to continued general trade depression resulting in great reduction of Customs duties.

245. *Debt.*—The Public Debt at 30th September, 1931, amounted to £28,350,582 and the accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £3,967,587. This sum includes the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £1,288,953 which is treated as an Appropriated Fund in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Full provision is made for

the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to the Sinking Funds. Contributions to the Sinking Fund for the 1930 Loan will begin on 1st August, 1933, as stated in the Loan Prospectus.

246. All Nigerian Stocks rank as Trustee Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They are as follows, showing the middle market price quoted on 30th November, 1931:—

1.	£4,045,593—	Southern Nigeria	3½%	Inscribed Stock	1930/55	quoted at 77½.
2.	£6,363,226—	Nigeria	6%	Inscribed Stock	1949/79	quoted at 103½.
3.	£3,200,390—	„	6%	Inscribed Stock	1936/46	quoted at 102½.
4.	£5,700,000—	„	4%	Inscribed Stock	1963	quoted at 82½.
5.	£4,250,000—	„	5%	Inscribed Stock	1947/57	quoted at 98½.
6.	£4,791,373—	„	5%	Inscribed Stock	1950/60	quoted at 98½.

247. The Annual Charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of Interest and Sinking Fund amounted in the year 1930/31 to £1,833,136, of which the Railway contributed £821,981, interest only.

248. *Assets*.—The excess of Assets over Liabilities at 30th September, 1931, was £2,657,298. This is £1,079,510 less than the true Surplus at the beginning of the financial year 1931-32, of £3,736,808. This difference, £1,079,510, is the amount by which the Expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the Revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1931. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £307,672.

249. The Balance Sheet of the Colony is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette*, and from the Balance Sheet at 30th September, 1931, it may be seen that the Surplus Assets of the Colony were approximately as follows:—

	£
Cash in hand and at Bank (All Sub-Treasuries), Imprests, and Remittances in transit	205,000
Investments	1,377,000
Stores	243,000
Advanced to Railway	780,000
Other Advances, less Miscellaneous Deposits	52,000
	<hr/> £2,657,000 <hr/>

250. Other Assets, appropriated to specific services, and invested are:—

	£
Supplementary Sinking Fund	1,288,953
Railway Renewals Fund	423,062
Railway Provident Fund	295,519
Marine Renewals Fund	39,909
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers	90,324

Other Funds Invested include the unexpended balance of loan funds amounting to £1,944,941.

251. *Taxation*.—An income tax of one *per cent*, is levied the incomes of all non-natives throughout the Colony and Protectorate. A graduated income tax not exceeding one *per cent*.

respectively—a difference of £68,608. This excess of expenditure over revenue (£68,608) was accounted for from the Surplus Balances of the Native Administrations which at the beginning of the financial year, 1930-31, stood at £1,806,068 and at the end were accordingly reduced to £1,737,460. The estimated totals of revenue and expenditure of all the Native Administrations for 1931/32 are £1,731,247 and £1,780,161 respectively.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

258. There are in the Northern Provinces fifty-eight Native Treasuries which deal with the funds of their Native Administrations. The principal source of their incomes is from taxation of which the Native Administration share, for the financial year 1930/31 was £737,325: the cattle tax produced £197,884 as the Native Administration share. The total Native Administration Revenue for that year was £1,069,693 and the Expenditure (which included disbursement on capital works financed from reserves) £1,133,249. The total of the Surplus at the end of March, 1931 was £1,346,379 of which £606,873 was invested in England.

259. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative Staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

260. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 3s. and in others exceeding 15s. per adult tax-paying male.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

261. The assessment and collection of taxes in the Southern Provinces are carried out in accordance with the statutory provisions contained in the Native Revenue Ordinance, Chapter 74 of the Laws of Nigeria. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

- A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.
- B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.
- C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

262. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

263. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, such as the Ekiti Division of the Ondo Province, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

264. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring Provinces.

265. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" has been introduced with the consent of the people with great success. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

266. As regards the collection of tax the aim of the Native Revenue Ordinance is that this duty should be performed as far as possible by the native organisations. The tax therefore is paid by each individual through his family, quarter, and Village Heads, and in areas where there is a Head Chief or District Head, the tax for each village is handed over to him by the Village Heads, and paid by him into the Native Treasury in a lump sum. Where there is no District Head each Village Head pays the tax collected direct into the Native Treasury, and as a general rule tax payable by an individual is only accepted through the recognised channels.

267. *Rate and Yield of Native Administration Taxes in Southern Provinces.*—The flat rates vary from 1s. in the poorest districts to 10s. in the wealthiest areas, the average being about 5s. Rates of tax on specified trades vary from 7s. 6d. to 50s., while

fixed incomes are rated on a percentage basis. The total yield of tax in the Southern Provinces for the year 1930-31 was £678,788, including £1,788 from cattle tax. Of this total £303,794 accrued to Government, and £374,994 to the Native Administrations.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVALS.

268. His Excellency the Governor Sir Donald Cameron arrived in Nigeria on the 17th of June, 1931.

269. The world wide trade depression has had its inevitable effects on the prosperity of the population of Nigeria. Prices for palm produce reached an extremely low level but, following on the depreciation of sterling, there has been a general, if slight, revival in trade in the latter months of the year.

270. The depression in trade necessitated a reduction in taxation rates in various provinces in the South.

271. At one time there was threat of a food shortage in some areas of the Northern Provinces following on the locust invasion of 1930 and the Native Administrations bought and placed on the market over 2,500 tons of corn. The position was worst in the areas of the Zaria and Niger Provinces where the pagan population has as its staple foodstuff certain grass-like seeds which are readily and completely devoured by the locusts. The importation of corn was sufficient to tide over the shortage until the new harvest which has been plentiful.

272. The sewerage scheme for Lagos has had to be postponed owing to the financial difficulties in which the country finds itself but much slum clearance work has been achieved and the Yaba Estate on the mainland is at last showing signs of development.

273. The German Cruiser *Emden* arrived at Lagos on the 12th of October leaving on the 19th of the same month. Her visit coincided with that of H.M.S. *Cardiff* with Vice-Admiral Tweedie the Commander in Chief Africa Station. The *Emden* is the first German Cruiser to visit Lagos since the visit of S.M.S. *Panther* in 1914.

274. The second Council of Northern Provinces Chiefs assembled at Kaduna in November and was formally opened by the Governor.

275. In the Northern Provinces the most important political incident of the year was the abdication of the Sultan of Sokoto, in January. It was believed that he had used his authority to procure miscarriages of justices, which were under investigation when he announced that he did not wish to continue to hold the position he had inherited. Apart from these charges, he had lost the support of his people and had incurred the odium of his fellow Emirs through practices not countenanced by the Mohammedan religion. His resignation was accepted. Shortly afterwards he retired to French Territory and finally reached Niamey where he resided for some time. In November he returned to Sokoto and was removed

to Kaduna under a deportation order. At the Council of Chiefs the strongest disapprobation of his conduct was expressed by the assembled Emirs.

276. The failure of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, caused much distress in Ibadan and in the neighbouring district, while, through the dishonesty of the Secretary of the Ibadan Planters' Association, the farmers were cheated to the extent of £13,000. The Secretary was tried and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of embezzlement.

277. The reorganisation of Warri Province on tribal lines has continued throughout the year and approaches the end of the first stage, namely the institution of Native Administrations on a clan basis, leaving for 1932 the formation of larger groups and the re-arrangement of Divisional boundaries. The reorganisation is popular and the progress achieved is highly satisfactory.

G. I. JONES,
Assistant Secretary.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Lagos.

23rd March, 1932.

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

<i>Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1928, to March, 1931.</i>	<i>Cmd. 3914.</i>	<i>9d. (10d.).</i>
<i>The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets.</i>	<i>December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)</i>	<i>1s. (1s. 1d.).</i>
<i>Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao.</i>	<i>December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.)</i>	<i>1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).</i>
<i>British Industries and Empire Markets.</i>	<i>March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.)</i>	<i>1s. (1s. 2d.).</i>
<i>Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29.</i>	<i>June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.)</i>	<i>1s. (1s. 2d.).</i>
<i>The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire.</i>	<i>June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.)</i>	<i>1s. (1s. 1d.).</i>
<i>Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana.</i>	<i>(E.M.B. 32.)</i>	<i>1s. (1s. 3d.).</i>
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland has for its northern boundary about 450 miles of coast-line on the Gulf of Aden and extends from Loyi Ada (Hadu), longitude 43° 15' East, as far as the forty-ninth degree of East longitude, close to the town of Banda Ziada.

The Protectorate marches with Italian Somaliland from Banda Ziada to a point in latitude 8° North; thence with Abyssinia as far as Jalelo, and with French Somaliland from Jalelo to Loyi Ada on the coast.

The area of the Protectorate is about 68,000 square miles. It consists of a coastal plain varying from half a mile to 60 miles in depth, an escarpment precipitous at the eastern end, more gentle in the west, rising from 5,000 feet to 7,000 feet, and an interior

plateau sloping gently south and east to Italian Somaliland and the Abyssinian Haud. The coastal plain is hot and the rainfall as a rule is sparse. The escarpment catches the rain and on the summit are to be found areas of cedar forest. The interior plateau consists in the main of level, bush-covered country interspersed with kopjes or even small detached masses of hills and with large open plains free from bush and covered with grass. The country is primarily camel country owing to the scanty water supply, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats also do excellently so long as the rainfall is up to the average.

The chief ports are Berbera, Bulhar, Zeilah, and Las Khoreh.

There are no hotels of any sort at Berbera, or elsewhere in the country. There are furnished rest-houses at Berbera, Burao and Hargeisa, but only that at Berbera provides messing facilities.

Climate.

Somaliland has a small but fairly regular rainfall. The dry season lasts from December to March, during which period there is practically no rain. The big rains fall during April and May and they are succeeded by the S.W. Monsoon (called locally the *kharif*), which blows from June till October—the hottest period of the year. The *kharif* is very trying to Europeans, particularly on the coast, where the heat and dust make concentrated work difficult.

On the higher ground in the interior the heat is at no time intolerable and the nights are generally cool.

From November to March the climate is quite pleasant, the heat on the coast being tempered by the sea breeze.

The rainfalls in the country are very local and consequently there is often considerable variation in local conditions as to grazing, rainpools, etc.

The meteorological statistics are as follows:—

Station.	Total Rain-fall.	Mean Maxi-mum.	Mean Mini-mum.	Absolute Maxi-mum.	Absolute Mini-mum.	Total Rainfall for previous four years.			
	1931.					1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.
	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Berbera ...	1.43	93.3	79.0	111	59	4.63	0.37	1.09	2.02
Sheikh ...	19.43	78.8	57.5	91	35	27.02	25.04	19.90	11.70
Burao ...	9.79	85.1	61.0	95	41	6.50	9.25	9.07	9.78
Hargeisa ...	25.35	85.5	56.6	95	30	20.67	17.07	12.45	14.58
Zeilah ...	0.66	95.9	76.0	112	60	8.83	1.81	3.08	8.42
Buramo ...	20.24	82.9	58.7	94	28	22.55	16.42	15.99	19.79
Erigavo ...	10.53	77.8	61.0	86	33	12.84	11.90	10.50	15.29

History.

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain over what is now recognized as British Somaliland, and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Abyssinia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April, 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed-bin-Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January, 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, arrangements were made for another expedition against him, but before the expedition was launched a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-13 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior gradually resumed. From 1914, desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces completely scattered the Mullah and his followers and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled, a broken man, into Abyssinia, where he died in February, 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, both British-protected and otherwise, they need not be regarded very seriously, as they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor and in his absence by the Secretary to the Government. There is no Executive or Legislative Council. The powers of the Governor are defined in the Somaliland Order in Council, 1929, which consolidated all previous Orders in Council, omitting matters which had become irrelevant or out of date.

Departments of Government.

The Departments of Government whose headquarters are at Berbera are those dealing with Finance, Police and Prisons, Medical Services, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works. The headquarters of the Veterinary Department are at Burao, and those of the Geological and Agricultural Department are at Hargeisa, where they are nearer the centre of their respective activities.

Military Garrison.

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

Two aeroplanes of the Aden Squadron, Royal Air Force, are stationed in Somaliland. Aerodromes or landing grounds are maintained at Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Hargeisa, Buramo, Zeilah, Erigavo, and Hudin.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts each of which is in the charge of a Commissioner. The five districts are :—

Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The Somali population is estimated at 344,700. According to the non-native census taken in April, 1931, the non-native population was 2,683, including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Abyssinians, and 258 Nyasaland natives of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The medical staff of the Protectorate, at the beginning of the year, consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, 6 Medical Officers, 1 Wardmaster, 1 Laboratory Assistant, 3 Assistant Surgeons, 5 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and subordinate staff.

One medical officer was transferred; one wardmaster, who acted as storekeeper, retired on completion of agreement. Neither was replaced. It is anticipated that other economies will be necessary.

A total of approximately 37,000 patients were treated, as compared with some 41,000 in the previous year, a reduction of 4,000, of which 1,300 were accounted for by the difference in the number of cases of malaria treated.

The number of in-patients who avail themselves of the medical facilities at Burao and Hargeisa is constantly increasing, and more wards are required to house them.

Eleven patients suffering from smallpox remained from last year and two new cases were admitted, making 13 in all, of which one died. The disease was stamped out early in the year.

Undulant fever was proved in eight cases, as compared with two cases in the previous year.

Berbera Lunatic Asylum is in the charge of the Principal Medical Officer and consists of a hollow square formed of cells and offices surrounding an open space the centre of which is covered by a roof on pillars.

All the rooms are 10 feet high, and there are 20 rooms and adequate offices.

There were 10 patients remaining on 1st January, 1931, and 13 were admitted during the year. Five were discharged as cured, seven as improved, and eleven remained on 31st December. There were no deaths.

A plan of the hospital and a scale of diet will be found in the Annual Medical Report for 1930.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The normal Somali dwelling is the *gurgi*, a dome-shaped hut constructed of a pliable stick framework and covered with mats. The *gurgi* is movable and can be readily dismantled and packed on camels when a change of ground for any reason becomes necessary.

In the towns the trading Somali and the poorer class of Indian may sometimes be found living in an *arish* (wattle and daub hut).

Government officers are housed in well-built stone and plaster houses. Berbera is the only town with a pipe-borne water-supply. In other stations, the sanitary arrangements are of a primitive, though satisfactory character.

The indiscriminate setting up of *gurgis* and other temporary dwellings within townships is not permitted, and is controlled by the Commissioners in charge of Districts, who may set aside areas in which such temporary habitations may be installed.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the Protectorate—the Hargeisa and Buramo Districts—to a strip of country about 80 miles long and ranging in width from two to fifteen miles, with an average annual rainfall of about 17 inches. Latterly,

however, it is extending in parts of the plateau country in the middle of the Protectorate—at Adadleh, and between Hahi and Oadweina—under a crude native irrigation scheme which appears to be capable of extension. A close survey of the land under cultivation is being carried out so that, amongst other important objects to be achieved, the total acreage under some form of cultivation and the approximate number of persons cultivating can be estimated. At present, it would appear that about 80,000 acres are cleared and cultivated, but for various reasons a reliable estimate of the number of persons actually working the land can only be furnished after the survey of both districts is completed. There are several thousand and most of them support a family.

The land is being marked off in areas which are held on a tribal or tribal-section basis, the "right" to any area being merely one of prolonged occupancy. The system of cultivation is one of peasant proprietorship. Plots ranging in size from one acre to fifteen acres are owned and worked by individual members of the tribe or section, the right of ownership of any plot depending entirely on continual cultivation of it. Abandonment of the plot or cessation of cultivation for more than one year automatically renders it available to any other member of the tribe willing to work it. A tendency has been noticed towards the recognition by natives of the right of private ownership of plots, and of the right to buy, sell, and let them, but steps are being taken to check it.

There is no European ownership or interest of any kind in agriculture in the country, so that all efforts at improvement of any kind have to be carried out by the Government. The fact that new varieties of sorghum and maize, and especially a pulse (gram), are now being grown shows that by the exercise of tact improvement can be effected.

The crops now being produced are :—

- (a) Sorghum.
- (b) Maize.
- (c) Gram.

The whole of the crop is consumed locally, the surplus amongst the producers being sold in the open market for consumption both in Hargeisa and farther east.

The total amounts sold in the Hargeisa market from 1st January to 31st December, 1931, are :—

							<i>lb.</i>
Sorghum	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,012
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,182

A small amount of gram was sold, but nearly the whole of the crop was either used or kept for seed.

Of these amounts of sorghum and maize, a part was imported from Abyssinia, but as no means are employed to distinguish the

imported from the local product (whether by Customs duty or otherwise) no estimate of their relative amounts can be furnished. It is certain, however, that the proportion of the local product sold in the market—the surplus—though considerable, is small compared with the total amount annually produced. Attempts to estimate the latter are at present impracticable, but with the organization of agriculture that has been set going, a forecast of the annual crop should before long be possible.

Imported varieties of sorghum, including “feterita”, are now being grown. Maize has been cultivated on a larger scale than in previous years, and there has been a noticeable increase in the number of requests for imported seed that has been tried out under local conditions.

Seeing that, with the cessation of shifting cultivation, the maintenance of soil fertility will soon become important, the interest now being shown by the native in the cultivation of gram is worthy of special mention. In view of the considerable number of leguminous plants which grow wild in parts of the Protectorate, the possibility of making use of those that are eaten by stock is being considered.

Experiments in re-grassing abandoned areas and degraded savannahs have been continued and three imported grasses were tried out with success.

The marking out, posting, classification, and surveying of the agricultural areas has been continued with vigour, about three-quarters of the Hargeisa District has now been dealt with, and plans of the areas marked out have been completed. Shifting cultivation outside the areas and indiscriminate cutting down of bush have ceased, and there is already a marked improvement in observance of the regulations on the part of the native.

The production, collection, and marketing of gum (*acacia senegal*, *frankincense*, *myrrh*, etc.) are at present quite unorganized. Of the total amount exported, part arrives in Berbera in transit from Abyssinia, and part is produced from natural plantations in the eastern part of the Protectorate, which are held on a tribal basis. With regard to the local product, steps are being taken both to increase the amount produced and, by grading, systematic tapping, etc., to improve its quality to a standard that will enable it to compete more successfully with gums grown elsewhere. Two natives sent to the Sudan for training in the gum industry have recently returned, but their knowledge requires to be systematized and put into a form capable of being learnt by gum tappers, collectors, and traders. This is being undertaken.

Comparative yearly returns for the quantity exported are given under the heading “Exports”. The figures, however, include all varieties, no distinction being made either as to quantity or value between true gums (*acacia senegal*, *arabica*) and gum-resins.

Though such a distinction, from the point of view of encouragement of production and trade, is greatly to be recommended, unfortunately under present conditions—absence of grading, absence of any local marketing centre, etc.—it is scarcely practicable.

The arrangements now being made, including the establishment of a trading post at which all locally-produced gum will be sold, will greatly improve the position.

In 1930, 13,261 cwt. of gum were exported, valued for Customs duty at £20,258.

In 1931, 11,880 cwt. were exported, valued for Customs duty at £13,726.

Minerals.

As in 1930, a large part of the work of the year has been taken up with the topographical survey of the agricultural areas of the Hargeisa District and the preparation of maps of these areas on a scale of four inches to one mile. There has been no opportunity for mineral survey work.

Gold has been found in gum residues from the Erigavo District, and the presence of gold and in one instance of platinum has been determined by assay in samples from the northern foothills of the same District.

The water-boring party, financed by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, has continued operations, though considerable delays have been experienced through break-downs in machinery (both drilling and transport). An excellent supply of water greatly in excess of the capacity of the pumping plant has been obtained near Sillil on the coastal plain, and storage tanks and troughs have already been installed with satisfactory results.

Veterinary.

In July, in spite of vigilance on the border, rinderpest was brought into the Protectorate from Abyssinia. Immediate steps were taken to localize the disease. Towards the end of the year it was still in existence, but on the decrease.

Pleuro-pneumonia-contagiosa was controlled in one small quarantine, and no fresh outbreaks were reported.

The outbreak of *surra* in the Camel Corps animals, referred to last year, was completely controlled.

By the end of the year, Somali camel owners were freely demanding treatment for animals on payment.

Fisheries.

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, baracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword fish, rock cod, different species of

sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse mackerel, king fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait. There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of edible fish vended in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "seeja" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Sea Customs.

The value of the Protectorate sea-borne trade during the year 1931 was Rs.68,09,491, contrasted with Rs.82,74,261 in 1930. The following comparative table shows the value of the imports and exports excluding specie, during the last five years:—

Year.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1927	... 57,21,663	48,89,120	106,10,783
1928	... 82,51,443	75,26,270	157,77,713
1929	... 62,75,587	31,84,893	94,60,480
1930	... 49,27,166	33,47,095	82,74,261
1931	... 41,35,139	26,74,352	68,09,491

IMPORTS.

The import trade in 1931, excluding specie to the value of Rs.17,432, was distributed in the following proportions between the four Protectorate ports:—

Ports.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	<i>Rs.</i>					
Berbera ...	32,81,466	61·6	62·1	71·8	81·1	79·4
Bulhar ...	18,921	3·3	3·6	4·8	1·5	·5
Zailah... ..	6,28,814	32·1	30·2	18·7	13·4	15·2
Makhr Coast...	2,05,938	3·0	4·1	4·7	4·0	4·9

The following were the articles which principally contributed to the total value:—

Article.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
American Grey Sheetting.	America via Aden.	Yds.	1,800	9,750	38,410	18,150	12,750
China Grey Sheetting.	China via Aden.	„	6,300	—	—	—	27,450
Japan Grey Sheetting.	Japan via Aden.	„	3,151,960	2,161,230	1,546,265	2,720,773	2,312,752
Indian Grey Sheetting.	India via Aden.	„	—	—	52,500	—	—
Manchester Cloth (Manchester).	Manchester via Aden.	„	1,990,723	1,036,510	1,071,248	1,430,910	1,060,017
Japanese Cloth (Japanese).	Japan via Aden.	„	—	—	—	—	109,800
Persian Gulf ...	Persian Gulf via Aden.	Cwt.	46,358	121,592	51,395	45,445	65,276
India ...	India via Aden	„	100,515	208,462	183,686	127,944	112,034
England, Java, Mauritius, and Trieste ...	England, Java, Mauritius, and Trieste via Aden.	„	49,302	69,612	43,823	21,127	50,334

EXPORTS.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.66,453, amounted to Rs.2,674,352, and was distributed in the following proportions between the four Protectorate ports:—

Ports.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	<i>Rs.</i>					
Berbera ...	19,28,698	54.9	57.9	61.3	72.0	72.1
Bulhar... ..	2,095	6.9	4.5	6.9	.1	.1
Zeilah	5,38,179	31.9	34.3	25.6	22.3	20.1
Makhir Coast...	2,05,380	6.3	3.3	6.2	5.6	7.7

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate:—

Article.	Country of destination.	Unit.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Bullocks...	Aden and Suez	Nos.	1,340	877	563	2,102	857
Sheep and Goats.	A few to Mukulla and Suez but majority to Aden.	"	120,123	74,543	60,079	76,127	104,682
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe, America, via Aden.	"	1,754,548	3,773,940	981,428	810,131	997,221
Hides ...	do.	Cwt.	130	2,404	2,832	71	37
Gums and Resins.	Europe, India, via Aden.	"	5,047	14,678	16,759	13,261	11,880
Ghee ...	Aden	"	4,939	1,168	1,059	5,745	7,247

Land Customs.

Zeilah.

The statistics of the Land Customs Station from 1927-1931 are as under:—

IMPORTS.

Item.	Unit.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Millet (Sorghum) ...	Cwt. ...	661	87½	—	1	25
Wheat	" ...	43	8½	—	—	7

EXPORTS.

Horses	Nos. ...	—	15	6	3	4
Camels	" ...	18	138	207	198	182
Donkeys	" ...	—	2	2	15	4
Cattle... ..	" ...	934	759	1,554	1,807	467
Sheep and Goats	" ...	7,421	7,675	6,341	9,853	17,914
Salt	Cwt. ...	15,903	14,736	7,470	8,356	1,909

Salt.

The condition of the salt industry is evident from the fluctuations which have occurred since 1927 :—

Year.	Quantity Exported.		
	By land.	By sea.	Total.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1927	15,903	31,432	47,335
1928	14,736	18,822	33,558
1929	7,470	54,528	61,998
1930	8,356	12,282	20,638
1931	1,909	398	2,307

The marked decrease for 1931 is the result of the monopoly granted to the company owning the Jibuti salt works.

Hargeisa and Buramo.

At Hargeisa, duty amounting to Rs.250-2-0 was collected on 1,250 akaras or bundles of Kat (Katha Edulis) imported from Abyssinia, and at Buramo differential duty to the amount of Rs.26-6-0 was paid on goods originally imported by sea. In 1930, the corresponding items were Rs.205-11-0 (1,028 akaras) and Rs.19-0-0.

Transit Trade.

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit between the Protectorate and Abyssinia. The value of goods imported and exported since 1927 was :—

	Rs.					
1927	14,63,849
1928	13,89,665
1929	10,78,879
1930	15,71,792
1931	12,42,200

CHAPTER VIII.**WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are :—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult the cost would be relatively higher. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Somalis in general are strenuously opposed to their children receiving any education other than that given by their own Mohammedan priests, which consists chiefly of the recitation of passages from the Koran. There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children. The average number of pupils during the year was 111. Good reports continue to be received regarding the six Somali boys referred to in the previous report who were sent to the Gordon College, Khartoum.

In 1930 arrangements were made for a further development of education on modest lines, based on the methods adopted in the Sudan. This took the form of Government assistance towards the payment of teachers in the Koranic schools already in existence, and the purchase of equipment, on the sole condition that the boys shall be taught to read and write in Arabic and to understand simple arithmetic. The schools were inspected during this year, but in spite of very generous application of the conditions by the examiners, only three schools qualified for grants from the Government. This comparatively meagre result is due to the inertia of the Somali, and inability to take action on his own account in such matters. The scheme is being proceeded with in the hope of inducing the people to help themselves in the matter of education.

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward sailing ships.

The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years:—

	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
Entered	...	666 51,682	740 87,065	909 85,498	510 59,327	581 72,673				
Cleared	...	651 50,861	722 85,936	926 85,125	504 60,091	543 70,428				

Roads.

No railways have been constructed in the Protectorate but there are 950 miles of motorable roads and tracks—divided into trunk roads and district roads, the former under the supervision of the Public Works Department and the latter maintained by the District Commissioners. These are suitable for general traffic and mechanical transport of medium weight.

The arterial roads of the Protectorate are :—

- (1) Berbera—Sheikh—Burao—Ainabo—Adad—El Afweina—Erigavo—Baran.
- (2) Berbera—Hargeisa—Nabadid—Buramo.
- (3) Burao—Oadweina—Hargeisa.
- (4) Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier).
- (5) Zeilah—Arahales.

The mileage of the various roads is as follows :—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Berbera—Dubar	7
Berbera—Upper Sheikh	50
Sheikh—Burao	38
Burao—Ainabo	81
Ainabo—Adad	52
Adad—El Afweina	47
El Afweina—Erigavo	56
Erigavo—Baran	108
Berbera—Hargeisa	110
Hargeisa—Buramo	76
Nabadid—Tug Wajaleh (Abyssinian Frontier)	13
Berbera—Bulhar	43
Bulhar—Zeilah	102
Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier)	18
Burao—Hargeisa	119
Zeilah—Arahales	30
	<hr/>
	950

Motor Transport.

The increase of traffic noticed during 1930 has been well maintained between Berbera and Hargeisa, Berbera and Burao, and Burao and Erigavo.

No improvement has been made in the introduction of British-made cars into the Protectorate by commercial firms. This is due to the lack of agencies and the difficulty in obtaining motor car spare parts within the Protectorate or in Aden.

Number of licensed private cars in the Protectorate	24
Number of licensed commercial cars in the Protectorate	32
Number of non-licensed cars belonging to Government departments	13

Out of 56 licensed motor cars 34 are of American manufacture. The motor vehicles belonging to the Government are :—

25-cwt. Morris commercial	...	...	...	...	7
Morris Oxford (H.E. the Governor's car)	...	...	...	...	1
Ford box cars (1 Berbera, 1 Hargeisa)	...	...	...	...	2
Morris six wheelers (Water Boring Party)	...	...	...	...	3

The total mileage of the Government motor transport in 1931 was :—

					<i>Miles.</i>
25-cwt. Morris commercial	...	...	...	...	50,160

The comparative cost per ton mile by Morris commercial and camel is :—

					<i>Annas.</i>
Morris commercial	...	...	...	...	5.5
Camel	...	...	...	...	6.0

Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years are as follows :—

	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927. (nine months)
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	1,394	1,627	1,833	2,360	1,174
Expenditure ...	8,847	8,889	8,519	8,281	6,191

Until the end of 1886 there was no recognized Post Office in British Somaliland, and the acceptance and distribution of ordinary letters were carried out by the British Agents at Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. On 1st January, 1887, the Director-General of the Post Office in India sanctioned the establishment of Post Offices at Berbera and Zeilah. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an Order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March, 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June, 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable, and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate :—

Annas, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal orders was introduced in January, 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of evolution from and expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connexion with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903 and subsequently. The system has been improved and expanded with the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A land telegraph line now connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ($1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt) are now in operation at Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, Buramo, and Zeilah. For financial reasons the two latter will probably be closed in 1932.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegraph traffic. The charges are :—

5 annas per word from any Protectorate station to Aden, plus 8 annas for twenty words and 4 annas for every additional ten words.

2 annas per word to any station within the Protectorate.

Rs.1-11-0* per word to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-3-0* per word to India.

In April, 1927, a wireless receiving apparatus for the reception of the British Official News Service transmitted from Rugby was installed and has given satisfaction.

* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banking.**

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

There are no banking laws in force.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered.

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A general building programme was carried out at all the more important stations in the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**Justice.**

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Governor and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. District Courts of the first class are held by Commissioners-in-Charge of Districts and such other officers as the Governor may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Governor. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which

natives are parties except for sedition, treason or murder. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is :—

(a) Coded law, i.e., the Indian Penal Code as applied by the Somaliland Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), and local Ordinances.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A much stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives have been dealt with under tribal customs, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts. The infliction of the death penalty in particularly aggravated cases has not been without its effect upon native thought; and as the Somali realizes that the death penalty may follow conviction for murder, he will doubtless, as time goes on, modify his characteristic light-hearted outlook on the sanctity of human life.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (a) tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work as the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal leads to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in intertribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law and Courts of Akils or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

Crime.

There were only two convictions for murder during the year, compared with seven in 1930. The number of convictions for offences against the person was 186 as against 138 last year, convictions for and offences against property rose from 134 to 141. The number of *dia* cases, i.e., inter-tribal killings settled according to tribal custom, was 36, an increase of nine over the figure for 1930.

Police.

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under " the Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance " (Chapter 22 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

The force is under the control of the Governor and has an establishment of five European officers, four Somali officers, and some 550 other ranks.

Training is carried out at headquarters in Berbera, and a musketry course is fired there by all available men. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under charge of Commissioners-in-Charge of Districts. Reliefs are effected as often as possible from Berbera in order that relieved men can receive training.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Buramo.

The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Governor to discharge military duties.

The musketry of the force is of a high standard. In 1930 their team secured second place in the annual competition for the East and West African Police Shooting Cup. In 1931 they followed up their success by winning the Cup with a score of 631 out of a possible 672.

Prisons.

The established prisons in the Protectorate during 1930 were as follows :—

The Central Prison in Berbera.

Five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Buramo, and Erigavo.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts who are sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

In 1930 the Commandant of Police was appointed Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and further with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Governor, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons remained in the hands of Commissioners-in-Charge of Districts.

As Berbera Prison is the Central Prison for the whole of the Protectorate the accommodation and general routine there are more elaborate than in District Prisons. The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

Committals to the Central Prison during 1931, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>For want of bail or for debt.</i>	<i>For penal imprison- ment.</i>
1931	...	...	...	...	...	14	221
1930	...	...	...	...	...	12	178
1929	...	...	...	...	...	7	282

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The trade classes for carpenters and masons instituted in 1928 still continue to be most successful and the numbers attending these classes have been increased. The instructors are skilled artisans employed by the Public Works Department.

Section 2 of the Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, provides that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment if the court considers that suitable punishment can be imposed in some other way by placing on probation, or fine or corporal punishment, or committal to a place of detention, or otherwise. Local conditions would not permit of the institution of a regular probation system.

The allowing of time for payment of fines is in the discretion of the court, which may also direct a fine to be paid by instalments (Section 282 (3) of the Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws)).

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were enacted during 1931 :—

The Natives Betrothal and Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1932).

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1931).

The Arms Traffic Ordinance (No. 3 of 1931).

The Destruction of Court Records Ordinance (No. 4 of 1931).

The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5 of 1931).

The Cattle Disease (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6 of 1931).

The European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1931).

The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1931).

The Customs (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1931).
The Protection of Boundary Pillars Ordinance (No. 10 of 1931).

The Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1931).

The Customs (Amendment No. 3) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1931).

The Arms Traffic Ordinance (No. 3 of 1931) was passed to give effect to the Abyssinian Arms Traffic Treaty, which was signed on the 21st of August, 1930.

The Protection of Boundary Pillars Ordinance (No. 10 of 1931) was designed to prevent damage to boundary pillars erected by the late Anglo-Italian Boundary Commission.

The Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1931) provides for more suitable punishment of young persons.

There is no factory legislation in the Protectorate nor any legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under "The Employers Liability Ordinance" (Chapter 60 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The finances of the Protectorate have been seriously affected by the general trade depression. A revision of the Customs duties on both imports and exports which was necessary, resulted in a considerable falling off of the revenue derived therefrom, and this fact, allied with the general diminution in the volume of trade, accounts for the low revenue returns.

To offset the reduction in revenue, expenditure has been drastically curtailed, as will be seen from the comparative table of expenditure.

Revenue.

The revenue from all sources amounted to £101,893, a decrease of £3,411 as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1928-31.

	<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes.</i>	<i>Court Fees and Government Services.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1928 ...	121,875	22,151	9,997	3,464	157,487
1929 ...	79,577	12,201	9,306	4,697	105,781
1930 ...	73,290	13,205	9,000	9,809*	105,304
1931 ...	63,347	14,484	11,585	12,477*	101,893

* Includes receipts from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to £4,300 in 1930 and £9,052 in 1931.

Public Debt.

The net sum due by the Protectorate to the Imperial Treasury on 31st December, 1931, was £201,250. This sum represents the total of loans in aid of civil expenditure for the period 1921-31. The loan-in-aid received in 1931 was £32,250. Loans-in-aid are subject to repayment with interest as and when the finances of the Protectorate permit. No repayment has yet been made.

In addition to the loan-in-aid, the Protectorate is in receipt of an annual free grant in aid of military expenditure. The grant paid in 1931 was £59,000. The total sum granted since 1st April, 1921, is £589,000.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £185,762, and the following table shows the expenditure for the years 1928-31.

		<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Military.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£
1928	... ..	135,003	63,625	198,628
1929	... ..	152,614	54,453	207,067
1930	... ..	144,443*	54,583	199,027
1931	... ..	135,671*	50,091	185,762

The saving of approximately £9,000 under civil expenditure, as compared with the previous year, was effected by the curtailment of the Public Works Extraordinary programme and by a general fall in the cost of rations and forage : the military vote was similarly affected by the fall in prices.

Colonial Development Fund.

A grant of £19,000 was approved in 1930 for schemes of water boring and conservation in the Protectorate for a period of two years.

At 31st December, 1931, the amounts received and expended were as follows :—

			<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£	£
1930	... ..	...	4,300	6,449
1931	... ..	...	9,052	6,878
			-----	-----
			£13,352	£13,327
			-----	-----

* Includes expenditure from Colonial Development Fund grants amounting to £6,449 in 1930 and £6,878 in 1931.

Financial Position on 31st December, 1931.

The surplus of revenue over expenditure amounted to £33,023, as follows :—

				£
Surplus on 1st January, 1931	...	...	...	25,642
Revenue :—				£
Civil	...	...	...	101,540
Military	...	...	...	353
Loan/Grant	...	...	...	91,250
				<hr/>
				193,143
				<hr/>
				218,785
				<hr/>
Expenditure :—				£
Civil	...	...	...	135,671
Military	...	...	...	50,091
				<hr/>
				185,762
Surplus at 31st December, 1931	...	...	...	33,023
				<hr/>
				£218,785
				<hr/>

As the Protectorate Blue Book is not printed, it is considered advisable to include the following information in this Report :—

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

IMPORTS } Authority :—The Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44,
EXPORTS } Revised Edition of the Laws)

The Customs duties are classified under two heads :—

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (a) Specific Duties | } Under the Customs Ordinance
(Chapter 44, Revised Edition of
the Laws). |
| (b) <i>Ad valorem</i> Duties | |

Imports and Exports :—

The value at which *ad valorem* duty is assessed is fixed as—

(a) in accordance with the Tariff approved yearly on 1st April by His Excellency the Governor; and open for inspection at each Customs House, or

(b) Where no provision is made in the Tariff—

(i) in the case of imports, the wholesale cash price, less trade discount for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; and

(ii) in the case of exports, the prevailing market price at the port of exportation as ascertained monthly by the Chief of Customs or as manifested on exporters' invoices.

TARIFF.

*Specific Duties:—**Imports:—*

Alcoholic liquors.—Rs. 12 per gallon at 50 degrees of the Gay-Lussac alcoholometer at a temperature of 15 degrees centigrade, proportionately augmented or diminished for each degree above or below 50 degrees, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on wines, beers and other fermented alcoholic liquors, as provided in the Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance (Chapter 29, Revised Edition of the Laws).

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Sugar (Refined, Java, Mauritius), per 28 lb. ...	0 12 0
Rice (excepting Dawood Khani, Bhimri and Shalulleh), per bag of 168 lb. ...	2 8 0
Dates per gosra of approximately 168 lb ...	1 12 0
Indian grey sheeting per bale of 750 yards ...	50 0 0
Japanese grey sheeting per bale of 900 yards ...	84 0 0
Any other grey sheeting per bale of 750 yards ...	70 0 0
European white long cloth of British manufacture, per 40 yards ...	4 0 0
European white long cloth other than British manufacture, per 40 yards ...	5 0 0
Matches per standard box of approximately sixty matches ...	0 0 3
For boxes larger than the standard size ...	0 0 6

For smaller quantities than the above proportionate duties shall be levied.

*Ad valorem Duties:—**Imports:—*

Rice (Dawood Khani, Bhimri and Shalulleh) ...	} 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Building materials ...	
Naphthaline ...	
Mats and matting and native pottery ...	
Fresh, dried, and preserved fruits and vegetables ...	
Preserved provisions ...	
Articles of European attire ...	

Exports by sea:—

Live stock and all goods other than those enumerated in Schedule IV of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44, Revised Edition of the Laws) ...

Imports:—

Live stock and all goods other than those enumerated in Schedule I.A. and B. (i) and in Schedule IV of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44. Revised Edition of the Laws)	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
---	----------------------------------

Exports at Frontier Customs Stations:—

Live stock and local produce ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

The following are the Customs Ports and Frontier Customs Stations at which the above import and export duties are in force:—

Customs Ports:—

Berbera, Bulhar, Zeilah, Las Khoreh, Heis, and Elayu.

Frontier Customs Stations:—

Zeilah, Elayu, Hargeisa, and Buramo (goods-in-transit only).

Subject to certain exceptions, a rebate of half of the Protectorate rates is allowed on all goods, having their origin within the Administrative District of Zeilah, exported from Zeilah, and two-thirds on all goods imported at Zeilah for consumption within the administrative District of Zeilah.

Transit Rates:—

The value of all goods-in-transit shall be the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof.

Transit Rates on Goods-in-Transit:—

On all goods imported in transit to Abyssinia	1 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
On all goods imported in transit from Abyssinia	1 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribe. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe

an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

The township areas are divided into two classes:—

(a) Old-established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah; and

(b) Recently-established towns in the interior.

In class (a), the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

In class (b), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

Political Situation.

The attitude of the tribes as a whole, towards the Government, during the year under review, was satisfactory. The incidents referred to below have been purely tribal and not in any way directed against the Government.

Burao District.—The Ain and Nogal were again centres of disturbance in the form of inter-tribal affrays. The Dolbahanta, rer Farah Hagar, a wealthy and powerful section, showed a tendency to "trail their coats" and exercise summary vengeance on anybody stepping on them. Several fatal casualties resulted, and the sections to which the victims belong sought the aid of the Government. With troops in the area the rer Hagar pugnacity vanished; they removed their stock to a safe distance over the border, and at the end of the year were asking for terms, surrendering a hundred camels as an earnest of their good intentions.

In the same area hostilities broke out between two *jilibs** of the Hawiya, a small and hitherto peaceful section, and three men have been killed.

During October a quarrel of obscure origin between a section of the Habr Awal and a section of the Habr Toljaala grew in a short time to proportions which menaced the peace of Burao town.

* *Jilib*:—A small sub-section or division of a tribe.

Order was restored and the crowd dispersed by the expedient of arresting the Elders, who were encouraging the dispute though taking no active part in it, and a threat to close down their places of business.

There were occasional cases of homicide among the Habr Yunis in the Haud.

Hargeisa District.—Three raids on a large scale were made by the Ogaden against the Ishaak tribes. Most of the stock was subsequently recovered and the casualties reported were two men killed and two wounded. Within the District comparative peace has reigned.

Erigavo District.—The general situation has been peaceful and there has been noticed a marked decrease in the number of Somalis carrying rifles.

Zeilah District.—The year has been quiet and serious crime almost non-existent.

Abyssinia.

During the year negotiations were entered into between the British and Ethiopian Governments with a view to the demarcation of the British Somaliland-Ethiopian boundary. The negotiations resulted in the constitution of the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, comprising a British and an Ethiopian section.

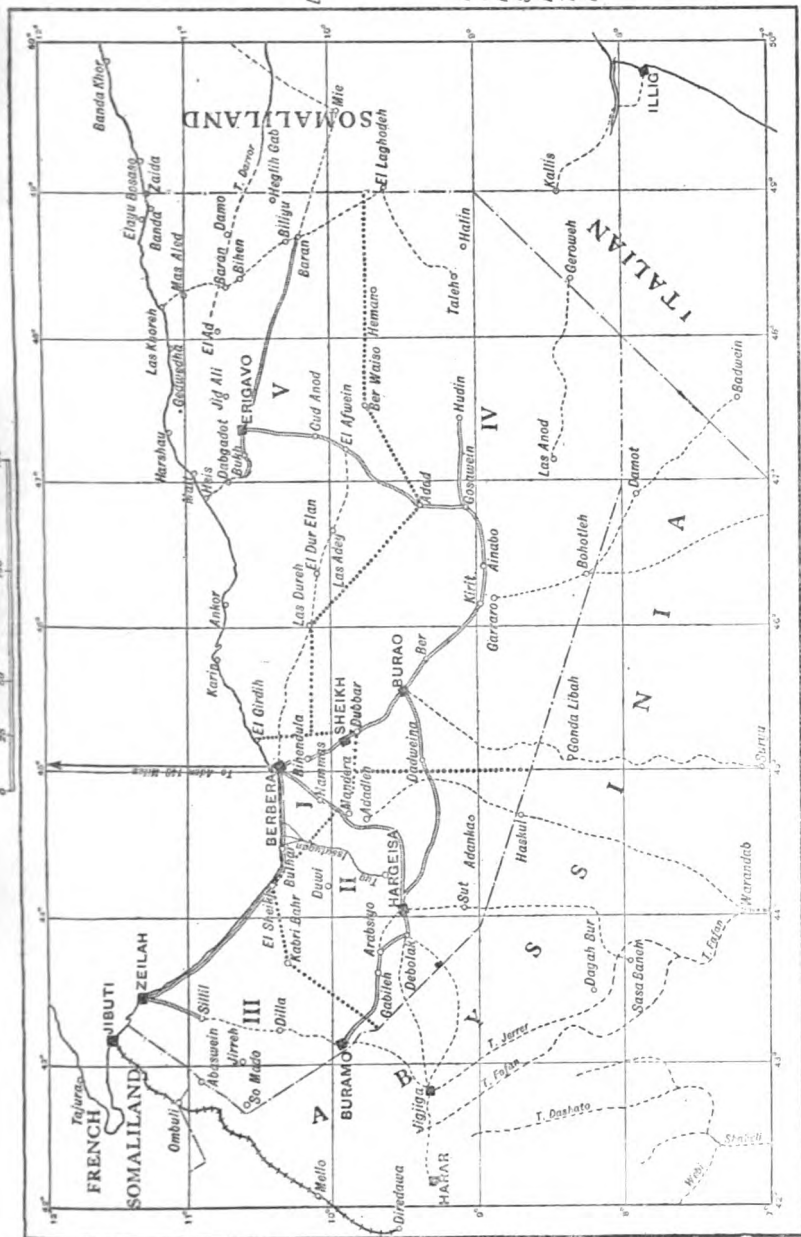
The British section arrived in Berbera in December, and the Ethiopian section, which travelled overland from Jibuti and was delayed by mechanical breakdowns, reached Berbera early in the new year.

Affairs on the western frontier have been quiet, and there has been no further incident such as that referred to on page 7 of the Report for 1930.

Governorship.

His Excellency Sir Harold Baxter Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., left Berbera on the 7th December, 1931, on leave to England, prior to taking up his new appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras. Major A. S. Lawrance, C.M.G., D.S.O., assumed the administration of the Government.

B R I T I S H S O M A L I L A N D .



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CHAPTER I.

Geography, including Climate, and History.

1. *Geography*.—The Colony of the Bahamas consists of an archipelago of islands, “cays”, and rocks lying to the east of Florida and the north of Cuba. They lie along two great banks of unequal size called the Little Bahama Bank and the Great Bahama Bank.

2. In addition to the islands there are numerous cays and rocks. the total area of the Colony being about 4,400 square miles. It is

said that there are about 700 islands and over 2,000 rocks. The islands are, as a rule, long, narrow, and low-lying. The ground is very rocky, but the honeycomb rock contains pockets of rich fertile soil.

3. There are no mountains and very few hills, but the islands are by no means lacking in beauty, the pure white sand of the beaches and the wonderful colouring of the sea making a picture not easily matched. It is probable that the islands were at one time thickly wooded, but little forest remains except at Abaco, Andros, and Grand Bahama. On these three islands there are extensive pine forests, and a certain amount of mahogany and hardwood exists at Andros.

4. *Climate.*—The winter climate of the Bahamas is most delightful. Frost is unknown, the average temperature is about 70° Fahrenheit, the rainfall is slight, and cool breezes prevail. The rainy months are May, June, September, and October, and it is during these months that the greatest heat is experienced, the temperature ranging from 80° to 90°. Although the heat during the summer months is trying, and the mosquitoes and sandflies are troublesome, the islands are never unhealthy.

5. *History.*—At the time when the Bahamas were first discovered, that is to say in 1492, they were inhabited by a race of Indians who were removed to Haiti by the Spaniards to work in the mines. A few stone implements are occasionally found, but, apart from this, there is no trace of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Spaniards made no attempt to colonize the islands, which remained uninhabited until about the year 1629, when they were included in a Royal Grant, from which date they were visited from time to time by settlers from Bermuda. Earlier than that, namely, 1578, they were already regarded as part of the British domains. In 1647 a Company of "Eleutherian Adventurers" was formed in London for the purpose of colonizing the islands, which were granted by Parliament to the Company despite the earlier Royal Grant. In 1670 yet a third grant was made by Charles II vesting the islands in six Lords Proprietors.

6. Two years after the grant of the charter the first Governor was appointed by the Lords Proprietors. He and his successors found it extremely difficult to cope with the buccaneers, who at this time were the virtual rulers of the country. In 1673 one Governor was seized and deported to Jamaica; in 1690 another was deposed and imprisoned, and it seems that the only Governors who escaped trouble were those who left the inhabitants to do as they pleased. In addition to internal troubles the Governors appointed by the Lords Proprietors had to deal with invasion. In 1680 the Spaniards destroyed the settlement and carried off the Governor to Cuba where he was "roasted on a spit". In 1703 a combined force of French and Spaniards destroyed Nassau and carried off the negro

slaves, most of the white inhabitants fleeing to Carolina. The new Governor, who arrived in 1704, found New Providence totally uninhabited, and returned to England.

7. Within a few years, however, Nassau was re-established as the headquarters of the pirates in West Indian waters, and so great were the depredations of these pirates that the British Government found it necessary to send out a Governor to control the Colony and drive the pirates from their stronghold. This Governor, Captain Woodes Rogers, arrived in Nassau in 1718, and in December of that year eight of the leading pirates were executed and the others compelled to give up their nefarious trade. A period of comparative quiet followed, but in 1776 a fleet belonging to the rebellious American Colonies captured the town of Nassau and carried off the Governor, but after a few days the place was evacuated. Five years later a Spanish force took possession of Nassau and left a garrison, but in 1783 the Spaniards were driven out by a British expedition.

8. The subsequent history of the Bahamas is comparatively uneventful. The abolition of slavery in 1838 caused an economic and social change; the outbreak of Civil War in the United States led to a period of considerable prosperity in the Colony which, between the years 1861 and 1865, became a depot for vessels running the "blockade" imposed against the Confederate States.

CHAPTER II.

Government.

9. The present Constitution of the Bahamas is similar to those of the North American Colonies prior to the War of Independence. The Government is modelled upon that of England in the early days, the Governor representing the Sovereign, and the nominated Legislative Council and the elected House of Assembly representing respectively the Houses of Lords and Commons.

10. "The Eleutherian Adventurers" who came to the Bahamas from Bermuda after the Parliamentary grant of 1647 brought with them the conception of representative Government already established in Bermuda, and the affairs of the infant Settlement were managed by a Governor, a Council, and an elected Senate. The charter of 1670 to the Lords Proprietors provided for an elected House of Assembly, and the Constitution, much as it exists to-day, was finally settled in 1729, when the Crown assumed direct control of the Colony. The Bahamas enjoy representative, though not responsible, Government. The Executive Government is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who has the power of veto, and is advised by an Executive Council. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation are vested by law in the Governor in Council.

11. The Legislative Council, consisting of nine members nominated by the Crown, has the right to initiate legislation (other than money bills) to amend bills passed by the House of Assembly (other than money bills) and to reject altogether any bills, even those dealing with money.

12. The House of Assembly is composed of 29 members elected for 15 districts. The qualification for members is possession of real or personal property to the value of £200. The Out Islands seldom return a member of their own community, their 21 representatives being generally inhabitants of New Providence. The qualification for electors is ownership of land to the value of £5 or the occupation of houses of an annual rental value of £2 8s. in New Providence or half that amount in the Out Islands. Women have not the vote. The normal life of the House is seven years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor, as occurred last in June, 1928.

CHAPTER III.

Population.

13. The following table shows the area and population of each of the principal islands of the Group :—

<i>Island.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Population at last census (1931).</i>
Abaco	776	4,233
Andros	1,600	7,071
Berry Islands	14	222
Bimini	8	736
Eleuthera and Harbour Island ...	166	7,527
Exuma and Cays	100	3,774
Grand Bahama	430	2,241
Inagua	560	667
Long Island	130	4,515
Fortune Island Group (including Long Cay, Acklin's and Crooked Islands)	204	3,238
Mayaguana	96	518
New Providence	58	19,756
Ragged Island Group	5	424
Rum Cay	29	252
Cat Island	160	3,959
San Salvador or Watling	60	675
Totals ...	4,396	59,818

14. The total population is thus approximately 60,000, mostly of African race. There is, however, a larger proportion of whites in the Bahamas than in any other West Indian Colony many of them being descendants of soldiers who settled in the Bahamas after the war of American Independence. English is the only language spoken.

Births.—There were 1,897 births in the Colony during the year or 32.0 per 1,000.

Deaths.—There were 1,076 deaths in the Colony during the year or 18.0 per 1,000.

Marriages.—There were 447 marriages during the year in the whole Colony.

Infantile Mortality.—Figures are only available for New Providence where there were 64 deaths under one year or 131.9 per 1,000.

Emigration and Immigration.—6,903 persons left the Colony and 7,136 were admitted during the year, of which a large proportion consisted of winter visitors.

CHAPTER IV.

Health.

15. The climate of the Colony is most conducive to good health, and Nassau, the capital, can boast of an excellent pipe-borne water-supply and an up-to-date sewerage system, as well as an ice plant. The city water and the ice manufactured from it are analysed monthly and have shown a high bacteriological standard. There have been no epidemics during the year and only 31 cases of typhoid reported as against 79 for the previous year. Malaria is not common in Nassau and practically all cases are imported from other countries or from the southern islands of the Colony. The Infant Welfare Association, which is financed by public subscriptions and an annual contribution from the Government, is doing excellent work. It employs two trained nurses and holds three clinics a week which are attended by the Chief Medical Officer and two private practitioners. Much needed work is also being done by the Pre-natal Clinic which is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Mission. The Government expended a total sum of £32,711 on its Medical and Sanitary Departments during the year 1930-31. The Medical Department has a staff of three Medical Officers and four Nurses at the Bahamas General Hospital in Nassau and four District Medical Officers at the Out Island stations. The Department operates a General Hospital, a Lunatic Asylum, an Infirmary, a Venereal Clinic, and a Leper Compound. The last named is situated well away from any inhabited part of the island (New Providence).

16. The following is a table of the principal groups of diseases treated at the Bahamas General Hospital during the year, together with the mortality arising from these diseases :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>
Typhoid fever	28	2
Tuberculosis	66	28
Venereal diseases	125	12
Pellagra	40	7
Diseases of the heart (mitral)	43	19
Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years ...	58	9
Puerperal eclampsia	13	—
Diseases of infancy	47	20

The above diseases occurred chiefly among the wage-earning population. There are no estates, mines, or factories in the Colony.

CHAPTER V.

Housing.

17. There is a great need for improvement in the houses of a large proportion of the wage-earning population, numbers of which are so poorly constructed that they are unable to withstand a hurricane. With a view to replacing houses which have been destroyed by hurricanes and improving their type and standard, the Government has for the past two years provided funds for building houses for the poorer people on the hire-purchase system. To date, 104 houses have been constructed, costing from £45 to £75 each, payments on account of which are required to be made weekly over a period of four years by the occupants. The average payment works out to about 5s. a week.

CHAPTER VI.

Production.

18. The natural resources of the Bahamas are marine and forest products.

19. Most important of the marine products is sponge. Of late years the output has been considerably diminished, due, apparently, to depletion of the supply resulting in part from ruthless fishing, but more especially from wholesale destruction of sponges with each successive hurricane. Artificial sponge culture has been resorted to and has been productive of encouraging results around Andros and Exuma Islands. Coarse salt is won from salt ponds

on several islands, notably Ragged Island and Inagua. The salt industry was formerly of considerable value to the Colony.

20. *Fisheries*.—Fish abound in the Bahamas, but normally only sufficient are caught for local consumption, there being little attempt at export. A factory has been established at Eleuthera for the canning and exporting of turtle and crawfish, and a company located at Bimini has done a lively export trade in crawfish from around Bimini and Andros.

21. Conch and turtle shell find a limited and fluctuating market.

22. *Forestry*.—The Colony is sub-tropical and both northern and tropical plants exist, the pine-tree and the palm growing literally side by side. On several of the islands there are extensive areas of pine forests growing on land commonly referred to by the suggestive name of "pine barren." The pine-trees are suitable for conversion into lumber, and the whole of the forests are already let on licence to private firms, who pay a royalty on all timber obtained. There are five such timber concessions or licences, which together cover an area of 473 square miles, but active work is at present being carried out on only two of the areas.

23. Other woods of commercial value are found in limited quantities, and a small export trade is carried on in lignum vitae and logwood. Sabicu, locally known as "horseflesh," is found, and the supply is consumed locally. There are also small quantities of madeira and cedar.

24. *Agriculture*.—The rocky nature of the land and the poverty of the soil in the Bahamas unquestionably present difficulties in the way of peasant farming. Nevertheless, the islands have in the past been highly productive of tropical cultivations and in years gone by a lively export trade existed. The present unproductive condition is manifestly due less to natural factors than to modern conditions which have attracted the peasants from the land. Another contributory factor may have been the havoc caused by the hurricanes during the four years 1926-29.

25. Apart from staple foods, unfortunately produced in quantities insufficient to meet local demands, the principal cultivation at the present time is tomatoes. The Bahamas tomatoes are of the finest quality and in the past have found a ready sale on the New York market, where they can be placed somewhat earlier than Florida produce. The imposition of a higher tariff, coupled with competition from Cuba and Mexico, so severely handicap Bahamas produce that exportation to New York has now practically ceased. A lively exportation to Canada was developed in 1931 and it seems probable that the bulk of the trade has been diverted from New York to Montreal and Halifax.

26. Sisal production, once the premier industry of the Colony, has practically become extinct. The high cost of labour precludes the operation of plantations and decorticating factories, and the salt-water-rettet product has finally proved to be unfit for sale.

27. Down to the early years of the present century considerable quantities of citrus fruits were exported. The industry then met with keen competition from Florida and was finally ruined by infestation by the Blue Grey Fly pest. Efforts have been made in recent years to restore the cultivation and it is once more receiving attention.

28. The following table gives the quantity and value of each of the principal articles of local produce exported from the Colony during the past five years :—

		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cascarilla bark	... lb.	31,920	76,728	77,124	89,600	31,360
	£	1,459	3,165	3,171	3,538	1,704
Tomatoes, raw	... M. Bushels	214	179	91	169	99
	£	92,497	96,078	47,759	89,336	51,502
Sisal hemp	... Tons	596	876	854	308	21
	£	10,632	15,187	15,679	5,153	244
Abaco pine timber	... M. feet	8,082	3,649	2,480	281	2,010
	£	49,854	18,541	19,319	5,206	10,015
Woods, other	... Tons	76	92	128	69	29
	£	335	319	509	274	110
Shell, tortoise	... lb.	7,740	7,843	11,112	4,233	4,978
	£	13,421	13,439	17,408	7,003	6,165
Shell, conch	... No.	2,900	54,000	87,707	82,000	58,869
	£	225	311	414	354	396
Sponge	... M. lb.	959	970	268	550	684
	£	109,203	115,178	106,984	75,351	85,340
Salt	... M. Bushels	—	20	22	88	53
	£	—	242	245	876	970

29. The following table shows the number of acres of various crops under cultivation and the quantity of live stock in the Colony :—

<i>Crops.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Live stock.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Citrus ...	42	Horses ...	1,944
Coco-nuts ...	560	Horned cattle ...	2,050
Onions ...	63	Sheep ...	15,675
Pineapples ...	64	Goats ...	6,266
Sisal ...	7,146	Swine ...	2,930
Sugar canes ...	80	Poultry ...	3,192
Tomatoes ...	2,019		
Other products ...	11,673		
Total ...	21,647	Total ...	32,057

CHAPTER VII.

Commerce.

30. The total value of the Colony's trade during the last five years was as follows :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,843,000	1,829,320	1,962,669	1,662,423	1,249,827
Exports	483,773	421,085	365,129	334,986	287,562
Total (excluding specie) ...	2,326,773	2,250,405	2,327,798	1,997,409	1,537,389

31. The values of imports from the three principal countries of origin for the same period were as follows :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	438,424	401,795	420,421	323,259	264,880
Canada	401,498	455,257	521,508	511,010	359,772
United States of America	767,894	731,684	740,865	606,144	438,596

The steady rise of figures representing imports from Canada up to the year 1930 is noteworthy.

32. The values of the principal classes of articles imported were as follows :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	614,372	672,629	743,784	675,639	519,896
Wines	38,826	48,780	64,362	42,115	21,991
Cordials and Liqueurs ...	11,664	12,739	13,297	9,535	7,071
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	20,926	19,820	22,570	19,187	17,664
Food-stuffs	376,023	380,984	387,929	292,643	236,621
Lumber and Shingles ...	52,990	42,809	54,044	44,692	16,242
Boots and Shoes	23,344	25,173	26,322	18,982	14,550
Cotton Manufactures ...	61,544	56,715	44,522	42,558	35,742
Metals, iron and steel, manufactures of—	111,331	70,353	16,840	30,724	19,709
Oils	65,462	49,231	57,114	49,414	42,641
Motor cars, trucks, and parts	26,237	30,625	30,741	18,016	12,801

33. The principal exports of local produce were :—

	Value.
	£
Tomatoes	51,502
Cascarilla bark	1,704
Lumber	10,015
Tortoise shell	6,165
Sponge	85,340

Of these products tomatoes and cascarilla bark were exported entirely to the United States of America and Canada ; tortoise shell,

with the exception of negligible quantities to Germany and the United States, went to the United Kingdom. The lumber export was to Cuba and the United States of America. Sponge was exported to eight countries of Europe, and to the United States of America, Canada, and Japan, the major portion, i.e., 60 per cent., going to the United States of America, France, and the United Kingdom.

34. Trade with the United Kingdom is hampered considerably by difficulties of communication. There is no direct mail service, and the cargo steamers take about three weeks from England to the Bahamas and still longer on the return journey. New York, on the other hand, is less than three days by steamer from the Bahamas, and the ports of Florida are within a day's steaming. In these circumstances it is explicable that there has been a close trade relationship between the Bahamas and the United States in the past; but, as a result of the recent Trade Agreement between Canada and the West Indies, the volume of trade with the Dominion is steadily increasing, and of late, owing to currency conditions, there has been a strong tendency to import from the United Kingdom. Generally speaking, increasing interest in trade with the Empire has manifested itself, and only the difficulties of communication retard progress in this direction.

CHAPTER VIII.

Wages and the Cost of Living.

35. *Wages*.—The following are the wages paid to Government employees:—

						<i>Per Day.</i>
						<i>Shs.</i>
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	18
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	10 to 15
Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	3 to 5½
Masons	...	...	...	...	...	10 to 15
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	5 to 9
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	10 to 15
Truck drivers	...	...	...	...	...	7 to 8

Government and private employees usually work 8½ hours a day. Cooks and housemaids receive from 10s. to 20s. per week and work about 10 hours a day. Labourers employed in industries or by private persons receive wages ranging from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a day. The labourer's staple articles of diet are flour, fish, hominy; meal, and sugar, and he spends about 1s. 6d. a day on his food. He can obtain lodging for about 4s. a week. He is saved the expense of educating his children or providing medical treatment, as both these are furnished by the Government without cost to him.

36. *Average cost of living for Officials.*—The cost of living in New Providence would be the same whether the officer lived in the town (Nassau) or in the country. In any case the cost is very high. Only wealthy persons could live in the first-class hotels, which are open only in the winter. A single man might be able to live in a small hotel or boarding-house for £6 a week throughout the year, in which case his total expenses should not exceed £450 a year. Under similar conditions a married man with his wife might live for about £600 a year. A bungalow could be obtained for about £150 a year, in which case, without children, a married couple should be able to live on about £600 a year. In the Out Islands there are no hotels or boarding-houses, and suitable bungalows would be difficult to obtain. No officers from England are likely, however, to be stationed in the Out Islands.

CHAPTER IX.

Education and Welfare Institutions.

37. *Education.*—Primary education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and fourteen years and is provided at public expense under the direction of the Board of Education. The average cost per pupil on the roll was £1 16s. 6d., and the total amount voted to the Board of Education was £18,100 during the year 1931.

The Board maintained 55 schools, besides which, grants-in-aid were paid to 55 other schools. The total pupil roll was 11,294. Owing to the scattered population this relatively large number of schools is not entirely adequate; not a few children are out of reach of any school, and in certain localities attendance at school entails a certain amount of hardship on young children.

38. In conformity with the agricultural policy of the Government prominence has been given in all Board schools to agricultural training which is becoming an outstanding feature of education in the Bahamas. In 49 schools sewing lessons for the girl pupils have been introduced.

39. The Board employs seventy-one teachers, among whom are five from other West Indian Colonies. The shortage of qualified teachers within the Colony has proved a great handicap to education and it was partly with a view to improvement in this direction that a Government High School was established some years ago. Secondary education is otherwise afforded in schools maintained by several religious bodies which are assisted by grants-in-aid from the Government.

40. *Welfare Institutions.*—An Infirmary and Lunatic and Leper Asylums are maintained by the Government, under the management of the Bahamas General Hospital, the inmates of which are

taken care of free of charge. Free medical treatment is also afforded to those unable to pay for it and free rations are issued to 400 paupers in the Colony. The Infant Welfare Association and the Pre-natal Clinic likewise provide free advice and treatment. The Dundas Civic Centre, a subsidiary of the Nassau Improvement Association, which has up to the present been supported entirely by public subscriptions, is supplying a long-felt want by training cooks and housemaids, and is affording general household training to others not engaged in domestic service.

41. There are certain charitable organizations in the Colony, but the native population largely provides for sickness and death insurance by membership of one of the many Friendly Societies existing in the Colony. There is no compulsory insurance in effect in the Bahamas. In New Providence there are several recreation grounds where rugby and association football, polo, cricket, and other games are freely indulged in. There are five cinema theatres, two of which give nightly performances.

CHAPTER X.

Communications and Transport.

42. During the year, 1,809 steamers and sailing vessels, of a total of 2,801,827 tons, entered and cleared the ports of the Colony. Of this number, 999 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,655,489, called at Nassau. Regular monthly services of cargo vessels from England are maintained by the Leyland and Harrison Lines and the Royal Mail Line. A weekly passenger and freight service to New York is maintained in the winter months by the Munson Line which is under contract with the Bahamas Government; a passenger service to Miami is maintained by this steamship line in the winter. The Canadian National Steamships vessels call at Nassau every two weeks. This line is in receipt of a Government subsidy. The only other port at which there is any considerable shipping is Inagua, where 151 vessels of 120,740 tons have entered. Steamers of a Dutch line call at this port to embark stevedores to work cargoes at South American ports.

43. A daily air service between Nassau and Miami with planes carrying 24 passengers has been maintained by the Pan-American Airways Incorporated during the winter.

44. Communication with the Out Islands is maintained by sailing vessels and motor boats. Regular subsidized services by such vessels are maintained to all islands.

45. There are numerous lighthouses on the various islands, some maintained by the Imperial Board of Trade and others by the Bahamas Government. The waters of the Colony are full of shoals and rocks, and navigation is difficult.

46. *Roads.*—In New Providence there are good roads and a considerable number of motors and carriages, over 1,111 motor vehicles being licensed. During recent years the roads in New Providence have been greatly improved; most of the roads in the city have been oiled, and the main country roads east and west of the city have been rebuilt and oiled for a number of miles. In the Out Islands there is little wheeled traffic and most of the roads are impassable for vehicles. In accordance with the general policy adopted with respect to development of the Out Islands, road development has been undertaken on one island at a time. A good earth road of about 70 miles in extent has been constructed and was completed during the year 1929 in the island of Eleuthera. It is hoped that such road construction will facilitate agricultural development.

47. *Post Office.*—The various postal services have been well maintained during the year. The cash-on-delivery system is in force in New Providence. Mails to and from the United Kingdom pass through the United States of America, as there is no direct mail service. Domestic parcel post was established some years ago, and all District Post Offices are money-order offices. The issue of money orders on United States post offices was discontinued in September owing to the rise and fluctuations in exchange, and has not yet been resumed.

48. Telegraph communication is effected by wireless service maintained and operated by the Bahamas Government, consisting of a central station at Nassau, New Providence, with eighteen stations on the other islands of the Bahamas group.

49. The Nassau station maintains continuous watch on the following wave-lengths:—600 metres (500 KCS), 630 metres (475.9 KCS), and 700 metres (428.3 KCS) ICW and CW for marine communication; 2,100 metres (142.8 KCS), 2,400 metres (124.9 KCS) for long-wave marine work; 2,800 metres (107.1 KCS) CW and 3,000 metres (99.94 KCS) for alternative point-to-point service. High frequency communication is established on 96 metres (3,126 KCS), 90 metres (3,331 KCS), 52 metres (5,769 KCS). High frequency transmitters have also been supplied to the ten most important of the Out Islands working on 52 metres (5,769 KCS), in addition to their spark equipment on 600 metres (500 KCS), which is now only kept as emergency equipment. The remaining eight Out Island stations communicate on 450 metres (666.3 KCS) low power CW.

50. The Out Island stations have proved of great benefit to the industries of the islands, and are very useful for administrative purposes and for the dissemination of storm warnings.

51. *Telephones.*—In Nassau, there is a telephone system owned and operated by the Bahamas Government with 1,150 subscribers. Of the other islands of the Bahamas Group, Eleuthera has 65 miles

of telephone line, Cat Island 30 miles of line, and Long Island 45 miles of line, connecting the principal settlements to the wireless stations on the islands in question.

CHAPTER XI.

Banking, Currency, Weights, and Measures.

52. *Banking*.—The only bank doing business in the Colony, apart from the Post Office Savings Bank, is the Nassau Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. For the year ended 30th November, 1931, it had deposits in the Colony amounting to £551,052. The Post Office Savings Bank had at the end of June, 1931, 5,558 depositors with deposits to their credit amounting to £55,874.

53. *Currency*.—The British Currency Act (Chapter 159) declares British sterling to be the money of account and requires all accounts to be kept in sterling. £110,000 in local Government currency notes of 4s., 10s., and £1 denominations is in circulation in the Colony, in addition to about £55,000 in British silver coin. United States currency is not legal tender in the Colony but gold and silver certificates are accepted at rates based on the rate of sterling in New York on the day of negotiation. These certificates are in circulation particularly during the winter owing to the presence of American visitors.

54. *Weights and Measures*.—By the Weights and Measures Act (Chapter 172) weights and measures are fixed at the standard of those used in England previous to the introduction of Imperial weights and measures. Imperial weights and measures are used, however, in the collection of duties on imports.

CHAPTER XII.

Public Works.

55. The Public Works Department superintends the maintenance and construction of all public works on behalf of the Public Board of Works. This Board, which consists of five members, is appointed annually by the Governor, and all funds for public works are voted to it by the Legislature. The Department also supervises the carrying out of work for other Public Boards and for the Government.

The following are some of the most important works of construction carried out by the Public Works Department during the year.

56. *Buildings, etc.*—The completion of Government House Servants' quarters, and Ball-room.

The re-roofing of the Commandant's quarters and Western Police Station.

The re-roofing of Prince George's Wharf shed.

The construction of sheds at Public Works Depot in replacement of those lost in fire.

Plans, specifications, and supervision of the Sandilands School and the Western Preparatory School for the Board of Education.

Plans, specifications, and supervision of the construction of the New Native Nurses' quarters in the Bahamas General Hospital grounds.

57. *Roads*.—New road construction work includes the completion of approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of a $4\frac{3}{4}$ -mile stretch of roadway in the vicinity of Lake Cunningham. The reconstruction of East Street was the second largest work, and numerous stretches of different roadways were constructed and treated with asphalt.

58. *Sea Walls*.—Quite extensive work of this kind had to be carried out on the Western Road for protective purposes due to the damages done to the road by the 1929 hurricane.

CHAPTER XIII.

Justice and Police.

59. The law in force in the Colony is the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Acts passed by the Local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice; appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There is a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate in Nassau who goes on circuit annually in the Out Islands to try appeals from the decisions of the Commissioners in charge of each district. The Registrar-General also makes a similar circuit once a year.

60. The Colony's armed Police Force consists of 125 rank and file and 4 officers. The force is stationed chiefly in Nassau, the Out Islands being policed mostly by local constables.

61. The central prison is in Nassau. All long-term prisoners are sent to Nassau to undergo their sentences.

62. The health of the prisoners during the year was very good on the whole, the main diseases occurring amongst the prisoners being gastro-intestinal and pulmonary.

63. Juvenile offenders are sent to the Industrial School, under the management of a Visiting Committee of three members, where they are taught agriculture and other pursuits which will be of practical use on their discharge.

64. The following is a table of the persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences during the year 1931 :—

Imprisoned	...	...	...	...	...	270
Whipped	...	...	...	...	...	97
Fined	...	...	...	...	...	1,567
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	225
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	392
Committed for trial in Superior Court	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total						2,595

CHAPTER XIV.

Legislation.

65. There are no laws or regulations in force in the Colony relating to labour, except The Sponge and Turtle Fisheries Act which prohibits the employment of children under 13 years of age in these industries.

66. The following are the principal laws passed during the year 1931 :—

Chapter 1.—The Tariff Act, 1931. Revising the customs tariff and imposing a tariff on agricultural products in order to protect local products.

Chapter 15.—The Sisal Inspection and Grading Amendment Act, 1931. To provide for the better grading and packing of sisal.

Chapter 16.—The Agricultural and Marine Products Board Amendment Act, 1931. To provide for the better grading, packing, and inspection of fruit and vegetables intended for export.

CHAPTER XV.

Public Finance and Taxation.

67. The increased trade of the Colony has been reflected in the increased revenue of the last decade. In 1919 the total receipts amounted to no more than £81,000; in 1923 they had swollen to £553,000, since when the annual revenue has stood between £450,000 and £500,000. On the other hand, expenditure has increased in proportion and has even exceeded revenue.

68. The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as follows :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1926-27	...	...	...	...	531,235	474,653
1927-28	...	...	...	...	485,319	672,986
1928-29	...	...	...	...	517,211	673,803
1929-30	...	...	...	...	556,799	578,584
1930-31	...	...	...	...	455,370	426,900
					<u>£2,545,934</u>	<u>£2,826,926</u>

69. The actual excess of expenditure over revenue for this period was £181,386. This excess is due to large public works, such as the dredging of the harbour, the building of a new wharf and transit shed, and the installation of a water-supply and sewerage system, the cost of which has been paid for partly out of revenue and partly by advances made by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Revenue is now being derived from the improved harbour and wharfage accommodation and from the water-supply and the sewerage works.

70. The Public Debt on 31st March, 1931, was £180,000, the whole of which amount was raised locally by sale of debentures. Provision is made by law for annual contribution from the revenue for a sinking fund for the redemption of these debentures.

71. Investments in England in Trustee Securities bearing interest at approximately 5 per cent. and amounting at the end of the financial year to £200,000 represent the liquid assets of the Colony.

72. Apart from Real Property Tax, which only yielded £2,552 13s. 3d. during the year, there is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, port, wharf and harbour dues, and post, telegraph and electric power receipts. There are no excise duties in force in the Colony. Stamp duties are imposed on instruments used in civil proceedings in the Supreme Court or in commercial or other transactions and based on the value of the transaction.

73. The Tariff Act, assented to on 28th May, 1931, provides a customs revenue of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* on most imports, though there are some items specifically taxed, while alcoholic beverages and tobacco pay a much higher rate. A sliding scale on agricultural products devised to protect articles capable of production in the Colony is included. There is an export tax on pineapple and sisal plants, wrecked goods, and articles imported for a temporary purpose and exempted from duty under certain conditions. Chief among the exemptions from duty are printed books, flying machines, and essentials to agriculture and the manufacture of native products. A list of prohibited imports injurious to health and morals is included.

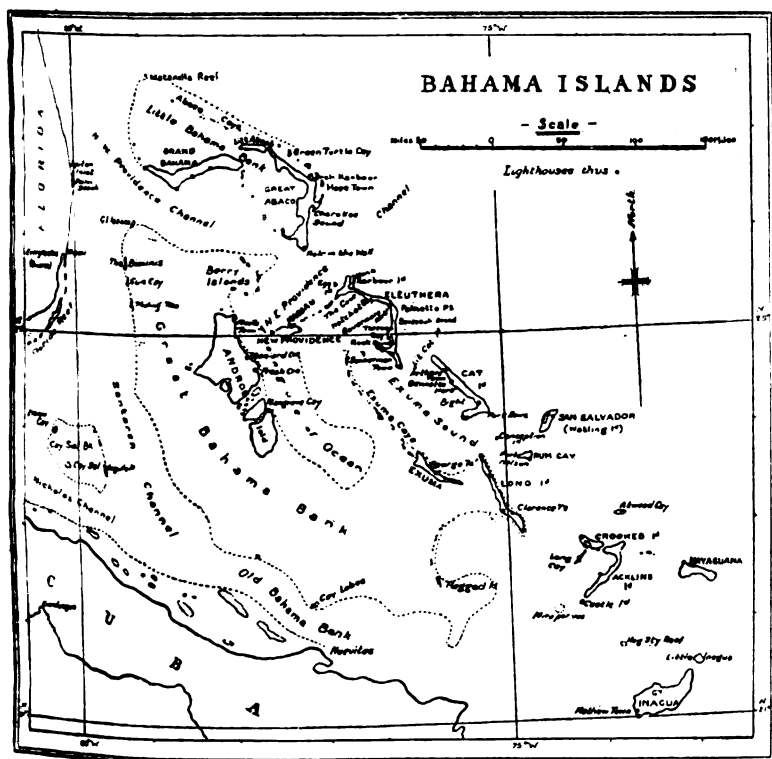
74. The Act expires with the 1932 Session of the Legislature.

75. The Imperial Preference Act gives a British preference varying from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. on goods, other than alcoholic, complying with stipulated conditions.

CHARLES DUNDAS,
Colonial Secretary.

Nassau,

23rd April, 1932.



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THE GAMBIA, 1931

(For Report for 1929 see No. 1506 (Price 1s.) and for
Report for 1930 see No. 1543 (Price 1s.))

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Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia 1931.

CHAPTER I. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

In the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th centuries the Arabs acquired and recorded a good deal of information about the interior of West Africa, but the cartography of Senegambia remained still a blank south of the Gezola or Gedala Tuareg of the Seguiet-el-Hamra (Wadi Targa) when the Genoese Giovanni di Carignano made his planisphere in 1320.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the numerous Jewish trading communities which traded mainly in gold from such centres as Tuat and Nul Lamta (Wadi Draa) south to Melli (Bambuk) and beyond, had acquired so much information about the Western Sudan and Sahara that the maps of the cartographers of Majorca as, for instance, the planisphere of Angelino Dulcert (Majorca) 1339 A.D., and that of the converted Jew Mecia de Viladestes 1413 A.D. show a considerable advance in recorded knowledge.

The latter shows Taghazza or Taodeni of the salt mines (the Tutek of the El Bekri) as Tutega, and also Tacrur, the country of the Tucolor, and for the first time the Gambia River is shown under the name "N'gelaka". To the North of the N'gelaka is a name Ude or Wude, also a country and cape called Abach as well as Ihsengar (the Senegal River). In the valley of the river N'gelaka, a place called Tegerut is shown, the name being probably akin to the name N'gelaka, both being derived from the Berber N'gel, N'gar, or N'gir with Berber ending -ek or -ik. Angelico Dulcert shows, to the south of the coast region called Abach, a people called Felle who are probably identical with the Ude of Viladestes, i.e., Fulbe.

Though Phœnician sailors from Gadeira (Cadiz) are said to have traded down the West Coast of Africa, the first recorded European exploratory expedition to the Gambia by sea was that of the Genoese Antonio Usodimare, who, on the 12th December, 1455, wrote to his relatives that he had "gone 800 leagues further than any other Christian" and had navigated his 'caravel' as far as the Gamba (Gambia).

Usodimare had left Genoa about the time of the death of the King of Spain, John II of Castile in 1454, at a time when the Spaniards were busy protesting to the Pope against the Portuguese expeditions to Cape Bogador and beyond, but Usodimare's interests or sympathies led him to take back to Lisbon an envoy from a Gambian chief, and agree to make a second voyage to the Gambia as an envoy of the King of Portugal, Alphonso V.

In the letter above quoted, he remarks that he is to sail again in ten days from Lisbon. He also says that the envoy from the Gambian chief was a descendant of a Portuguese sailor who had been saved from one of the ships of the Vivaldi Expedition which had been lost about 170 years before, i.e., in 1285.

Usodimare related his adventures "in the land of Badomel" (i.e., the land of the Bur Dumel) to the Venetian Ca'da Mosto. The latter, on the 22nd March, 1455, set out on board a Portuguese 'caravel', supplied by Prince Henry the Navigator, to make further explorations in Senegambia. Ca'da Mosto records that the King of the Jolofs at this time "was called Zucholin". Ca'da Mosto disembarked at Cayor, "the palm beach of Bur Dumel". At the town of the 'Bisboror', the nephew of the king, Ca'da Mosto was entertained. The Bur Dumel was a professing Muhammedan at this time.

The Jolof kingdom is said by Ca'da Mosto to have extended east as far as the country of the Fulbe and the Tucolor. South of the Kingdom of Joal and north of the Gambia was the country of the Barbasines. Their King lived in the interior in a fortified town called Jagaon (Jago) in place of the former capital M'bissel in Sine west of Kaolack. Ca'da Mosto also disembarked on an island in the estuary of the Gambia which he called the Isle of St. Andrew after the christian name of a sailor who was buried there.

On proceeding further Ca'da Mosto was told that the country belonged to King Farisangal (Bur Senegal) a vassal of the Bur Melli.

Twenty leagues south of the Gambia (100 miles) Ca'da Mosto met the Casa Mansa, but before making this journey he records that he went 60 leagues (240 miles) "to the south" in the kingdom of the 'Battimansa'. The word 'south' however, here does not mean "directly south", but south east. The Battimansa was the King of the "Baddi-bu", between the Bintang Creek and Kantora. Almost at the same time as Ca'da Mosto's visit to the Gambia, it was visited by Diago Gomez who also mentions the 'Farisangal' (Bur Senegal). Guided by a certain Bucker (Bukr) Gomez visited Kantora. It was believed by these travellers that the Senegal and Gambia were two mouths of one river enclosing the "delta of the Nile of Gana". The two rivers are so shown on a Venetian map of that period.

According to Pacheco Pereira, the chief commercial centre of Kantora at this time was called Sutuku. The whole of the right bank of the Upper River was subject to the King of Melle (Bur Melle), the left bank presumably being the Kingdom of the Batti Mansa.

The trade route from Kaukau (Gao) to Kantora at this time passed Samanda (near Segu on the Upper Niger), Conmuberta (Galam), and Cereulle (Sarahulle), according to an informant of Gomez.

Gomez made a second Expedition to the Gambia and visited Ulimansa (Mansa of Wuli) and then the Battimansa on the left bank with whom he made some kind of treaty.

The King of Nonymans (Niumi), who had hitherto been hostile, was also visited, and a treaty, "sealed by drinking the red and white wine of Portugal", was made.

In 1460 Gomez returned not to Niumi but to the 'Barbasines', neighbours of the Serreos (Sereres). The Bur Gebil (Jolof chief of the Griots) had just been defeated and pursued by the Burbuk, (Jolof king) and had taken refuge at a port called Zaza (Albreda).

The voyages made by Ca'da Mosto and by Gomez established the trade supremacy of the Portuguese on the West Coast of Africa and they were able to maintain a monopoly for more than a century. An English expedition, fitted out in 1481 was prevented from sailing by the influence of King John II of Portugal. In 1588 a Patent from Queen Elizabeth gave certain merchants of Devon and London a monopoly for ten years of the "free and whole trafique trade and feat of merchandise" to and within the Senegal and Gambia rivers. It was stated in the Patent that one voyage had already been performed. The second voyage under the Charter, which was made in 1591, is described in Hakluyt. The French had then traded in these parts for above 30 years, but the "Frenchmen never used to go into the river of Gambia, which is a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals".

The annexation of Portugal to Spain under Philip II in 1580 caused the decline of Portuguese maritime enterprise, and early in the 17th century the English established themselves in the Gambia and the French in Senegal to the north. For the following two centuries these countries contended with varying fortunes for the mastery of the two rivers, the coast ports between and the trade of the hinterland.

In the 18th century the Royal African Company controlled the commerce of the Gambia, and made large profits on their cargoes of slaves and gold and ivory and beeswax.

Chartered Company administration was, however, ruined by the Act of 1807, which abolished the slave trade, and although an annual subsidy of £23,000 was paid to the Company, it was unable to make a profit and its assets were taken over by the Crown.

Since 1816 the seat of Government has been at Bathurst, which was founded by the English merchants who left Senegal and the Island of Goree when those territories were restored to France after the Napoleonic wars. It was named after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Geography.

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for nearly three hundred miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntaur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than

two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jollofs, Mandingos, Fulas, and Jolas, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans except the last named tribe who are pagan, though the Mohammedan religion is gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

Upper River Province, comprising the districts of Wuli, Kantora, Sandu, Fuladu East and Fuladu Central has an area of 911 square miles and a population of 35,400. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandingos and Sarahulis with a rather smaller proportion of Fulas.

The Headquarters of the Province are situated at Basse, which is both the largest town in the Province and one of the most important river-ports in the Protectorate.

The districts of Sandu, Kantora and Wuli are all relics of former native kingdoms.

MacCarthy Island Province consists of the Districts of Sami, Niani, Nianija, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Dunkunku Niamina, Fuladu West, Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,186 sq. miles and the population 53,250. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population are Jollofs and Mandingos.

South Bank Province includes the Districts of Eastern Kiang, Central Kiang, Kiang West, Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kausala, Bintang-Karenai, Foni Brefet, South Kombo, East Kombo, Central Kombo, North Kombo and Kembo St. Mary. The area of the Province is 1,088 sq. miles and the population 48,900. The Headquarters are at Bakau, Cape St. Mary. The majority of the inhabitants are Mandingos but there are a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts while the Kombo Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

North Bank Province has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 47,640. The districts of the Province are Lower Niumi, Upper Niumi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. Of these the three Baddibu districts are predominantly Mandingo in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandingos, Jollofs and Turankoes (Mahammedan Fulas) while the two Niumis are mainly mixed Joloff and Mandungo districts. The Headquarters are at Kerewan.

Climate.

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy though, with modern methods of sanitation and housing, conditions of living generally have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries.

*Meteorological statistics, 1931.***CAPE ST. MARY. STATION.**

Month.				Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches.)
January	...	...	...	73.2	45	—
February	...	...	...	72.9	54	0.46
March	...	...	...	73.7	58	—
April	...	...	...	75.0	59	—
May	...	...	..	74.2	71	0.14
June	...	...	...	78.1	67	2.45
July	...	...	...	79.6	76	8.76
August	...	...	...	81.7	72	4.36
September	...	...	...	80.0	80	16.29
October	...	...	...	83.1	95	1.16
November	...	...	...	79.1	63	—
December	...	...	...	74.1	42	—
Total				—	—	33.62 ins.

In the Protectorate the records of rainfall were :

South Bank Province	(Sukuta)	35.06	ins.
North Bank Province	(Kerewan)	23.31	„
MacCarthy Island Province	(Georgetown)	33.07	„
Upper River Province	(Wuli)	29.09	„

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

Protectorate System.—This system was established in 1894 and administration in the Protectorate hinges on the Chief (or Sefo) and the Headman (or Alkali) the Alkali being responsible to the Sefo for his town and the Sefo to the Commissioner of the Province for his district.

The Alkali is chosen by the people of the village and his position is confirmed by the Commissioner. He acts as the representative of his village in dealing with Government and personifies the village community. This is exemplified by the fact that it is the Alkali who allots, to those who need it, unoccupied land belonging to the village as a community. He is bound by tradition to seek and to listen to the advice of the elder men in the village.

In the event of disputes arising, in the community, which cannot be composed by the friends or relatives of the parties the Alkali, although armed with no judicial powers is often able by virtue of his office to act successfully as arbitrator and prevent the matter from reaching the point of litigation.

The Sefo holds a position partly established by legislation and partly inherited from the Kings of former times. The Mandingo word for King (Mansa) is now applied only to the Governor who is, in native phraseology, the "King of Bathurst", and this limitation of the word reflects the passing of much of the old kingly powers. Yet a good deal of the standing and authority of the Kings remain, especially in cases where it is possible to appoint as Chief one of an old ruling family. It is now the policy, therefore, to appoint such men as far as possible, since on the authority inherent in the office depends a great part of the Chief's utility and prestige.

The Sefo is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner, who has previously ascertained which of the candidates has the best claim or commands most the respect and obedience of the district. This district opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor in the choice of a Chief. Apart from general administrative duties and supervision of his district the Sefo is the President of the Native Tribunal of his district, he exercises powers which may be compared roughly to those of a Police Court, appeals lying from his Court to that of the Commissioner.

Local Government.—In 1931 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health was constituted in place of the Board of Health for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of the Town, and is composed of representatives of the various Government Departments concerned, of six Members elected by the Town Wards and of four Members, nominated by the Governor, representing the Commercial and Shipping interests.

Meetings of the Council were held in each quarter and the advice and assistance given to Government were of great value.

CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants reside on St. Mary's Island. The Island contains few inhabitants outside the Town of Bathurst.

Generally speaking the various races are distributed throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Jolas who are practically confined to the South Bank Province. The numerical distribution of the Races in the Protectorate is as follows :—

Mandingo	85,640
Jollof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukulor	11,653
Bambarra	3,261
Aku	786
Others	3,947
Total	185,150

People of all these races are included amongst the inhabitants of Bathurst,

Vital statistics are recorded in the Island of St. Mary only as, owing to the illiteracy of the people, the collection of reliable data in the Protectorate is impossible.

The statistics in respect of Bathurst for the past five years are as follows :—

		Births.	Deaths.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births Registered).
1927	...	269	403	317
1928	...	262	461	395
1929	...	315	502	333
1930	...	366	411	283
1931	...	422	369	227

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered, since certificates of death and burial permits are required in all cases, in some instances, births of infants to parents, in particular to illiterate parents, are not registered. This would account for the comparatively large excess of deaths over births which have been registered in previous years. The statistics indicate, however, that more births are being registered from year to year and this is undoubtedly due to the fact that parents, including the illiterates, are beginning to realize the value of certificates of birth to their children in adult years.

Emigration and immigration.

There is practically no emigration from the Gambia.

At the commencement of each ground-nut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French Territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These 'strange farmers' return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Likewise a considerable number of foreign labourers and petty traders come to Bathurst at the beginning of each trade season and leave again when the season ends. The number of 'strange farmers', labourers and petty traders visiting the Gambia naturally fluctuates according to trade conditions. Immigration returns show that during the past three years the persons entering Bathurst by sea numbered as follows:—1,083 in 1929, 940 in 1930 and 851 in 1931; but it may be assumed that the majority of these people returned, or will return, to their homes. Immigration is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 12 of 1924) under which no person is allowed to enter the Gambia who:—

- (a) is likely to become a pauper or a public charge,
- (b) is an idiot or insane,
- (c) is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant,
- (d) is a prostitute, or
- (e) is not in possession of a passport valid under the law of the country of which he is a citizen.

Any person who appears to the Immigration Officer to be without visible means of support is required to deposit the sum of £60, or to give security by bond in that amount.

At the expiration of eighteen months from the date of entering the Gambia, or at any earlier period, if the depositor not having become destitute or unable to support himself, departs from the Gambia, his deposit is returned to him.

CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

The health of the inhabitants of the Gambia is on the whole satisfactory. Complaints of the Respiratory and Digestive Systems are most prevalent; thus in 1931 there were 3,092 cases of the former, with 18 deaths, and 4,290 cases of the latter, with 13 deaths. It is noticeable that respiratory complaints occur most commonly in the relatively cold season January to April and digestive system complaints during the rains June to October.

The Gambia is entirely an agricultural Colony, containing no mines or factories, and as a result no complaints are met with which can be ascribed to these two factors. Malaria fever is the most usual tropical complaint under treatment; in 1931 there were 1,277 cases with 2 deaths.

There are one Hospital and two Dispensaries in the Protectorate, in charge of a Medical Officer, and from these centres prophylactic work is undertaken in the way of Vaccination against small-pox and the treatment and care of yaws, etc. In Bathurst there is an European and African General Hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and a Home for Infirm. These are all in the charge of Medical Officers and there are European Nursing Sisters in the European and African Hospital and also in the Clinics. In addition there is a Public Health Department which attends to drainage and sanitary organization.

During 1931 there was no outbreak of serious illness such as yellow fever, plague, small-pox. The work at the Victoria Hospital remained much the same in volume; the general public showed an increasing appreciation of the special nature of the help obtainable at the Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics.

Two modern Wards were constructed at the Victoria Hospital to replace two which were dilapidated and out-of-date. These new Wards are light, airy and cheerful and consequently have a beneficial effect on those who occupy them.

Very welcome improvements in the drainage of streets were started. Sand filling of certain low areas and deep depressions was undertaken as part of the constant warfare against insect pests. The treatment of such areas and depressions with chemicals is expensive whereas once filled with sand no further expense is entailed.

The Health Department continued operations against mosquito breeding—this work is both difficult and expensive owing to the existence of large numbers of crab holes which provide ideal hatching-out places for mosquitoes.

CHAPTER V. HOUSING

There are no slums in Bathurst and the houses and compounds are all well kept. There is some overcrowding at times during the "Trade Season" but not of a serious nature. Amelioration of living conditions is provided for by moving people when possible from low lying to reclaimed areas. All houses and compounds are periodically inspected by the Public Health Authorities and the Sanitary Laws are rigidly enforced. Houses are constructed of different kinds of material ; for instance, some are of wattle and daub, others of brick ; others again are of concrete blocks, and the most usual roofing is of corrugated iron.

The native houses in the Protectorate are generally circular in shape and constructed of wattle and daub with conical grass roofs. These houses are well suited to local conditions. There is no overcrowding since ample space is available for expansion. The houses and villages generally are very well kept and sanitation is satisfactory. Periodical inspections of villages are made by the Commissioners and officers of the Medical Staff.

In the Protectorate the houses are almost invariably built and owned by the occupants and the same applies, though to a less extent, in Bathurst.

Statistics.

Province.	Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province	47,636	20,509
South Bank Province	48,888	21,194
MacCarthy Island Province	53,254	32,540
Upper River Province	35,372	18,113
St. Mary's Island (Bathurst)	11,370	3,177

CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation". In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of foodstuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guineacorn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Cotton is grown on a fairly extensive scale in some Provinces, particularly the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of coloured cloth.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows :—

Year	Tons	Value £
1927	65,107	916,191
1928	74,442	1,092,790
1929	56,355	765,564
1930	74,761	867,634
1931	66,811	506,125

A small export trade is done in Palm Kernels, Hides and Wax. In 1931 the exports of these commodities were :—

		£
Palm Kernel	828 tons value	7,444
Hides	14,253 lbs do	1,953
Wax	11,604 lbs do	344.

There is no organized animal industry in the Gambia although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the River and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent river valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1931 some 6,000 head of cattle are reported to have died in the Gambia of Rinderpest and Pleuro-pneumonia, but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind

from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born. The graziers in the Gambia are practically all Fulas or Jolas in the South Bank Province.

In addition to cattle there are a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs which are reared mainly for local consumption.

There are no minerals of commercial value in the Colony nor are there any important industries other than those already mentioned. A certain amount of leather, metal and pottery work is made for sale locally.

CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.**Imports.*

The imports for the last five years were as follows :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	863,376	1,010,686	597,161	529,985	250,311
Specie ...	93,365	224,977	20,691	12,775	2,302
Total ...	956,741	1,235,663	617,852	542,760	252,613

The following table shows the principal items of Imports from the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year 1931.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£	£	£		£
Apparel ...	4,513	...	336	...	851	...	5,700
Bags & Sacks No. ...	1,710	859	225	...	712	100,904	3,506
Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter ...	654	...	...	...	634	7,416 galls.	1,288
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes ...	622	...	1,727	...	148	1,539 cwt.	2,497
Boots, Shoes and Slippers	1,219	45	348	...	615	12,673 pairs	2,182
Cement ...	1,077	...	8	...	73	439 tons	1,153
Cotton Piece Goods ...	21,717	5	901	...	6,337	1,354,373 sq.yds.	28,960
Coal ...	4,485	...	602	...	...	2,052 tons	5,087
Cotton Manufacture (other)	1,879	...	751	...	1,045	...	3,675
Cotton Yarn ...	780	...	4,340	...	654	82,905 lbs.	5,774
Flour Wheaten	175	...	1,473	3,956	...	9,397 cwt.	5,604
Hats and Caps	824	...	281	...	337	...	1,442
Kola-Nuts ...	...	18,892	...	...	68	11,965 cwt.	18,960
Lumber ...	2,095	777	493	77	414	235,278 sup.ft.	3,856
Medicines and Drugs ...	1,514	...	184	91	11	...	1,800
Metal all kinds	4,975	...	572	...	730	...	6,277
Motor Cars and Lorries No. ...	2,001	...	...	542	521	21	3,064
Oils, Edible ...	633	...	889	...	3,527	41,601 galls.	5,049
Oils, not Edible	723	1,071	369	8,828	1,398	211,037 galls.	12,389
Rice ...	1,211	12,171	27,412	...	8,642	105,956 cwt.	49,436
Salt ...	19	...	...	...	3,944	1,704 tons	3,963
Soap ...	57	...	2,553	...	12	2,618 cwt.	2,622
Spirits, potable	1,381	...	245	...	114	2,190 galls.	1,740
Sugar ...	1,004	...	6,866	38	440	9,810 cwt.	8,348
Tea ...	4,500	...	262	...	1495	79,313 lbs.	6,257
Tobacco ...	5,778	...	110	5,854	93	163,071 lbs.	11,835
Wines ...	201	...	2,725	...	276	30,030 galls.	3,202

The percentages of Imports from all Countries, exclusive of Specie, were as follows :—

Country.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	38.76	37.99	34.42	34.39	37.73
British Possessions ...	12.95	10.23	10.69	11.11	14.45
Totals—British Empire	51.71	48.22	45.11	45.50	52.18
Denmark ...	01.32	01.89	—	—	—
France ...	30.65	34.08	39.65	29.75	24.52
Germany ...	05.58	05.19	02.63	03.68	3.67
Holland ...	01.35	02.04	—	01.76	1.78
U. S. A. ...	05.38	05.60	06.63	06.87	8.35
Other Countries ...	04.01	02.98	05.98	12.44	9.50

The following table shows the comparative prices per unit of the principal items of Imports for the last five years :—

Article.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement per ton	3 14. 9½	3 6. 7½	3 10. 1½	2 14. 7½	2 12. 9
Coal per ton	2 18. 6	2 9. 0	2 9. 10	2 9. 7	2 9. 1½
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yds.	0 0. 7	0 0. 7½	0 0. 5½	0 0. 6½	0 0. 5
Flour Wheaten per cwt.	1 0. 9	0 18. 7	0 16. 7½	0 14. 11½	0 11. 11
Kola Nuts per cwt.	4 1. 8	5 6. 0	4 2. 1	3 14. 6	1 11. 8
Oils Edible per gall.	0 3. 11½	0 3. 8	0 3. 8	0 2. 10¾	0 2. 5
Rice per cwt.	0 14. 5	0 13. 8½	0 13. 6½	0 12. 8	0 9. 3¾
Salt per ton	1 12. 0	1 15. 9	1 6. 10½	1 9. 2	2 6. 6
Sugar per cwt.	1 5. 11	0 19. 7	0 19. 5½	0 17. 1½	0 17. 0
Tea per lb.	0 2. 1¾	0 2. 2¾	0 2. 3¾	0 2. 1	0 1. 6¾

Exports.

The Exports for the last five years including Specie were as follows :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	999,000	1,156,009	840,929	898,807	527,111
Specie ...	887	22,400	3,831	7,836	2,761
Total ...	999,887	1,178,409	844,760	906,643	529,872

The following table shows the principal items of Exports to the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year 1931.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides.		Palm Kernels.	
	Tons.	Value.	No.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£
United Kingdom ...	1,595	12,376	3,405	514	396	4,187
British Possessions	7	58	—	—	—	—
France ...	39,476	298,543	9,190	1,252	—	—
Germany ...	13,746	101,512	1,658	187	432	3,257
Holland ...	10,291	80,166	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	1,696	13,470	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	66,811	506,125	14,253	1,953	828	7,444

The percentages of Exports to all Countries exclusive of Specie were as follows:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	08.20	33.80	15.18	19.35	03.83
British Possessions ...	00.47	00.57	03.64	01.96	00.82
Totals British Empire ...	08.67	34.37	18.82	21.31	04.65
Denmark ...	01.50	06.38	06.83	04.29	—
France ...	42.10	30.92	33.03	39.95	56.90
French W. A. Possessions	01.06	—	—	—	—
Germany ...	19.72	20.60	28.01	17.82	19.91
Holland ...	20.70	05.81	10.26	16.17	15.21
Other Countries ...	06.25	01.92	03.05	00.46	03.33

The following table shows the comparative prices per unit of the principal items of export for the last five years:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	13. 19. 7	14. 12. 4	13. 10. 5	11. 12. 1	7. 11. 6
Hides per lb.	0. 0. 6½	0. 0. 10½	0. 0. 7½	0. 0. 4½	0. 0. 2¾
Palm Kernels per ton	16. 0. 2½	15. 12. 0	13. 18. 5½	10. 17. 3	8. 19. 9½

Shipping.

The percentages of Shipping of various Nationalities for the last five years were as follows :—

				1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
				%	%	%	%	%
British	...	...	...	63.9	64.1	67.9	62.0	55.4
French	...	...	...	11.4	12.4	13.4	12.4	19.0
Dutch	...	...	...	6.0	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.3
German	...	...	...	4.9	4.3	5.4	5.7	3.3
Norwegian...	...	...	...	3.7	2.8	3.3	5.6	—
American	...	...	...	3.6	4.8	4.9	5.5	4.8
Italian	...	...	...	2.5	3.9	—	—	1.8
Swedish	..	...	...	—	—	1.2	3.0	7.2
Danish	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2.9
Other Countries	...	...	...	4.0	4.1	1.1	2.8	1.3

CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking labour is plentiful, in fact during the slack season there is unemployment in Bathurst. In the trading season a considerable number of natives, from French Territory, enter Bathurst to obtain employment; whilst in the Protectorate numbers of French natives are employed by the local farmers in sowing and harvesting the groundnut crop. In both cases the majority of these immigrants return to their homes when the season is over.

Rates of pay.

The rates of pay for artisans such as Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Fitters, Masons and Painters range from 2/6 to 6/- a day (8½ hours).

Unskilled labourers may be classified as follows :—

- (a) those on a monthly wage,
- (b) those on a daily wage, and
- (c) farm labourers.

(a) Labourers employed by mercantile firms, on monthly rates of pay, receive from 30/- to 36/- a month and, in some cases, a monthly issue of 45 lbs of rice in addition.

Semi-skilled labourers (*e. g.* sanitary workers) permanently employed by Government receive from 1/6 to 2/- a day and in some instances are provided with accommodation. Unskilled labourers employed by Government receive from 1/3 to 1/6 a day. The normal day's work is 8½ hours.

(b) Daily wage labourers receive from 9d to 1/3 a day, depending on the type of work, but the wage in Bathurst is seldom less than 1/- a day. Piecework rates are sometimes paid when, *e.g.*, ships are being loaded or discharged.

(c) Farm labourers from French territories are fed and housed by their employers and when the season's crop is sold they receive a proportion of the proceeds before returning to their homes. As regards the local native each family as a rule tends its own farm but where outside labour is employed the conditions of employment are similar to those obtaining in the case of the French subject referred to above.

Cost of living.

In the Protectorate "corn" is the staple diet of the labouring class, whilst a considerable amount of rice, bread and fish is consumed. More rice is consumed in Bathurst especially by the foreign labourer.

The daily cost of a labourer's food in Bathurst may be reckoned as follows:—

Rice or corn	...	...	...	3d
Bread	...	...	...	1d
Fish	...	...	...	1d
Oil	...	...	...	1d
Sugar	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}d$
Condiments	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}d$
TOTAL	...	...	...	<u>7d</u>

Meat and groundnuts are sometimes substituted for fish and rice and the daily expenditure is then increased by about 1d.

The average labourer spends very little on house-rent and clothing—probably not more than 3/- a month on an average.

The cost of living in the Protectorate for a labourer who provides for himself is rather less than that in Bathurst.

The prices of foodstuffs are generally lower than those obtaining before the war. The following table gives some examples:—

	1931	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs.	25/-	33/-
Salt do. 66 lbs.	2/-	1/6
Flour do. 98 lbs.	11/6	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	3/6	4/-
Sugar per lb.	3d	5½d.

Cost of living. European Government Officials.

The cost of living varies according to the income and tastes of the individual, but the following is considered to be the annual *minimum* outlay of an unmarried junior Government Official living in Bathurst:—

	£
Servants	70
Washing	12
Firewood	9
Electric Light	10
Market (meat, fish, bread, vegetables, egg, etc.)	40
Provisions & Wines	125
Tobacco	10
Widows and Orphans Pension contribution	24
Miscellaneous Expenditure including equipment	35
Total	<u>£335</u>

This amount does not include the cost of clothing which is purchased in England.

CHAPTER IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in the Gambia is controlled by the Board of Education of which the Governor is the President. The Members of the Board include all the members of the Legislative Council, the Superintendent of Education and such other members, not exceeding six in number, as may be nominated by the Governor. The nominated members hold office for a period of not more than three years and they include representatives of the three Missions which operate in the Gambia, namely, the Wesleyan Methodist, the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Missions. The powers of the Board are defined in the Education Ordinance (No. 14 of 1903). Briefly, the Board is empowered to dispose annually of such sum as the Legislative Council has granted for the promotion of Education and to make regulations respecting grants-in-aid to assisted schools, the conduct of schools generally, the award of scholarships and other matters connected with the Education Ordinance. Such Regulations, after approval by the Governor-in-Council, come into operation as from the date on which they appear in the Gazette, but are subject to disallowance by His Majesty.

The Head of the Education Department is the Superintendent of Education who, in addition to administering the Department, exercises a general supervision over all the schools and training institutions in the Gambia.

Elementary, Secondary and Vocational education are provided by the Government. There is no University education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which, in 1931, had a total of 1,853 pupils on the registers (1,233 boys and 620 girls) and an average attendance of 1,150. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard. Five of them are maintained by Missions (Anglican one, Roman Catholic two and Wesleyan two) and the Government maintains a Mohammedan School at which Arabic is taught in addition to the English subjects.

There are four Secondary Schools in Bathurst, two for boys and two for girls, which are maintained by the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missions. The total numbers on the register in 1931 were 87 boys and 92 girls with average attendances of 72 and 75 respectively. Scholarships to these Secondary Schools are given each year by the Government.

A Manual Training Centre is maintained by Government, and boys from all the Bathurst schools attend for instruction in carpentry.

As regards Vocational Training, a Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst in 1930, under the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions, at which some fifty Bathurst elementary school teachers have completed a two years' course of instruction. There are also a number of students training for the teaching profession. The Government provides a number of scholarships to the Training School.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in MacCarthy Island Province, at which there are sixty boys, mostly the sons or relatives of chiefs. There is also a small vernacular school with 27 pupils at Bakau, near Bathurst, and the Wesleyan Mission have opened three vernacular schools in Kombo.

The Wesleyan Mission also maintain an elementary school at Georgetown at which 22 boys and 25 girls attended in 1931 with an average daily attendance of 24.

During 1931 the Superintendent of Education supervised the training of teachers in conjunction with the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions. Fifty-two elementary school teachers completed the second year and four new teachers-in-training commenced the first year of the course. The course follows the London University training syllabus, but is adapted where necessary to the local needs of the teachers. It has been given a practical bias in all subjects, among which, in addition to the usual teacher training subjects, are included physical training and games, agriculture, nature study and manual training for men and sewing for women.

Manual training was continued and very good results were achieved. The teachers in training attended the centre, with a view to their being able, at a later date, to teach Manual Training in their own schools; many of them attained a high standard of proficiency.

In the Protectorate the four vernacular schools in the Kombo were inspected by the Superintendent of Education and the headmasters were advised and assisted with their work. In addition to vernacular work in reading, writing and arithmetic, gardening and carpentry were also taught to the boys, and sewing classes were given once a week to the girls of the village in which the schools are situated.

Visits were paid to the Armitage School at Georgetown several times during the year. The system of keeping the registers and fee registers at the school was revised and in consultation with the Auditor new and improved registers were started. A ledger was also opened showing the articles made in the Bathurst Manual Training Centre, together with particulars regarding their cost and sales.

Meetings with the school Managers were held by the Superintendent of Education and the curriculum of the elementary schools in Arithmetic, History, English and Geography was amended with a view to the general revision of the curriculum of the schools at a later date.

Rules were drawn up in conjunction with the Managers of the schools regarding such subjects as the absence of teachers from school, medical certificates for teachers on the sick list, punishments, and transfer certificates.

The following examinations were held during the year :— London Matriculation, Cambridge School Certificate, Cambridge Local Preliminary, Clerical Services, Elementary Schools Annual Examination.

A short History of the Gambia written by the Superintendent of Education was published for the Department by the Government Press and copies were supplied on sale to all the schools.

Welfare Institutions etc.

Free medical treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment etc. in the Colony.

Recreation etc.

In Bathurst Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. Organized games are conducted by the schools who are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and Cricket leagues have been formed by the native residents of Bathurst and Government has provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once in every week by the Police Band on MacCarthy Square and also in front of Government House, when the gardens are thrown open to the public. These concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.

CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

External :—

For mail services the Colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Coy. Ltd. There is a monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every six weeks.

*Internal :—**River Transport :—*

As stated in Chapter 1 the Gambia River is navigable for ocean-going vessels as far as Kuntaur (150 miles from Bathurst) and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina (292 miles).

During the trading season, ground-nuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters and also in cutters and schooners, though the latter have now been almost entirely replaced by steam craft.

Marine Department :—

A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers "Prince of Wales" (400 tons) and "Lady Denham" (250 tons) weekly from November to May and fortnightly during the remaining months of the year.

Statistics regarding the freight and passengers carried by the Marine Department are as follows :—

		1930.	1931.
Passengers carried	... ..	21,119	11,980
Cargo (tons)	... ..	2,696	2,409
Revenue from passenger traffic	... ..	£4,705	£4,232
Revenue from freight	... ..	£4,685	£3,712

The decline in 1931 was due to the trade depression.

The Marine Department also maintain and run launches which are mainly used for the conveyance of Government Officials in the Protectorate and for Harbour services at Bathurst.

Roads :—

There are four trunk roads:

No. 1 :— Bathurst—Sukuta—Brikama—Kafuta—N. Demban—
Bwiam—Brumen Ferry. (87 miles).

No. 2 :— Barra—Berrending—Bantanding—Dasalami—Banni
Njakundu—Illiassa. (62 miles).

No. 3 :— Illiassa—Katchang Ferry—Konkoba—Kwinella—
Jatabba—Brumen Ferry—(22½ miles) with branch eastwards at
Jatabba to Sandenu and the French boundary (2½ miles)

No. 4 :—Bantanding (on Road 2) to the French boundary ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles).

In addition there is a Secondary road running from Illiassa via Ballanghar, Bansang Ferry, Basse to Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate. The total mileages of Secondary roads in each Province are approximately as follows :—

North Bank Province	116 miles
South Bank Province	95 miles
MacCarthy Island Province	280 miles
Upper River Province	200 miles.

Ferries:—

Passenger and vehicular ferries have been installed, and are maintained, by Government in connexion with the road system at the following points :—

Kerewan	(Road No. 2)
Katchang—Konkoba	(Road No. 3)
Brunen (connecting Roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Bansang } continuation of Road No. 2	
Basse }	

There is also a small passenger ferry at Bali in the Jawarra Creek.

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1931.

Postal Service :—

Mails are conveyed by the Government river steamers. The General Post Office is in Bathurst and there are District Post Offices at Kuntaur, Georgetown, Basse and Fattoto.

During 1931 the number of letters and other Postal matter, exclusive of parcels, amounted to 182,483 (including 11,008 registered articles) as compared with 271,650 (including 14,500 registered articles) in 1930. Some use was made of the air mail service from Dakar by which means 818 letters were despatched.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 4,227 (including 271 insured packets) as against 6,093 (including 488 insured packets) in 1930.

Statistics of the Money and Postal Order traffic are as follows :—

	1930	1931
	£	£
Money Orders issued and paid, value	34,736	27,430
Revenue derived from Money Orders	233	158
Postal Orders issued & paid	7,674	2,910
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	60	47

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1931 was £1,514 as compared with £2,196 in 1930.

Telephone Service (Bathurst):—

The service was satisfactorily maintained. The total number of subscribers was 64 and the service produced a revenue of £139 as against £217 in 1930.

Wireless Service:—

There are four Wireless stations situated at Bathurst, Kuntaur, Georgetown and Basse, the radius of the three last-named being about 250 miles. In 1931 a new 2 Kilowatt valve transmitter was installed at the Bathurst Station giving a range of over 1,000 miles. Improvements were also effected during the year in the apparatus at the other stations. The revenue derived from this service in 1931 was £428 and £511 in 1930.

There is no telegraph system in the Gambia.

CHAPTER XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

Bank.

The only Bank in this Colony is the Bank of British West Africa which has a Savings Bank for small depositors. The Government has also a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a.

Currency.

The currency is British West African alloy and nickel-bronze coins of denominations 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, & $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and British West African Currency Notes of 20/- & 10/- denominations (French five-franc pieces which were formerly in circulation were demonetised in 1922).

Stocks of Currency are held on behalf of the West African Currency Board and issues therefrom are made to the Bank, as and when required, against payment in London.

The value of the Notes in circulation on the 31st December 1931 was £211,932 as compared with £207,932 on the 31st December 1930 whilst Alloy Coins to the value of £210,149 were in circulation at the end of 1931 as against £224,699 at the end of the previous year.

Weights and Measures.

Standard Weights and Measures (Avoirdupois, Troy, Imperial Measures of Capacity, Length & Surface) are prescribed by the Weights & Measures Ordinance of 1902 and are kept by Government.

The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures and is assisted by a number of Deputy Inspectors amongst whom are included the Commissioners of the Provinces in the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the execution of all public works in the Colony and Protectorate, for which provision is made in the annual Estimates, and for the maintenance of all Government buildings and property entrusted to the Department.

The Engineering staff consists of the Director of Public Works, the Assistant Director of Public Works, two Clerks of Works, Mechanical Foreman, two Electrical Foremen and two African Foremen of Works; the Accounts and Stores staff consists of two Accountants and ten African Clerks.

In addition to the above-mentioned works the Department operates the Electric Light and Power Services, comprising some 35 miles of distribution mains, the Bathurst Waterworks, the Fire Protection Plant and the Government Motor Transport Service.

Roads, streets and tram-lines in Bathurst are maintained by the Department as is also the Government Wharf.

The main road from Bathurst through St. Mary's Island to Kombo St. Mary, together with certain trunk roads in the Protectorate serving the creeks and the lower river, are also maintained by the Department.

*Activities during 1931.**(a) MAINTENANCE (Expenditure £15,796.)**Bathurst Water Supply.*

The question of the condition of the mains and the improvement of the supply generally was the subject of a special report by Mr. Howard Humphreys, Consulting Hydraulic Engineer, who visited the Colony in February and March. A scheme for the renewal of the supply-mains was prepared and application was made for financial assistance from the Colonial Development Fund to enable the scheme to be undertaken.

The total number of gallons pumped during 1931 amounted to 43,034,000 gallons.

The rates charged are as follows :

General Water Rate	...	...	1½ per cent of rateable value
Water Supply Rate for taps in yards	£2	per annum	
Water Supply to vessels	...	...	1/4 per 100 gallons
Meter Rate	...	...	1/6 per 1,000 gallons.

Revenue.

Water Rates (1½ per cent Rateable value)	...	£784. 0. 0.
Supply Rate (£2 per annum)	...	164. 0. 0.
Watering Vessels—83,330 galls. at 1/4 per 100 gallons	56.	0. 0.
Total	...	<u>£1,004. 0. 0.</u>

In addition, the value of the water supplied to Government Departments amounted to £2,681.

Expenditure.

Excluding the emoluments of the permanent staff the expenditure during 1931 on the maintenance of the water supply amounted to £1,991.

Electric Light Supply, Bathurst.

During the year a total of 312,817 units was generated as compared with the 279,863 units during the previous year.

A number of new installations and extensions were carried out, the chief being the completion of the extension to buildings and quarters at Cape St. Mary and the supply of Power for the machinery in the new Platers' Shop at the Marine Department Workshops representing a total of 31 K.W. extra load.

The earnings from the supply of Electrical energy during the year amounted to £6,981, whilst the cost of maintenance (exclusive of permanent staff) was £2,444.

The rates charged are :—Lighting, 9d per unit (minimum charge 10/- per month), Domestic, 3d per unit (minimum charge 2/6 per month), Power, 6d per unit and a contract rate fixed by agreement.

Free services include the lighting of streets, the Hospital, Government Wharf, Government offices and the Wireless Station.

Ice Factory.

Approximately 88½ tons of ice were manufactured in the Government Ice Factory during 1931 and of this amount nearly 81 tons were retailed to the public at the price of 1d a lb. Cash sales realized £622, whilst the value of the ice supplied to Victoria Hospital and the Health Department was £129. The total cost to Government of producing the ice was £427.

General.

The Department also undertook the usual maintenance and repairs of public buildings, roads, and Bathurst Wharf. The Motor Transport Service was satisfactorily maintained.

(b) CONSTRUCTION ETC. (Expenditure £19,204.)

The principal works carried out during the year included :—

Victoria Hospital.

A new Ward and Store were built at a cost of £1,100. The Ward is of cement-block work and is situated on the site of an old ward. Accommodation for 24 patients is provided.

Public Health Lines.

Two further blocks of 14 rooms, each with a verandah back and front, were built for the Board of Health at a cost of £1,750.

Police Lines.

Work was completed on a block consisting of 10 rooms, with a verandah on one side, to enable the Band personnel to be housed in Barracks.

Platers' Shop, Marine Department.

A temporary shelter was erected for the new radial-drilling, punching and plate-bending machinery.

Albert Market, Bathurst.

A cooling chamber was provided and the refrigerating plant erected.

Permanent Headquarters for Commissioner at Kerevan, North Bank Province.

A two-storey building in concrete blockwork was erected, the upper storey forming the living quarters, consisting of dining room, two bedrooms, kiosk, front and back verandahs, and the usual offices. Storage accommodation was provided in the lower storey, where there is also a garage. The ground floor is of concrete, and the first floor is of timber. The roof is covered with boarding and asbestos tiles, and ceilings are panelled in Tentest sheets. A large tank was provided for the storage of rain water.

Royal West African Frontier Force Barracks, Cape St. Mary.

A Spare Kit Store was built of cement blocks and a concrete block laundry building and a Small Arms Magazine were also erected. Fixed baths, with water supply, were installed in the British Non-Commissioned Officers' quarters.

Office Accommodation.

Several rooms in the Secretariat compound were converted into offices for the Land and Audit Departments and the top storey of the Northern wing into transit quarters.

Roads in Bathurst.

The principal streets dealt with during the year were :—

Clifton Road—metalled and treated with Spraymex.

Box Bar—embankment across the swamp made into a roadway.

Lasso Wharf—Victoria Embankment, ballasted for vehicular traffic.

Allen Street—surfaced with laterite.

Spalding Street—surfaced with laterite.

Telegraph Road—ballasted.

Wellington Street—leading to the Barra Ferry Jetty surfaced with laterite.

Protectorate Roads (Consolidation.)

Trunk Road No. 2.

Work proceeded according to programme on the section Barra-Illiassa. All the six causeways between Barra and Bantanding and the French Border were widened and surfaced with laterite ; the $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile causeway between Dasalani and the Suarrakunda Creek opposite Kerewan was raised and widened throughout its length and stone was collected for surfacing. The Ba Bolong Causeway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was also improved.

Trunk Road No. 3.

From Illiassa to Katchang Tenda the washouts which occurred during the rains were repaired or the road diverted. On the section Konkoba to the French Border *via* Sandenu, laterite stone was collected and work was commenced on all the ten short causeways when labour became available in December.

Reclamation Lasso Wharf Area, Bathurst.

Approximately £3,000 was expended on reclamation, which work was carried on partly with the object of relieving local unemployment. Mud filling in the Lasso Wharf Area was commenced in February when ninety-two men, selected in turn by the Ward Heads, were employed weekly. Some sand filling was also carried on. Sand was dumped from lorries in the Box Bar Area for the benefit of residents who quickly removed it to fill their yards and compounds. A leading Hopper was erected on the North foreshore for the rapid filling of lorries employed on this work.

CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts in the Colony are the Supreme Court, the Court of Requests, the Bathurst Police Court and the Mohammedan Court.

The Mohammedan Court was established in 1895. It is presided over by a Cadi. It has jurisdiction in matters exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. In practice, its work is mainly confined to divorce and dowry among the Mohammedans. The proceedings are conducted in Mandingo or Jolloff but a summarised record is made in Arabic. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Police Court is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not assigned to the Supreme Court and he may also hear and determine summarily thefts and cognate offences where the value of the property does not exceed £20 and the accused will be adequately punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months. Assaults and wounding and infliction of bodily harm, not amounting to felony, may also be dealt with summarily and a like imprisonment imposed. A further extension of summary jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate is given by Imperial Acts Adoption Ordinance 1931 (No. 2 of 1931) which adopted *inter alia* the Criminal Justice Act 1925.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. Several Europeans and Africans, both Christians and Mohammedans, are on the list of Justices of the Peace. Their jurisdiction with respect to the thefts and cognate offences mentioned above is limited to cases where the value of the property does not exceed £5 and they have no jurisdiction in cases of aggravated assaults.

The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies by way of case stated from the Police Court to the Supreme Court.

The Court of Requests is a civil court having jurisdiction in all claims up to £50, except malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, and breach of promise of marriage. The court may be constituted by the Police Magistrate or by two Commissioners. The procedure is summary and the general object of the court is the collection of small debts speedily and cheaply. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior Court of Record and has analogous jurisdiction to that of the High Court of Justice in England. It is constituted by one Judge. In addition to receiving appeals from the subordinate courts, the Judge reviews, under the Summary Review Ordinance, all criminal cases tried by these courts in the Colony and the Protectorate. The Judge is also empowered to carry out the duties of the Police Magistrate if necessity arises.

The Colonial Courts i.e. the Supreme Court, the Police Court, the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court have jurisdiction in the Protectorate as well as in the Colony. *The Protectorate Courts* properly so called are the Native Tribunals established in each district by the Protectorate Ordinance. Such Tribunals may be constituted by the Commissioner (the political officer) sitting alone or with native members, in which case the tribunal may try summarily all but the more serious criminal offences and may impose imprisonment up to two years. When constituted by native members only, the powers of punishment and the jurisdiction are restricted and their decisions are subject to review and rehearing if necessary by the Commissioner. The civil jurisdiction of these tribunals is that of the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court at Bathurst, except that when the Commissioner sits the limit of amount of claim is extended to £200. In practice this jurisdiction is never used ; all cases of value are brought in the Supreme Court. No lawyers can appear before a native tribunal without the special leave of the Judge of the Supreme Court or the Commissioner of the Province. An appeal lies in all cases from a tribunal when presided over by the Commissioner to the Supreme Court.

Coroner's Court.

A Coroner is appointed for the Colony and is paid by fees. Inquests in the Protectorate are held by the Commissioner.

Staff.

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, twenty Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, four or more Commissioners, one Cadi and approximately two hundred members of native tribunals. There is one office for all the Colonial Courts which is in charge of a Clerk of Courts who keeps the records and receives fines and fees.

Juvenile Offenders.

In Bathurst the Police Magistrate or the Justices of the Peace are empowered to hold a Juvenile Court. The occasions are rare. The imposition of imprisonment is avoided as far as possible and, when imposed, special prison arrangements are made.

Fines and Probation.

Time is practically always given for the payment of fines. There is no regular probation system with paid probation officers, but since the Imperial Acts Adoption Ordinance came into force, early in 1931, it has been found possible to apply the principles of the Probation of Offenders Act 1907 to the work of the Bathurst Police Court. In the Protectorate, native law and custom operate in the treatment of offenders. Most offences are punished by small fines. Corporal punishment is practically never imposed by any court, Colonial or Protectorate. With regard to the Protectorate, all sentences of more than 14 days imprisonment must be served in the Bathurst Gaol.

*Statistics for the year 1931.**Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals	Convictions.
Supreme Court ...	12	1 acquittal	—	11
Police Court ...	681	114	10	557
Protectorate Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	202	11	Nil	191
South Bank Province ...	445	31	5	409
MacCarthy Is. Province	427	40	6	381
Upper River Province ...	211	18	Nil	193

Civil.

Supreme Court ...	...	36 cases
Mohammedan Court ...	...	100 cases
Court of Requests ...	...	1,008 cases

POLICE.

The Police Force is an armed body under the charge of the Commissioner of Police. The other European Officers are the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police and the Bandmaster. The African personnel consists of an Inspector of Police, four Sub-Inspectors and 131 other ranks, including 26 Band personnel.

In addition to the maintenance of law and order in the Island of St. Mary, the Force is also responsible for the issue of licences, the control of immigration, the supervision of Weights and Measures, traffic control, fire-fighting, court duties, the escort of convicted prisoners from the Protectorate to Bathurst Prison and other miscellaneous duties. In the Protectorate, police duties are normally undertaken by the Commissioners with the assistance of Court Messengers (known locally as "Badge Messengers").

*Maintenance of Law and Order.**1931 Statistics.*

Court cases dealt with	...	625
Prosecutions conducted	...	540
Convictions obtained	...	501
Inquest summonses served	...	19
Warrants executed	...	16
Summonses and Subpoenas served	...	395

Issue of Licences, 1931.

Motor Vehicle	...	...	...	291
Dog	...	...	...	154
Firearms	...	...	..	249
Domestic Servant	...	...	...	304
Motor Driver	...	...	...	288
Liquor	...	...	...	16
Entertainment	...	...	...	24

Traffic Control.

Control is maintained on weekdays in Bathurst from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Finger Print Department.

This Department, which was organized in 1931, is administered by the Bandmaster in addition to his other duties and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

Weights and Measures, are dealt with in Chapter XI.

Relations with the Public.

Good relations were maintained throughout the year.

Training.

Being an armed force, instruction based on military principles is included in the syllabus of training. The following subjects are included in the regular courses of instruction :—

Law and general police duties.
Fire drill.
Physical training.
Musketry.

Health.

The health of the Force during 1931 was good.

Band.

The public concerts given twice weekly were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Bathurst.

PRISON.

In the Gambia there is only one prison which is situated on St. Mary's Island in a good position. The buildings, which were formerly used as an isolation hospital, were converted into a prison in 1920. They are of solid construction, well ventilated and are provided with electric light and pipe-borne water supply. Accommodation is available for 150 prisoners and consists of three Association Wards, five solitary confinement cells, an infirmary, cook-house, stores and out-houses. The Warders are accommodated close to the Prison.

Staff.

The staff consists of the Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Commissioner of Police), an African Chief Warden and nineteen other African warders.

Health.

The Prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners during 1931 was good, the daily average number of sick being 1.22, or 1.57 per cent of the average daily number in the prison.

Visiting Committee.

The Prison is visited regularly by a committee appointed by the Governor. The present Committee consists of the Senior Medical Officer, the senior African Unofficial Member of Legislative Council and the Land Officer. In addition, all the Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in Bathurst may, when they so desire, inspect the Prison and examine the condition of the prisoners.

Juvenile Offenders.

On the very rare occasions that juveniles are committed to Prison they are given separate accommodation and are not allowed to associate with adult criminals.

Female Prisoners.

Very few females are committed to prison. Separate accommodation is provided for such prisoners and they are placed in charge of the Prison Matron.

Employment of Prisoners.

In addition to the ordinary routine work of cleaning, cooking, etc., the prisoners are also employed on minor public works under the supervision of Warders. A garden is maintained by prison labour and, during 1931, 7,422 lbs. of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

Prison Offences.

The discipline during 1931 was good, only seven offences being recorded. Seven prisoners escaped and of these three prisoners are still at large.

Admissions and Discharges.

During the year 1931 the admissions totalled 698 and the discharges 628. The average daily number of prisoners was 77.5.

CHAPTER XIV. LEGISLATION.

During 1931 the following Legislation was enacted:—

Ordinances:—

1. The European Officers' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance.
2. The Imperial Acts Adoption Ordinance.
3. The Intestate Estates (Amendment) Ordinance.
4. The Urban District and Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance.
5. The Cinematograph Ordinance.
6. The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance.
7. The Public Officers' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance.
8. The Registration and Licensing of Domestic Servants (Amendment) Ordinance.
9. The Town of Bathurst (Amendment) Ordinance.
10. The Protectorate (Amendment) Ordinance.
11. The Public Holidays (Amendment) Ordinance.
12. The Stamp Ordinance.
13. The Appropriation Ordinance.
14. The Passports (Amendment) Ordinance.
15. The Interpretation (Amendment) Ordinance.
16. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance.

The only Ordinances which call for any comment are :—

- (1) The Stamp Ordinance, which imposed Stamp duties on various instruments and which follows the lines of Stamp Ordinances in force elsewhere. Hitherto there have been no stamp duties in the Colony.
- (2) The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance providing for the levying of export duty on all goods etc., exported from the Colony irrespective of whether those goods are or are not the produce or manufactures of the Colony.

The subsidiary legislation was as follows:—

Rules and Regulations:—

1. The Immigration Restriction Regulations.
2. The Education (Amendment) Rules.
3. The Police Regulations.
4. The European Officers' Pensions Regulations.
5. The Public Officers' Pensions Regulations.
6. The Amending Rules of the Supreme Court.
7. The European Officers' Pensions (No. 2) Regulations.
8. The Postal Regulations.
9. The Bathurst Market Regulations.

10. The Weights and Measures Regulations.
11. The Quarantine Regulations.
12. The Public Health Regulations.
13. The Electric Light Regulations.
14. The Public Health (No. 2) Regulations.
15. The Town of Bathurst (Building) Regulations.

Orders :—

- No. 1, made under section 12 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance 1924 exempting wireless receiving sets and wireless component parts other than electric batteries from import duty.
- Nos. 6 and 12, made under section 12 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1928 declaring Di-hydro-morphinone and its salts and any preparation, admixture etc. containing any proportion of it and also the salts of Di-hydro-codeinone to be dangerous drugs.
- No. 8, made under section 12 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance 1924 imposing import duties on various imported goods etc. and amending and otherwise altering the existing rates of duty on imported goods.
- No. 9, made under section 39 of the Customs (Consolidation) Ordinance 1916, prohibiting the importation of "Eley 'Rocket' Shotgun Cartridges".
- No. 13, made under section 12 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1924 reducing the export duty on groundnuts from £1 to 10/- per ton.
- No. 14, made under section 39 of the Customs (Consolidation) Ordinance 1916, allowing the importation of left-hand drive motor vehicles.
- No. 15, made under section 12 of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1924, exempting "Books, stationery and apparatus generally for the use of educational establishments, and articles required for outdoor games intended exclusively for the use of such establishments" from import duty.

Bye Laws :— Nos. 1 & 2 of 1931, made by the Navigation and Pilotage Board.

There is no legislation in the Gambia dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or provision for sickness, old age etc.

CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years were :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1922	£243,603	£252,419
1923	229,688	211,317
1924	208,613	203,635
1925	189,086	271,836
1926	214,181	213,643
1927	252,419	277,625
1928	255,385	250,596
1929	235,265	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,487

Public Debt.

The only Debt outstanding is the small balance of the Loan to the Colony from the West African Currency Board in connexion with the demonetization of the French five-franc pieces. Of the loan of £187,893 which was made in 1922, £182,184 has now been repaid.

Assets.

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on		
31st December 1931	...	£64,908
(b) Reserve Fund	...	51,840
(c) Steamer Depreciation Fund	...	10,023
		£126,771
Outstanding Currency Board Loan and Interest		5,893

Total Assets ... £120,878

Taxation.

The main sources of Revenue from Taxation with the yield for the last five years were as follows :—

	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.
<i>Customs Import</i>					
<i>Duties.</i>					
Ad-Valorem :—	£7,522	£12,509	£14,510	£33,706	£26,797
Specific :—					
Kola Nuts	22,319	24,471	24,973	31,210	44,795
Kerosene & Petroleum	2,678	4,291	3,469	4,667	3,158
Soap ...	451	712	646	1,253	890
Spirits ...	2,587	4,911	4,856	6,990	5,582
Tobacco ...	9,954	11,492	12,264	12,846	17,347
Wines ...	2,080	2,840	2,776	4,447	3,763
Other Articles	7,503	3,553	4,332	7,621	5,414
Parcel Post	572	839	837	819	799
<i>Customs Export</i>					
<i>Duty.</i>					
Ground-Nuts	66,321	74,309	55,733	73,809	64,342
Total Customs	£121,987	£139,927	£124,396	£177,368	£172,887
<i>Duties.</i>					
Port Dues	2,959	4,042	4,355	5,049	4,668
Yard Tax	10,179	11,073	11,665	7,065	7,639

Trade Licences }	2,360	3,413	3,662	4,664	4,727
Other Licences					
Liquor & Motor Car etc.	1,911	2,594	2,454	2,758	2,228

TOTAL	£139,396	£161,049	£146,532	£196,903	£192,149
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Customs Tariff.

During the year a New Tariff Ordinance was enacted imposing duties on certain articles, which were formerly duty-free, and increasing the rates on certain other articles. The present Tariff levies an *Ad-Valorem* duty of 10 per cent on all articles not otherwise exempt or subject to a specific rate of duty, with the exception that an *Ad-Valorem* duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is levied on Aircraft and accessories and on manufactured Cotton Goods of 15 per cent.

The principal articles on which a Specific duty is levied at the rates shewn against them, are as follows :—

Bags and sacks (empty) 5/- per 100; Beads (other than Coral) 6d per gross; Beers 1/- per Imperial Gallon; Candles 6/- per 100 lbs; Cement 8d per 400 lbs; Corrugated iron sheets £1. 12. 0 per ton; Kola nuts 4d per lb; Lime 2/- per ton; Motor Cars £5 each; Motor Cycles £1 each; Bicycles 10/- each; Matches 2/- per gross; Oils, Kerosene 4d per Imperial Gallon; Motor Spirit 4d per Imperial Gallon; Paints and Colours 3/- per 100 lbs; Rice 2/- per Cwt; Salt 1/- per Cwt; Soap, Toilet 4/- per 100 lbs; Soap (other than Toilet) 4/- per Cwt; Potable Spirits 25/- per Imperial Gallon; Perfumed Spirit 10/- per Imperial Gallon; Twine 16/- per Cwt; Tobacco, Unmanufactured 1/- per lb; Cigars 5/- per lb; Cigarettes 1/- per 100; Cigarettes of unusual size 4/- per lb; Other manufactured tobacco and snuff 4/- per lb; Wines, sparkling 5/- per Imperial Gallon, still, in bulk in packages of not less than 20 Imperial Gallons 1/6 per Gallon, in bottles or other packages less than 20 Imperial Gallons 3/- per Gallon; Wood and Timber, undressed £1 per 1,000 sup. ft., dressed £1:1:0 per 1,000 sup. ft.

Excise and Stamp duties.

There are no Excise Duties.

Up to the end of 1931 no Stamp Duties have been imposed but under the Stamp Ordinance, No. 12 of 1931, which came into operation on the 14th January 1932, provision is made for charging Stamp Duties in respect of certain instruments, the principal items being :—

Admission as a Barrister, Solicitor or Notary Public	£10	0	0
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement not otherwise charged	...	...	...
Award—Over £10 to £50	...	0	0
“ “ £50 to £100	...	0	1
Every additional £50 or part thereof	...	0	0
Bill of Exchange—Payable on demand etc.		0	0
Others not exceeding £10		0	0
Over £10 to £25	...	0	0
Every additional £25 or part thereof		0	0
Bills of Lading or Receipt for goods &c. to be carried beyond the Gambia	...	0	0

Bonds for payment of any sum not exceeding £100	0	5	0
Every additional £25 or part thereof	0	1	0
Bonds of Indemnity etc. not for a specified sum	0	5	0
Conveyances and other Assignments of Property			
For every £25 or part thereof	0	1	0
Leases and Agreements for leases for tenancy or occupancy of any lands or buildings annual rental not exceeding			
£10	0	0	6
Over £10 to £20	0	1	0
„ £20 „ £50	0	2	0
„ £50 „ £100	0	3	0
Every additional £50 or part thereof	0	2	0
Notarial Act of any kind whatever	0	1	0
Powers of Attorney	0	5	0
Receipt for payment of £2 or upwards	0	0	2

Government is exempt in cases where a private concern would be liable for payment of duty; other exemptions include receipts for salaries and allowances and certain banking transactions.

Yard Tax.

Under the Protectorate Ordinance the following scale of Yard Tax is imposed :—

- (a) For every yard containing not more than 4 Huts or Houses ... 4/-
- (b) For every additional Hut or House in the Yard 1/-
- (c) For every person residing in a yard other than a member of the family of owner or occupier ... 2/-
- (d) For every person residing in a yard who is not a member of the family of the owner or occupier and who cultivates public land ... 6/-

The Revenue from which during the last five years has been as follows :—

	£
1927	7,639
1928	7,065
1929	11,666
1930	11,073
1931	10,179

This tax is collected by the Commissioners with the assistance of Chiefs, the latter receiving a percentage of the tax.

CHAPTER XVI LAND AND SURVEY.

The Land and Survey Department carries out surveys of the townships in the Protectorate where plots are leased for trading purposes. Individual plots in the Protectorate and Bathurst are also surveyed when applied for and the necessary plans and deeds are prepared.

Various other surveys are made as required by Government and miscellaneous duties are carried out in regard to lands already leased, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the Town of Bathurst etc.

Grants and Leases of land in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grants and Dispositions) Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

Freekhold grants are now seldom made and then only in exceptional circumstances. The present practice is to grant leases either from year to year or for periods not exceeding 21 years.

Plots at the various trading centres, or Wharf Towns as they are called, where ground-nuts are collected for export, are leased at a rental varying from £2 to £4 per 1,000 square yards according to situation. The area of these plots is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards.

The whole of the town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease. Rents of plots leased by Government in Bathurst vary from 10/- per 1,000 square feet for plots in residential areas to £2. 10. 0. per 1,000 square feet for plots along the river front leased for commercial purposes.

No concessions of lands for the exploration of minerals or other purposes are in existence.

Rents collected by Government on public lands in Bathurst and the Protectorate and rates on properties in Bathurst amounted to £8,212 for the year 1931, whilst £299 were received in respect of fees for subletting and surveys. In 1930 the rents and rates amounted to £8,204 and the fees for subletting and surveys to £207. Expenditure amounted to £2,198 in 1931 as compared with £2,228 in 1930.

Activities during 1931:—

The principal activities of the Department were:

Surveys.

In addition to the survey of plots required for trading purposes at various wharf towns in the Protectorate the following surveys were also made:—

The aeroplane landing-ground at Cape St. Mary.

The town of Jawarra.

Wuli Agricultural Station.

Maps and Plans.

Over 300 plans were prepared in addition to the revision and sun-printing of existing plans. A map was made showing roads in the Gambia and adjacent territories and another of the Kombo roads system. The map of the Gambia was revised in part for printing in England.

Grants and Leases.

Ninety-three grants and leases were prepared.

Rates Assessment : Bathurst.

The Rating List for 1931 was completed early in the year and that for 1932 was prepared. In connexion with the latter some 550 properties were visited and assessed.

APPENDIX.

The following are the principle firms carrying on a general import and export trade in the Gambia:—

Name.	Address.	Address in Europe (if any.)
United Africa Co. Ltd.	Wellington Street	Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.
Le Commerce Africain	do.	8, Cours de Gourque, Bordeaux.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale	do.	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles.
Etablissements Maurel & Prom	do.	18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux.
Etablissements Vezia	do.	83, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.
Maurel Freres & A.	do.	6, Quai Louis XVIII, Bordeaux.
V. Q. Petersen	do.	—
Sarkis Madi	Russel Street	—

WEST
MBIA AND P

Mar Route
Railways
Boundaries

Mar Route

Mar Route

Mar Route

Mar Route

Mar Route

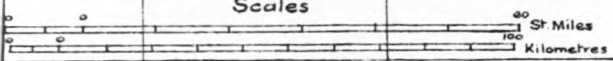
GUINE

30

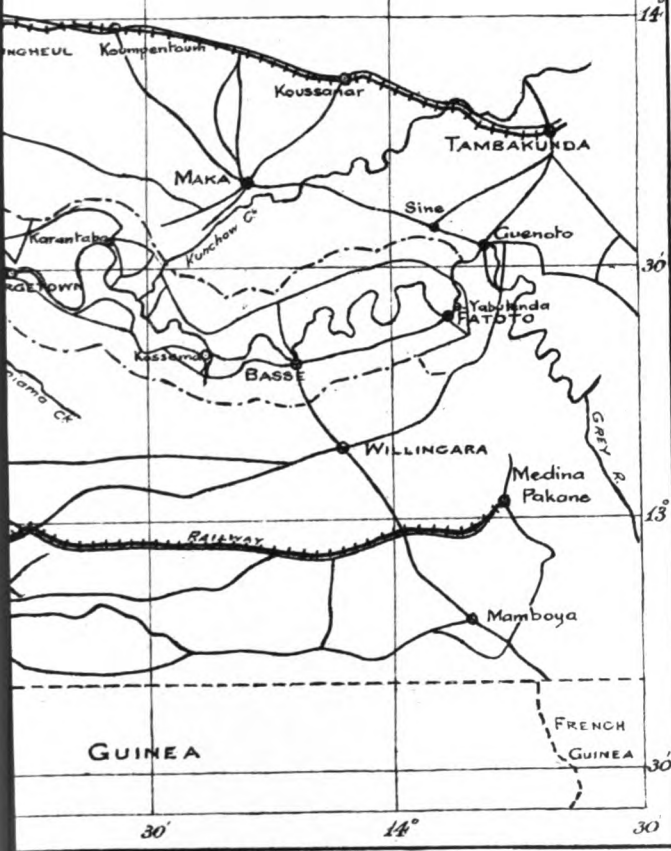
WEST AFRICA

MBIA AND PORTION OF SENEGAL

Scales



- Main Roads —————
- Railways + + + + +
- Boundary, Gambia-Senegal - - - - -



Malby & Sons

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1931. Cmd. 3914.	9d. (10d.).
The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930.	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1930, to May, 1931. (E.M.B. 41.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1s. (1s. 5d.).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
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OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT

for the year 1349 A.H.

(29TH MAY, 1930—18TH MAY, 1931)

BY

J. D. HALL,

Acting British Adviser to the Kedah Government,

WITH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BRITISH ADVISER TO THE PERLIS GOVERNMENT

for the same period

BY

M. C. HAY,

British Adviser to the Perlis Government.



Alor Star:

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STATE OF KEDAH.

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STATE OF KEDAH.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

1. Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection), and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the south: thence the State extends behind Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

2. The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area including the Langkawi group of islands is about 3,648 square miles. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

HISTORICAL.

3. The earliest references to Kedah with its capital Langkasuka are to be found in the "Hikayat Marong Mahawangsa" or "Kedah Annals". Various mention of Quedah is made by Portuguese and Dutch writers, and in 1592 Captain Lancaster called at Pulopinaon (Penang).

4. During the next 200 years the fortunes of Kedah varied under the rule of Siam until, in 1786 A.D. under Captain Light's "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales' Island", Penang was occupied and the British flag hoisted there on 12th August, 1786.

5. This Agreement was modified by Treaty in 1791 whereby the Kedah Government was to receive \$6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further \$4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

6. Upon the occupation of Kedah in 1821 A.D., the Siamese Government divided the Kingdom of Kedah into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate ruler. In A.D. 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of the last mentioned of these four parts. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

7. Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district in the interior of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier, and when Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

8. His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881. In consequence of His Highness' bad health, his eldest son, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., has acted as Regent since the year 1914.

9. On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

10. On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

11. On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

I—GENERAL.

1. The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, which is stabilised at 2s. 4d., and is divided into 100 cents.

2. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

3. The unit of weight is the picul ($133\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also in use. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure.

4. The official language of Kedah is Malay; the Malay version of the laws being that used in the Courts. English, Chinese, Tamil and other languages are extensively used, but a very large proportion of the population use Malay as the "Lingua Franca".

5. The Muhammadan Calendar in which the year consists normally of 354 days is followed.

6. The climate consists of a fairly well defined wet season from about the end of July to November and a shorter one of about six weeks duration in April and May. In South Kedah the seasons are slightly earlier.

7. The mean temperature ranges from about 74° to 94° Fahrenheit.

8. The average annual rainfall at Alor Star is about 82 inches, and the figure in South Kedah a little higher.

II—FINANCIAL.

9. The revenue for the year amounted to \$5,086,692 as compared with \$6,586,701 in the preceding year and \$6,886,576 in 1347, and was \$1,511,733 below the estimate. The decrease was chiefly due to the unprecedented economic depression.

10. A comparative statement of revenue collected under various headings for the past five years is shown in Appendix B. With four exceptions, the revenue under all heads fell short of the Estimates. The principal shortages on the Estimates, together with the actual receipts in the preceding year, are shown in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue	Actual Receipts 1348	Estimated Receipts 1349	Actual Receipts 1349	Shortage 1349
Customs ...	1,880,195	2,001,975	1,459,330	542,645
Opium Monopoly	1,706,982	1,900,000	1,079,857	820,143
Farms & Licences	515,687	522,710	444,334	78,376
Courts ...	149,781	134,200	110,207	23,993
Posts & Telegraphs	134,682	130,000	121,156	8,844
Land Revenue ...	882,798	847,700	795,203	52,497
Forest Revenue ...	84,828	91,000	66,421	24,579
Interest ...	402,381	295,300	263,100	32,200
Land Premia ...	168,932	139,200	107,432	31,768

11. The big drop in "Interest" was due to the realization, during the year, of \$1,965,000 Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States 5 per cent Victory Loan. Comments on other items are included under other headings of this report.

12. The gains on Estimates were as follows:—

Heads of Revenue	Estimated Receipts 1349	Actual Receipts 1349	Excess
Police ...	22,730	35,682	12,952
Reimbursements ...	76,615	118,367	41,752
Sanitary Boards ...	326,395	350,473	24,078
Miscellaneous ...	35,000	72,629	37,629

13. An increase in the cost of gun licences etc. and billiard room licences etc. accounted for the gain in Police Revenue; an increased number of Hospital Fees and Recoupment from other Administrations on account of Expenditure on the Quarantine Stations, a large proportion of which was in respect of accounts for the previous year, accounted for the gain in Reimbursements. Despite the gains on the Sanitary Boards Estimates, the actual receipts were \$22,568 less than the revenue from this source in the preceding year. The gain on Miscellaneous Revenue was largely accounted for by the proceeds of sale of the surplus stock of the Engineering Department, Posts and Telegraphs, payments for Perlis work done by the Survey Department, and the confiscation of Treasury Deposits over three years old.

14. The percentage contributions of the principal Heads of Revenue to the total revenue, during the past ten years is as follows:—

Heads	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344
Opium Monopoly ...	31.00	30.00	30.00	30.25	26.50
Liquors and Tobacco ...	8.50	8.75	9.25	9.25	10.50
Customs (Other Heads)	11.00	18.50	18.25	20.00	31.00
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ...	18.00	17.00	18.00	18.25	15.00
Other Heads ...	31.50	25.75	24.50	19.25	17.00
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Heads	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349
Opium Monopoly ...	29.25	28.00	27.25	25.94	21.23
Liquors and Tobacco ...	11.87	13.00	13.80	15.16	16.78
Customs (Other Heads)	24.63	20.75	16.10	13.37	11.90
Land Revenue (including Land Sales) ...	14.50	14.25	16.10	15.96	17.74
Other Heads ...	19.75	24.00	26.75	29.57	32.35
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

15. The total Expenditure for the year was \$7,198,036 as compared with \$6,937,299 in 1348 and \$7,245,091 in 1347, and was \$1,019,552 below the Estimate. A comparative statement of Expenditure under the various Heads during the last four years is shown in Appendix C.

16. Despite the savings of over one million dollars in the Estimates of Expenditure, Expenditure nevertheless exceeded Revenue by over \$2,100,000. Only three items exceeded the Estimates:— Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc. in which an excess of \$45,484 was almost entirely accounted for by reduced pension gratuities; the Agricultural Department, in which an excess of \$12,974 was almost entirely accounted for by the creation of the new post of Principal Agricultural Officer; and the Printing Office, in which an excess of \$10,318 was accounted for by the purchase of new machines for which no provision had been made.

17. In addition to savings on Annually Recurrent, Departmental Votes, the Miscellaneous Services were saved \$300,000 by stoppage of the contribution to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve; \$10,683 were saved on the \$21,000 contribution to the Rubber Research Institute by Government collecting a cess of ten cents per picul on rubber instead of making an annual contribution; and on a vote of \$24,000 for Assessment of Tamil Labour only \$6,574 was spent, due largely to reduction in Public Works Department Tamil Labour Forces, partly by dispensing with a large number altogether, and partly by replacing with Malay Labour.

18. Despite savings on Personal Emoluments in many Departments, Personal Emoluments including Temporary Allowances, Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, and Gratuities cost the State \$3,824,078, nearly \$300,000 more than the previous year, and amounted to 53.13 per cent of the current year's expenditure, and 75.17 per cent of the current year's revenue.

19. The total assets were reduced by \$1,993,569 to \$9,956,036, cash being decreased by \$150,000 and Investments by \$2,002,062. Loans were increased by \$65,000, and Suspense Account by \$92,000 owing to the interest accruing on Fixed Deposits.

20. A detailed statement of investments appears in Appendix D. Despite heavy falls in the value of certain securities, the market price of the aggregate exceeded purchase price. To meet the excess of Expenditure over Revenue, \$1,965,000 Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States 5 per cent. Victory Loan were sold during the year at a profit of \$49,459.

21. The total liabilities are \$6,502,603 being \$117,775 more than at the beginning of the year. \$5,760,016 of this sum represents Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve which increased by \$220,595 during the year.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

22. With the secondment of a European Agricultural Officer from the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, for the purpose of organizing agricultural services in the State, the staff of the Agricultural Department consisted of a Principal Agricultural Officer, Agricultural Officer, four Assistant Agricultural Officers, eight Assistant Agricultural Inspectors and five Tindals.

23. A Central Experimental Station for padi, 35 acres in area, was established at Telok Chengai. A collection of the best Malacca and Krian pedigree strains of padi were grown, and their reaction to local conditions recorded. From the pedigree varieties grown 4,788 gantangs of seed padi were reserved for distribution to growers. Observations on methods of cultivation, manuring, and other matters were also made, and it is of interest that preliminary results did not support the common practice of burning the straw of the harvest.

24. Towards the end of the year arrangements for testing imported selected strains against the best local strains were made in four test plots in different districts.

25. One hundred and six acres of land along the new Pokok Sena—Naka road were selected and reserved for experiments with coffee, tea, fruit trees, pineapples, tobacco, tuba root, tapioca and other useful plants. As the road was built to open up a very large area of undeveloped country suitable for the cultivation of various crops, this Agricultural Station is likely to prove particularly valuable in assisting the development of agriculture in this region. It would also serve as a suitable centre for a Farm School.

26. The 3-acre Coffee Plot on the Kuala Nerang Road has proved unsatisfactory, owing to the quality of the soil, and plants will be transferred to the Pokok Sena Station.

27. Although the planting of padi was delayed in most districts owing to dry weather, yet the returns were so good that the largest crop since the 1339 season was reaped. The estimated crop of wet and dry padi was 73,446,000 gantangs. The yield for the last ten years is given below:—

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Estimated Yield.</i>
1339	69,280,000 gantangs.
1340	37,302,000 „
1341	48,452,000 „
1342	40,809,000 „
1343	50,733,000 „
1344	32,780,000 „
1345	56,274,000 „
1346	53,236,000 „
1347	45,306,000 „
1348	31,044,000 „
1349	73,446,000 „

28. One hundred and ninety six thousand nine hundred and thirty three acres were planted with wet padi, and 9,671 acres with dry padi. At 700 gantangs of padi to one ton of rice, a total of 104,923 tons of rice were produced, or sufficient to feed 629,538 people for one year, putting consumption at 50 gantangs of rice per head. The estimated exportable surplus on the State's domestic consumption was 36,590 tons of rice.

29. In arriving at the estimate of over 7¾ million gantangs of wet padi, the Department of Agriculture carried out a series of crop-cutting tests in 96 mukims with a total area of 169,994 acres. The Penghulus' returns amounted only to 62,456,728 gantangs of wet padi, but it is generally believed that growers under-estimate their crops to avoid the payment in full, and in kind, of a cess levied for religious purposes, and because of a fear of additional taxation. This view was supported by the extensive tests carried out by the Department, when every reasonable precaution to arrive at an accurate estimate was taken, and the under-estimate was calculated at from 15 per cent to 18 per cent (Appendix E shows the results of the Department's tests, and the differences in the yield so calculated with the yields compiled by the Penghulus).

30. In the Kubang Pasu District, 1,792 acres of padi were destroyed by flood, whilst a further 284 acres at Sanglang and Jerlon were damaged by salt water. Along the Muda River at Pinang Tunggal 71 acres were washed out owing to the breaking of the bunds.

31. Owing to the poor 1348 crop in Langkawi, there was a shortage of rice. One thousand seven hundred and ten gantangs of selected seed for planting were imported and distributed to growers who had used their own seed-padi for food. The Department of Agriculture also distributed 1,305 gantangs of seed grown at the Telok Chengai Station to padi growers in the Districts of Kuala Muda, Kota Star, Kubang Pasu and Baling.

32. The price of padi was very low, and at the end of the year was from \$7 to \$8 per kuncha (160 gantangs).

33. A census of rubber planted in the State was made early in the year. The total area was:—

		Area in tapping	Area not yet tapped
		Acres	Acres
Estates of over 71 acres (100 relongs)	...	142,000	47,249
Holdings under 71 .. ..	...	86,324	14,369
Total	...	228,324	61,618

34. During the year there were new plantings of 4,110 acres in areas of over 71 acres, and 1,431 acres in areas under 71 acres. The total area of planted rubber at the end of the year was 295,483 acres.

35. Owing to the low and unremunerative prices for rubber, the general condition of small holdings deteriorated considerably. In addition to a number of large estates, most of the small holdings were visited periodically by the Department's staff, and advice and instruction regarding cultivation, treatment of diseases, tapping and the preparation of sheet-rubber were given. In connection with the last-named, the Rubber Research Institute's instruction cards proved particularly useful. Those small-holders who depended mainly on rubber as a means of livelihood, endeavoured by deep tapping and super-imposed cuts to obtain as much latex as possible from their trees, with the result that damage was done to the bark, and the percentage of trees which failed to yield latex increased considerably.

36. Coconuts are not grown on large estates. Most of the palms are planted in association with other trees. Only small areas of new plantings were made during the year.

37. Based on the total number of plants shown in last year's census, the area occupied by coconuts, if planted alone, would be 27,000 acres.

38. Prices for coconuts and copra were poor. For coconuts the price varied from 1 to 3 cents, and for copra from \$4 to \$6 per picul ($133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.).

39. The area planted with coffee, chiefly of the Liberian and Robusta varieties, was 650 acres. It was mainly interplanted with other trees. There is much scope in extending the planting of this useful crop.

40. In recent years a tobacco industry has been steadily developed chiefly in the Baling district. A census taken during the year revealed the fact that there were 324 acres cultivated. The crop is grown chiefly by the Chinese in rotation with other crops in their vegetable gardens. The methods of curing the leaves are defective and the quality of the tobacco is poor, although a good type of plant is grown. It would appear, however, that the soil is not suitable for the production of high class tobacco. Supplies of Baling tobacco seed were distributed to growers in Langkawi and elsewhere.

41. The area planted with tea was 700 acres, of which 529 acres were immature on 10-8-49 (31-12-30). Only one estate at low elevation was growing tea, but it had a well equipped factory, and placed supplies of different grades of tea on the local market, and also exported in chests to Europe. The bushes have made good growth, and yields are satisfactory.

42. Tapioca is cultivated mainly as a catch-crop in rubber and other plantations. The area so planted was 9,340 acres. In common with other industries, that of tapioca manufacture was in a very depressed state owing to low prices paid for sago-flour and by-products. The price paid by the factories to growers for roots was from 30 to 35 cents per picul ($133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.).

43. The cultivation of Bambarra Ground-nut (*Zoandzia Subterranea*) as a food crop received increased attention, more particularly in the Kulim District, where the nut is grown principally by Chinese market gardeners. The nut resembles somewhat the common ground-nut. It is used as a vegetable in the same manner as dried beans, and is very much sought after by local people. The plant yields from 800 to 1,000 lbs. of unshelled nuts per acre (568 lbs. to 710 lbs. per relong), which sell at about 3 cents per lb.

44. The cultivation of bananas and pineapples was extended in the Yen and Kulim Districts. They were usually interplanted with coconuts and rubber. The acreage of the former was 3,125 acres (4,401 relongs) and the latter 704 acres (991 relongs).

45. There were no canning factories for pineapples in the State. Pineapple growing and canning would appear to offer favourable prospects of success in the new areas which are being opened up along the Pokok Sena—Naka road and elsewhere.

46. Owing to the shortage of rice in the earlier months of the year, tapioca, maize and sweet potatoes were extensively planted, and proved most valuable as accessory food products.

47. Crops were affected by the usual pests. The fresh-water crab caused damage to padi in North Kedah, and a cheap and effective method of trapping in wide-mouthed baited pots was evolved, and a leaflet on control of the crab was widely distributed. Stem-borers caused extensive damage to padi, and were the subject of a special investigation by the Assistant Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Grain-sucking insects and leaf-eating pests also damaged the padi crop.

48. Bark diseases on rubber trees were favoured by the heavy rainfall in the Central and Southern Districts, and formed the subject of special investigation.

49. Mouldy rot continued to occur in small rubber holdings in Kulim and Bandar Bharu Districts, and also appeared at Pinang Tunggal. Some large estates adjoining these holdings were also affected. The Department of Agriculture supplied 3 per cent. Izal suitably coloured at 3 cents per bottle in the affected districts, and instructions for treatment were distributed by leaflets.

Leaf-spot and Giant Snail were also met with.

50. School gardens were visited regularly by the staff. For the most part vegetables were grown in them. In co-operation with the Education Department it is hoped to arrange for the standardisation of the work in the gardens, the manner in which instruction should be given to pupils, and also to give instructions to School-masters in the care and upkeep of the gardens throughout the year.

51 The Director of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, the Director and the Chief Field Officer of the Rubber Research Institute visited Alor Star on the 13th and 14th Safar (10—11-7-30) in connection with the Agricultural Show.

52. A delegation from the Rice Cultivation Committee of Malaya, which included the Director of Agriculture and the Economic Botanist, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, and the Hon'ble The Undang of Rembau, arrived in the State on 4th Jemadial-awal (27-9-30) and took evidence from various witnesses concerning the padi industry. The delegates also visited the Telok Chengai Padi Experimental Station, the Kedah Rice Mill, and inspected the controlled drainage canal systems in Central and South Kedah.

53. In company with the Director of Agriculture and the Economic Botanist, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, the Principal Agricultural Officer paid a visit on an estate in the Patalung District of Siam in order to obtain information regarding the successful cultivation and harvesting of the padi by machinery which was carried on, on a large scale, by a Chinese Company. A joint report on the work was published in the Malayan Agricultural Journal.

54. Departmental expenditure for the year was \$37,106.

FORESTS.

55. In addition to the finally constituted Forest Reserve of the Parit Buntar Catchment Area, there are 14 Forest Reserves in Kedah which have been preliminarily notified, the constitution of which is proceeding slowly. Certain areas are also under consideration for reserves. The demarcation of the proposed Ulu Muda Reserve was completed during the year, the proposed Padang Trap Reserve was split into two, and the proposed Selat Panchor Reserve in the Langkawi Islands was demarcated. As a result of exploration two areas have been earmarked for detailed examination in the future, one to the north of Kuala Pegang, and the other to the north-west of Ketak Aur. The areas of proposed Reserved Forests in the State are shown in Appendix F.

56. During the year the following unproductive forest areas suitable for agriculture or other purposes, and which are not protective forests, were excised from reserved forest:— 1,550 acres for bendang and kampong from the south of the Teloi Reserve; 72 acres for bendang and kampong from the Inas Reserve; 56 acres from the Enggang Reserve for padi cultivation; and two areas of 112 and 100 acres respectively from the Teloi Reserve for padi cultivation.

57. Eighty five miles and sixty chains of new boundary were demarcated at a cost of \$1,141, and in the maintenance of demarcated boundaries \$1,565 were spent in the repair of 601 miles and 32 chains.

58. With a view to exploitation and silviculture work 42 miles and 64 chains of accurate boundary traverse were surveyed by the Survey Department. One hundred and three miles and seventy two chains were surveyed by the Forest Department.

59. With increased supervision there were 77 convictions for offences against the Forest Law during the year, as compared with 40 convictions in 1348.

60. Twenty two acres in the proposed Bongsu Reserve were naturally regenerated under exploitation. The area was cleaned at a cost of \$2.79 per acre. Existing plantations for artificial regeneration were upkept by the Forest Staff.

61. The outturn of timber during the year was greatly reduced, due to the general depression of trade and the depletion of State-land forests (*i.e.* outside reserves). A large diminution in exports of timber to Penang was due to a steady drop in prices throughout the year, the end of the year price being \$15 per ton less than that obtainable at the beginning of the year for Class IA and IB timber, and \$9 per ton less for Class II timber. A comparatively small decrease in the outturn of firewood was due to a tin mine stopping work, and an increase in the outturn of charcoal was due to the increase of thinnings in the Langkawi mangrove reserves. A comparative statement of the outturn in tons for the last five years is shown in the following table, in which, however, the timber and produce taken free by a large Malay population is not included:

		1349	1348	1347	1346	1345
Timber	Reserved Forests ...	35	210	365	309	142
	Unreserved Forests ...	11,719	18,216	24,320	27,328	33,184
	Total ...	11,754	18,426	24,686	27,637	33,327
Firewood	Reserved Forests ...	2,811	5,831	1,638	671	1,209
	Unreserved Forests ...	15,012	17,455	12,730	14,995	38,131
	Total ...	17,824	23,286	14,369	15,667	39,340
Charcoal	Reserved Forests ...	903	551	201	187	133
	Unreserved Forests ...	536	486	965	1,121	983
	Total ...	1,440	1,037	1,166	1,308	1,116

62. A sharp decline in the outturn of minor forest produce, chiefly due to the abnormal trade depression, is shewn by the following comparative statement for the last three years:—

	Damar		Jelutong		Rotan			Mangrove Bark		Bamboos
	Picul	Kati	Picul	Kati	Picul	Kati	Runnings ft.	Picul	Kati	Quantity
1349	33	63	896	64	2,099	60	1,678	342	45	192,767
1348	47	41	1,590	26	3,103	29	4,050	702	17	247,792
1347	181	94	1,790	00	3,488	32	1,136	418	88	270,143

63. The Director of Forestry, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, visited and reported on the Kedah Forest Department during the year. Special supervision and instruction of the subordinate staff were undertaken, and one Forest Guard was sent to the Forest School at Kepong.

64. The old quarters of the Monopolies and Customs Department at Yen were taken over by the Forest Department at the end of the year for use as a Checking Station. Existing quarters of the Forest Department were repaired by the Public Works Department at a total cost of \$2,142.

65. A comparative statement of the revenue, expenditure, and surplus in respect of Forests is shewn in the following table:—

	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	69,129	87,800	107,556	121,540	139,147
Duty on Forest Produce collected by Customs	12,056	23,384	40,283	63,149	59,820
Total Revenue ...	81,185	111,184	147,839	184,689	198,967
Expenditure ...	60,376	59,626	55,687	59,071	62,475
Surplus	20,809	51,558	92,152	125,618	136,492

MINING.

66. The total revenue collected from mines in 1349 was \$30,422 as compared with \$59,637 in 1348 and an estimate of \$57,150. The expenditure amounted to \$5,861 as against \$6,629 in the previous year and an estimate of \$6,584.

67. The export of mineral ores in tons was as follows:—

	1349	1348	1347
Tin Ore ..	272	475	372
Wolfram ..	188	116	73

68. The number of coolies employed at the end of the year was 769 as against 841 in the previous year. Of these 195 were employed on open cast, 340 underground and 234 hydraulicing.

69. Five mining leases, area 438 acres, were registered in exchange for provisional mining leases during the year. There were five applications for mining land, of which one was approved.

70. The State became a party to the International Agreement to the control of the production and export of tin and tin-ore, and consequently the Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, No. 23 of 1349, following the lines of the Federated Malay States Enactment with certain local modifications, was passed with effect from 11th Shawal, 1349, corresponding with the 1st March, 1931.

FISHERIES.

71. The Fisheries Department is in charge of the Harbour Master.

72. The amount collected on fishing licences amounted to \$9,793 as compared with \$15,213 in the previous year.

73. The number of persons employed in the fishing industry was 3,237 in the district of Kota Star, 410 in Langkawi, 697 in Yen and 1,275 in Kuala Muda. The greater number of fishermen were Malays, but Chinese were in the majority at Tanjong Dawei, and Tamils were employed at Pulau Bidan and Langkawi. The fish curing industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese. The fishing industry was in a depressed condition throughout the year.

IV—TRADE.

74. The aggregate value of trade for the year was \$23,767,211 as compared with \$39,446,524 for the previous year. Imports show an increase of \$77,600, while exports show a decrease of \$16,518,064 which may be attributed to the low prices obtainable for rubber and tin during the year. The value of exports exceeded that of imports by \$6,360,067.

75. The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

				Import	Export
				\$	\$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks, and tobacco	...	1345		5,940,328	6,997,258
		1346		5,274,997	6,315,361
		1347		4,600,721	4,962,328
		1348		4,400,903	4,283,556
		1349		4,478,503	3,047,432
B.—Raw Materials	...	1345		451,073	35,914,404
		1346		456,272	21,731,261
		1347		421,909	29,371,047
		1348		346,785	26,388,634
		1349		317,216	11,106,694
C.—Totally or Mainly manu- factured articles	...	1345		3,811,925	387,345
		1346		3,548,906	463,137
		1347		3,583,227	225,446
		1348		3,682,982	343,664
		1349		3,907,853	909,513

MONOPOLIES AND CUSTOMS.

76. The following table shows the amounts collected under the various headings of Customs and Excise* for the past three years:—

Head.				1349	1348	1347
				\$	\$	\$
Export Duties.						
Agricultural Produce	...			11,567	18,499	20,930
Bricks	...	...		2,235	2,613	2,389
Cattle	...	...		989	1,883	942
Fish	...	...		40,677	42,045	90,550
Forest Produce	...	...		12,075	23,370	40,283
Hides	...	...		4,714	7,670	5,865
Pigs	...	...		8,219	10,387	11,802
Poultry and Eggs	...	...		18,988	33,560	56,837
Rice and Padi	...	...		80,222	88,923	127,798
Rubber	...	...		119,565	416,069	541,851
Tapioca	...	...		25,612	37,375	39,808
Tin	...	...		25,038	54,038	50,060
Import Duties.						
Liquors	...	...		158,637	274,928	256,468
Tobacco	...	...		695,524	723,704	693,265
Petroleum	...	...		174,278	145,131	119,298
Sugar	...	...		80,857	...	...
Cartridges	...	...		133	...	...
TOTAL CUSTOMS	...	...		1,459,330	1,880,195	2,058,146
Liquor Licences	...	...		259,636	330,269	289,726
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	1,446	5,153
Port Clearance	...	...		1,481	1,387	1,467
GRAND TOTAL	...	...		1,720,447	2,213,297	2,354,492

77. The collection of only \$1,459,330 in Customs Duties as compared with \$1,880,195 in the preceding year, was \$542,645 below the estimate.

78. Decreases are shewn in all Export Duties, the principal shrinkages being on Forest Produce, Pigs, Poultry and Eggs, Rice and Padi, Rubber (\$296,504 less than 1348), Tapioca, Tin (\$29,000 less than 1348) and Agricultural Produce.

79. The Export Duty on fowls was reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents per head from 15.10.49 (5.3.31), resulting in a 50 per centum increase in the revenue in Kota Star, approximately 75 per cent. increase in Langkawi, but singularly a falling off in Central and South Kedah. The Export Duty on Rice and Padi was reduced from 25 cents to 10 cents per pikul with effect from 6.10.49 (24.2.31).

80. The Import Duties on Liquors and Tobacco showed decreases of \$116,291 and \$28,180 respectively on the previous year's figures. Petroleum revenue exceeded the estimate by \$54,278 and was \$29,141 up on the previous year's figures. This was partly due to an increase of duty as from 1.4.49 (26.8.30) from 5 cents to 10 cents per gallon, partly to increased consumption by the supply of petrol to aeroplanes landing at the newly completed Aerodrome, but chiefly due to an anticipated increase in duty—the duty collected in the last quarter being \$59,464 as compared with an average of \$38,271 for the first three quarters.

81. New Import Duties of one cent per pound on sugar and of \$10 per thousand on cartridges, introduced on 20.6.49 (12.11.30), realised \$80,857 and \$133 respectively.

82. The actual receipts from Farms and Licences amounted to \$444,334 on an estimate of \$522,710, shewing a shortage of \$78,376. The Liquor Licences brought in only \$259,636 on an estimate of \$340,000, a shortage of over \$80,000, and approximately \$70,000 less than in the previous year.

83. The expenditure of the Department, including the Opium Monopoly Branch but excluding cost of prepared opium, amounted to \$124,206, of which \$82,910 was on account of Personal Emoluments.

84. Twenty eight cases were instituted in Court for offences against the Customs Enactment, and 18 convictions were recorded.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

85. The amount realised by sales of chandu (prepared opium) was \$1,285,523 as against \$2,142,292 in the previous year. The net revenue after deducting cost of chandu and other expenses was \$1,079,857, a drop of \$627,125 from the preceding year's figure.

86. Forty one chandu retail shops were maintained by the Department. The three smoking saloons at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim were closed during the year, having been run at a loss. Six thousand three hundred and two Chinese smokers were licensed, and 695 non-Chinese.

87. Thirty nine cases were instituted in Court for offences against the Chandu Enactment, and 31 convictions were recorded, resulting in fines amounting to \$729.

EXCISE.

88. Liquor and toddy shop licences were issued and renewed by the Licensing Boards of North, Central and South Kedah. A representative of the Kedah Planters' Association was appointed in each case.

89. Two hundred and thirty four prosecutions were undertaken and 212 convictions obtained, the total fines amounting to \$26,368.15.

V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

90. Fourteen Post Offices staffed exclusively by Posts and Telegraphs Officers, four offices in which the postal business is transacted by District Office Clerks, and one Postal Agency operated by the Federated Malay States Railways Station Master at Padang Besar dealt with the posting and delivery of 2,937,350 postal articles during the year. The volume of business transacted by registered post, parcel post, insured postal service, cash-on-delivery service and the Money Order Branch was appreciably less than in the previous year. The decrease was no doubt due to the financial and economic depression prevailing throughout the year. Detailed statistics are shown in Appendix G.

91. A new Post Office building at Karangan, Kulim District, was completed during the year, ready to be opened for business at the beginning of 1930. With the erection of 3 public posting boxes at Kuah, Merbau Pulas and Tunjang, the number of these boxes exclusive of those at Post Offices and Postal Agencies now amount to 24. The Insured Box Service provided for by the 1929 London Agreement was introduced in Kedah during the year, and was operated from the 3 chief offices at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim.

92. Improvements in the mail services to Kulim and Sungei Patani were effected by the closing of direct mails to these places from Nagapatam, India, and from Kuala Lumpur. By the alteration of the time-table of the Intan-Bukit Mertajam motor mail service and through exchange of direct bags between Penang and Kuala Ketil and Baling, the residents of Lunas, Padang Serai, Kuala Ketil and Baling were able to reply to correspondents on the same day as letters were received. This opportunity was also provided by a similar alteration in the mail service between Serdang and Bagan Samak. An additional weekly mail to Kuala Nerang was commenced during the year, and stencilled bags were introduced for mails exchanged between the Penang and Kedah Post Offices, thus considerably reducing the weight of mails.

93. With the opening of the Aerodrome at Alor Star, and after an experimental flight on 25-5-49 (18-10-30) the Dutch Royal Air Mail Company commenced to deliver at Alor Star a mail bag for British Malaya from Europe on alternate Fridays and to receive a British Malayan mail bag for Europe on alternate Saturdays. The small Kedah correspondence for this service was closed at Penang with the Penang bags. Mails forwarded by this air service were delivered in and received from Europe within ten days of posting. This Company also made an experimental Amsterdam—Australia flight which landed at Alor Star on the journey on 7-12-49 (25-4-31).

94. The Imperial Airways made two experimental England—Australia flights during the year, the first landing at Alor Star on its journey and delivering mails for British Malaya on 28-11-49 (16-4-31). Owing to a subsequent mishap to this flight at Kupang, Netherlands East Indies, the return journey from Australia was made by an Australian Airways aeroplane, which also brought the second experimental mail from England arriving at Alor Star on 19-12-49 (7-5-31). All of the first Malayan Air-mail by this route was forwarded to Singapore, but at the request of the Secretary for Postal Affairs, a separate bag for North Malaya was closed in London for the second flight and was distributed from Alor Star. Mails carried by these flights were delivered and received within twelve days of posting.

An Air-mail service to South America via Penang to Marseilles was also commenced on 12-8-49 (2-1-31), but little use was made by Kedah correspondents of this service.

95. The Savings Bank business showed an increase over the previous year, with 543 more depositors, and an average credit of \$87.62 as against \$79.93 in 1948.

96. Some decrease in the number of telegrams transmitted occurred, this being chiefly due to the re-routing of Kelantan traffic via Kuala Lumpur.

97. Seven additional countries were included in the Daily Letter Telegram Service, and four additional countries in the Weekly Letter Telegram Service, while cheap rates for Christmas and New Year Greeting telegrams were arranged.

98. The Alor Star—Langkawi wireless service was instituted and maintained satisfactorily, and 8 temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

99. The Federated Malay States telephone rates were introduced during the year. Seventy one subscribers joined the Exchange and 85 gave up their telephones. As from 13-9-49 (1-2-31) trunk communications to the Federated Malay States were instituted from the three main Exchanges at Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Kulim. In the course of the year all estates' telephone lines which were not fully owned by Government, *i. e.* lines for the construction of which the estates had borne half the cost, were re-assessed and compensation paid. By this process, Government acquired full control of these lines and charged new rates of rental with fresh agreements.

100. The receipts for the year totalled \$121,156 as against \$134,682 in 1948. The expenditure amounted to \$255,662, of which \$138,836 was Special Expenditure (Engineering).

101. New constructions included nine telephone trunk circuits and one telegraph circuit; the installation of wireless sets and the establishment of wireless communication between Alor Star and Langkawi referred to above; the installation of new switch-boards of the magneto type with lamp clearing in four exchanges and the complete renewal of the underground and aerial distribution and internal wiring in the areas served by these exchanges; and the establishment of a dehydrating plant in the switch and apparatus rooms at Alor Star. At all new exchanges opened during the year underground cabling was laid. Eighteen Telephone Extension Circuits were constructed and fifty three new telephone connections made. The Haad Yai main and local telegraph circuits were renewed between Alor Star and Bukit Kayu Hitam.

102. Remodelling trunk telephone lines accounted for \$64,996.51 of the Special Expenditure. Three overhead trunk routes were re-arranged, and the Penang main and local circuits were transferred to the Railway route between Pinang Tunggal and Sungei Patani.

103. At the close of the year the route and wire mileage of the telephone and telegraph systems in Kedah and Perlis covered 3,571 miles, and the telephone service consisted of 463 direct exchange lines, 76 extension circuits and six bell circuits. The cost of maintenance of telegraphs and telephones amounted to \$10,997.49 for the year.

SHIPPING.

104. The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

105. The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the south to the north and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main roads.

ROADS, ETC.

106. Three hundred and eighty six miles of metalled and one hundred and nine miles of unmetalled roads were upkept during the year. Of the metalled roads, the greater portion is asphalted.

107. Besides normal upkeep, considerable work was done in replacing temporary bridges and culverts with permanent reinforced concrete works and in widening existing roads which have become too narrow for the present volume of traffic.

108. The average cost of upkeep of metalled roads was \$1,477 per mile and of unmetalled \$264 per mile.

109. Two hundred and fifty miles of canals were maintained at a cost of \$42,567. These are chiefly drainage canals, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes. Twenty seven miles of river were cleared at a cost of \$4,616.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

COURTS.

110. The Judicial system consists of the High Court of two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and two Malay Judges, District and Police Courts. A Court of Appeal composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if they are necessary.

111. Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts presided over by Kathis.

112. Appendix 'H' shows the work done by the Courts in 1349.

POLICE.

113. At the end of the year the strength of the Force consisted of 757 officers and other ranks, which was short of the authorized strength by 2 officers and 12 other ranks. There were 35 recruitments during the year against 41 casualties due to resignations, dismissals, retirements, or deaths. All recruits accepted could read and write Jawi and Romanized Malay, and the requisite standard of height was raised to 5 feet 5 inches during the year.

114. An all round improvement is to be recorded in the general standard of recruits passing out of the Depot, where they are instructed in drill and elementary law and police duties. The discipline and health of the Force were good. Absence from duty still remains the chief offence against discipline, and is partly accounted for by the large number of Malays who prefer home treatment to admission to hospital. The standard of drill continues to improve, although the standard of musketry is still low. This is receiving attention. Three selected Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur, for a refresher course and have been well reported on.

115. Detectives continued to work satisfactorily. The post of Officer in Charge, Detectives, was vacant during the year, and detectives worked directly under the supervision of Officers Superintending Police Circles.

116. A new Police Station was completed during the year at Kota Sarang Semut. Sungei Ular Police Station was abandoned owing to malaria, and the detachment moved to Trap village where a shop house was rented as a police station.

117. Twenty thousand rounds of new .303 ammunition; fifty Greener Guns for use by Police Patrols; thirty modern .38 revolvers were received and issued to officers and detectives. The 18-Pounder Saluting Battery was maintained in efficient order and 250 rounds of ammunition purchased.

118. The Morris Commercial Lorry at Alor Star rendered satisfactory service. A new Morris Commercial Lorry was bought for Sungei Patani, but was later transferred to Kulim owing to an outbreak of robberies in that area. Both lorries were in constant use, and have proved to be of great value for Police work.

119. The total number of offences reported or suspected was 8,513 as compared with 8,930 in the previous year. There were decreases of 105 in reports of thefts and 17 in reports of cattle theft, while there was an increase of 17 in reports of house breakings. The number of prosecutions decreased by 25 to 4,794 and the number of convictions increased by 58 to 3,790. Fifty three serious crimes comprising murder, gang robbery, and robbery occurred as against 29 in the previous year. Of the 22 cases of murder, the identities of the murderers in 20 cases were known or discovered. They were charged in 19 cases, convicted in 6, and 13 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. Of the 10 cases of gang robbery, in only one case were the offenders detected, whose trial was pending at the end of the year. Of the 21 cases of robbery, the offenders in 13 cases were known or discovered, were charged in 12 cases and convicted in 4. Thirteen persons (11 Chinese and 2 Tamils) were banished from the State during the year as against 11 in 1348.

120. Thirty one prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Enactment resulted in fines amounting to \$657.

121. One hundred and thirty five sudden deaths were reported as against 142 in the previous year. Nine vagrants were found dead as compared with 10 last year.

122. Seven thousand two hundred and three dogs were destroyed as against 8,452 in the previous year. Five thousand nine hundred and fifty five dogs were registered as compared with 7,176 last year. Five thousand and fifty seven firearms were licensed, being 267 less than the previous year.

123. From 1-1-49 (29-5-30) the Police ceased the Registration of Vehicles other than motor vehicles. The numbers of the more common types of motor vehicles registered during the year and the year previous are shown below:—

		1348	1349
Private motor cars	..	588	586
Motor cycles	..	196	123
Hire Cars	..	1,225	858
Lorries	..	382	371
Buses	..	46	26

The decrease in the number of hire cars licensed is due to the fact that the owners can no longer afford to keep them, and resulted in considerably less revenue from licence fees.

124. Fifty nine fires were reported during the year, and property valued at \$39,511 was destroyed. Fifteen timber and atap houses, valued at \$14,073, were destroyed by fire at Pokok Sena Village, and 21 shop houses at Semiling Village were gutted, involving a loss of \$12,750. The Fire Brigade at Alor Star was kept up to strength and worked satisfactorily throughout the year, the Fire Engine and accessories being maintained in a good state of repair.

125. The revenue collected from all sources amounted to \$183,006 being \$18,122 less than in the previous year. An increase of \$17,767 in firearm fees was realised through increased rates of fees.

126. The expenditure amounted to \$462,978 showing a saving of \$43,726 on the sum total of original and supplementary estimates, and a decrease of \$27,956 as compared with the preceding year.

PRISONS.

127. There were two prisons in the State, at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The Kulim Gaol was closed on 1st Rabialakhir, 1349 (26th August, 1930). Only short sentence prisoners are kept at Sungei Patani, those with sentences over six months being sent to Alor Star.

128. The daily average number of prisoners was 275 as against 295 in 1348. The figure is subject to the qualification that it does not include a daily average of 25.2 at Kulim for 88 days before that prison was closed.

129. The total expenditure for the year was \$72,018.29 as against \$95,851 in 1348. Revenue declined from \$22,396 in 1348 to \$17,811.06.

130. Discipline and health among warders and prisoners was good.

131. The Prisons Department in this State is separate from the Police Department, and, except for the use of Police Guards at night, the Police have no duties in connection with the Prisons. The Officers in charge of the two prisons in Kedah are in neither case Police Officers.

132. The discipline of the Warders and the proper treatment of the prisoners is laid down in some detail by the Prisons Rules made under the Prisons Enactment, 1346, which follows closely the Federated Malay States Enactment.

133. It is the policy of the Government to teach long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. The manufacture of rattan and wooden furniture are the chief industries, but book-binding and making of prison uniforms are also carried out.

134. Juvenile offenders are not, in practice, ever sent to the Prisons. They are either sent to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally bound over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment, etc.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

135. The total number of vagrants admitted to the Camp during the year was 80, as against 67 in 1348. The daily average number of inmates was 41.03 as compared with 32.1 in the previous year.

136. The revenue and expenditure of the Camp were \$1,344.29 and \$7,895.02 respectively as against \$1,445.11 and \$7,732.66 in 1348.

137. The vagrants were employed in vegetable gardening, and those who were decrepit in weeding.

138. Health was good, and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease or death during the year.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS.

139. The sum of \$2,325,188 was spent on public works during the year, leaving an unexpended balance of \$848,798 on the amounts provided, either in the Estimates or by Revotes and Special Warrants. Of this unexpended balance \$366,882 represents savings on the estimated expenditure for the year, and \$182,460 items withdrawn from the original programme of expenditure. While rigid economy was exercised in view of the decline of revenue due to economic depression, roads, streets, bridges, canals and buildings were maintained at a reasonable standard, and undue deterioration was prevented.

140. Forty seven miles of road were asphalted at a cost of \$65,709.

141. An earth road from Guar Chempedak Railway Station to Junun; four miles of an earth road from Pokok Sena to Naka; a bridle path from Kuah to Kuala Teriang, Langkawi; a bridle path from the Kodiang Canal from Kodiang to Sanglang; and 2.05 miles of metalled road from Tupah to Merbau village were constructed during the year. The extension of back lanes and drains at Jalan Kelang Lama, the widening, metalling and construction of concrete drains to Merbau Pulas village, the widening and metalling of the road and construction of back lanes to Kroh Road, Baling, the replacement of 16 temporary bridges by permanent structures, and the strengthening of the supports of the Sungei Sidim Bridge were other works undertaken and completed during the year. Many of these items constituted relief schemes for unemployed Malay labour.

142. With the addition of 67 new buildings at a cost of \$507,026, the total number of Government buildings at the end of the year amounted to 1,262 with a gross estimated value of \$6,723,385. New buildings included an Extension and a Malay Hostel for the Government English School Alor Star; a Bungalow for His Highness the Regent; a Girls' School with Head Teacher's Quarters at Alor Star; Malay Schools with Teachers' Quarters at Sungei Korok, Ayer Puteh and Tajar; a Police Station and Barracks at Kota Sarang Semut; and 5 blocks of Clerks' Quarters at Kulim. The cost of maintenance, including current repairs and painting, was 1.6 per cent. of the gross value, while \$89,011 was spent on additions and improvements. (See Appendix I).

143. The main levelling and drainage of the Aerodrome at Alor Star was completed, and a landing L was conditioned. Work was well in hand towards conditioning the remainder of the area at the end of the year. Fifty six aeroplanes made satisfactory landings and departures, and the aerodrome was regularly used by the Royal Dutch Air Mail Company's fortnightly service, and by both the Imperial Airways experimental England—Australia flights.

144. Considerable progress was made in the Bukit Pinang scheme for a permanent water supply for Alor Star, and preliminary tests have been run on the pumps. chemical gear and filters. The construction of the Service Reservoir was well in hand at the end of the year. To supplement the insufficiency of the present supply, the temporary supply of water from Kepala Batas was again brought into operation on occasion, and worked a total of 157 days in the year. Water supply installations were permitted at Alor Star, and 110 meters were fixed to houses in North Kedah.

VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

GENERAL.

145. A more detailed report than the present one has been made out for the year 1930 in accordance with the decision last year to publish the Annual Report of the Medical Department according to the Gregorian Calendar.

146. The estimated population at the end of the Muhammadan year 1349 was 419,024. The general health was good; the birth and death rates being 35.75 and 22.89 respectively. Compared with the last Muhammadan year (1348) for which figures are available, both these figures show a decrease which is more marked in the birth than in the death rate.

147. There were, during the year, two outbreaks of smallpox and, of the 33 cases, five caused deaths. An extensive vaccination campaign was carried on throughout the State.

148. There were no cases of Cholera or plague.

149. Typhoid fever cases amounted to 34, and there were three deaths. A small outbreak occurred around Alor Star, but, on the improvement of sanitation in Lim-bong Kapal, the apparent centre of infection, the outbreak ceased.

150. There were seven cases of diphtheria.

151. Anti-malaria work was carried out at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim and Bukit Kayu Hitam, in which last place no case of malaria has been reported for several months. Malaria on the estates decreased considerably, and the temporary increase during the malarial season was much less than last year.

152. The Health Staff inspected over 300 estates and 17 prosecutions under the Labour Code were undertaken. Twenty one schools were inspected and Sanitary Board areas were frequently inspected.

153. Th chlorinating plant at Kepala Batas was in operation during periods of drought, and the portable chlorinating plant was working at Kota Kuala Muda for three weeks.

154. The Pathological Laboratory at the Health Office, Sungei Patani, was opened during the latter half of the year.

155. Maternity and Child Welfare work was carried on as usual.

156. Fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy patients were admitted to the hospitals in the course of the year. Of these 4,075 were malaria patients.

157. Hospitals were maintained at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Baling and Langkawi. The hospitals at Kuala Ketil and Serdang were leased out to Estate Group Associations on 3rd Safar, 1349 (30th June, 1930).

158. Out-door Dispensaries were maintained at Alor Star, Changloon, Yen, Sik and Bandar Bharu. The prisons at Alor Star and Sungei Patani have each a sick ward.

159. "Medical" revenue amounted to \$39,593.82. There was a decrease of nearly \$40,000 on last year's revenue owing to the decrease in the number of paying patients from estates. "Medical" expenditure amounted to \$413,874.23. A slight decrease on last year's expenditure was brought about by the transfer of the hospitals at Kuala Ketil and Serdang to Estate Group Associations.

160. "Health" expenditure amounted to \$48,929.01 as compared with \$36,528.01 last year. The increase is mainly due to the appointment of a Health Officer and a Pathologist and the occurrence of smallpox in Central and South Kedah.

161. The actual expenditure for 1349 A. H. on the whole Department, after deducting the revenue, was \$423,099.42.

162. An amendment to the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment was passed under which importation of the virus of yellow fever into the State has been made an offence.

HEALTH BOARD.

163. During the year 1349 all Health Board Schemes for Estate Visiting and hospital accommodation came into operation. Owing, however, to the fall in the price of rubber and the urgent need for economy and in view of the large decreases in labour forces, certain temporary modifications of the schemes providing for re-grouping of Estates and alterations of the areas served by doctors were approved.

164. Estates of a total area of 2,677 relongs (1,904 acres) were added to schemes during the year and the total area of estates comprised in Health Board schemes for the provision of Hospitals and medical services (*i.e.* estates exceeding 70 relongs (50 acres) in area) was 270,867 relongs (192,616 acres) at the end of the year.

165. As a result all estates (except a few which the Board is taking steps to add to schemes) exceeding 70 relongs (50 acres) in area have been provided with hospital accommodation for their labour forces and are also visited at least once a month by a doctor who, in addition, holds a quarterly muster of all labourers.

166. The modifications of schemes and the economies effected by Group Associations have resulted in the Board being able to impose cesses for the year 1350 considerably lower than those imposed for the year under review.

167. Up to the end of the year the amount paid from Government loan, representing the share of capital costs due from the Board in respect of owners of estates who are not members of Associations was \$49,154.04.

168. The first instalment in refund of this amount was due on 2-11-49 (21-3-31) but the repayment of this instalment was, with the approval of Government, postponed for one year in order that in view of the slump the Board might allow as much time as possible to owners of small estates for payment of cesses.

169. An amendment to the Health Board Enactment to prevent the non-payment of cess by sub-division of areas which as a whole would be liable to cess was passed during the year.

170. The monthly reports furnished to the Board by the Medical Practitioners in charge of the various areas have proved of great value. Progress towards establishing uniform and satisfactory health conditions throughout estates in the Health Board area, which is the aim of the schemes, has undoubtedly been made, although, as is unfortunately to be expected in present financial conditions, it has been only gradual.

171. The Board consisted of the Protector of Labour, Chairman, the Senior Health Officer, Vice-Chairman, two members nominated by the Kedah Planters' Association, one member each nominated by the Kedah and Penang Asiatic Planters' Association, the Malaya Branch of the British Medical Association and the Rubber Growers' Association, and two members nominated by the President of the State Council.

VETERINARY.

172. Rabies continued in sporadic form throughout the year. The brains of 19 dogs, of which 11 were unlicensed, and 4 cats, suspected of rabies were examined, and of these 13 and 2 respectively were found to be positive. The distribution of these cases was as follows:—

North Kedah	..	..	..	1
Central Kedah	..	..	..	11
South Kedah	..	..	..	3

173. One hundred and sixty two dogs and five cats were inoculated with anti-rabic vaccine, and no case of rabies occurred among the inoculated. Fifty dogs which had bitten human beings were detained for observation at the Veterinary Kennels, and were found to be normal. Eleven others could not be traced. The police destroyed 7,202 dogs. The muzzling order was in force throughout the year, for breaches of which there were 81 prosecutions.

174. Foot and mouth disease, which had been epidemic among cattle in the Kuala Muda and Kulim districts at the close of last year, was finally stamped out in the month of Safar (July, 1930) only one further death occurring. Small outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia occurred in the Kubang Pasu, Kota Star and Padang Trap Districts, resulting in 38 deaths. Twenty eight direct contacts in the affected areas were inoculated and did not contract the disease.

175. The deaths of 129 cattle and buffaloes from unknown causes were reported by the Penghulus and Police and duly investigated by Veterinary Officers.

176. There were 95 prosecutions for offences against the Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment, resulting in fines amounting to \$550. There were also 9 prosecutions under the Cruelty to Animals Enactment.

177. In Alor Star and Sungei Patani 1,415 cattle, 543 buffaloes, 4,324 goats and 7,638 pigs were inspected by Veterinary Inspectors before slaughter. One buffalo 4 cattle and 5 goats were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

178. The importation of dogs from Siam and the Dutch East Indies was prohibited throughout the year. The importation of buffaloes, cattle, sheep, goats and pigs was permitted from Siam through the Quarantine Stations at Padang Besar and Bukit Kayu Hitam only.

Importation of cattle, sheep and goats from Perak was prohibited from Rabialakhir (September, 1930) until Jemadialakhir (November, 1930) owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in that State.

Exportation of dogs was prohibited throughout the year except under special permit.

Imports of cattle and buffaloes were 38 and 2 respectively as compared with 50 and 6 in the previous year. Other animals imported numbered 853, of which 689 were pigs, as compared with 1,373 and 1,123 respectively in the previous year.

Export figures were 539 buffaloes, 159 cattle and 8,239 pigs as compared with 1,579 buffaloes, 417 cattle and 10,348 pigs in the previous year. Other animals exported numbered 324 as compared with 60 in the previous year.

The new Veterinary Office and Infirmary were completed and occupied during the year.

179. The Malayan Quarantine Station at Padang Besar was used throughout the year. An outbreak of anthrax was detected, involving the deaths of 2 buffaloes. The import and export figures were as follows:—

Animals				Import	Export
Buffaloes	...	...	...	958	...
Cattle	...	...	...	30	...
Pigs	...	...	...	41,298	...
Other animals	...	...	...	3	5

These imported animals were re-entrained after quarantine and distributed as follows:-

Animals				To F. M. S. and S. S.	To Kedah and Perlis
Cattle ...	...	...	...	29	1
Buffaloes	...	...	...	958	...
Pigs ...	...	...	...	41,028	270

180. The revenue and expenditure of the State Veterinary Services were \$1,554.12 and \$24,290 respectively as compared with \$2,207 and \$27,546 in the previous year.

IX—EDUCATION.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

181. English Schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 617 and at Sungei Patani 203. At Alor Star, owing to the opening of the Hostel which contains two class rooms and the addition of five class rooms to the main building there is now accommodation for 650 boys. Further land has been taken in, and there is now ample space for playing fields. At Sungei Patani the School has overflowed from the School building into the old District Office. A new School building is overdue. An excellent site has been set aside for a new School which it is hoped will be one of the first big works to be taken in hand when financial conditions improve.

182. At the Cambridge Examinations held in December, the Alor Star School entered 17 boys for the School Certificate of whom 11 passed, and 43 for the Junior Certificate of whom 23 passed. Sungei Patani obtained 2 passes in the Junior Certificate Examination with 3 candidates.

183. Football, hockey and cricket were played at Alor Star and football at Sungei Patani. The Scouts' Troops were maintained at both Schools in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

184. Normal Classes were instituted at Alor Star for the staff of the English Schools. Sixteen teachers attended, of whom eight passed.

TRADE SCHOOL.

185. An experimental trade school has been started at the Government Workshops. Fifteen Malay boys selected from the English Schools with qualifications of Standard IV pass and upwards are being instructed in carpentry, blacksmith's work and concrete work, with lessons in arithmetic, estimating, drawing, and the theory of different trades at evening classes. The aim is to equip them with sufficient practical knowledge of building to enable them to undertake contracting work or to take up posts as Building Overseers. They are given an allowance of fifty cents a day and overalls. It is found that the boys show most interest in, and aptitude for, carpentry. The blacksmith's and concrete courses do not at present appeal to them. It is too early yet to say whether the experiment is a success or not.

It is hoped that this training will give the boys self-assurance, and enable them to set up business on their own account, and not to look to Government to find them employment.

MALAY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

186. The Malay Girls' School at Kampong Bharu progressed very satisfactorily during the year under review. The enrolment increased from 19 to 42. Malay and English are taught at this School. A beginning has been made in the systematic teaching of Hygiene, Drawing, and Geography: varied handwork is taught, including needlework, linoprinting, pen-work, upholstery, clay and cardboard modelling. Steps were being taken to add Cookery and Housewifery to the curriculum. Drill was included in the time-table of all forms, and one evening in the week was devoted to games which were much enjoyed. The aim of the Headmistress is "to equip the girls to behave naturally and easily in all circumstances in which they may find themselves". Their general activities were therefore as varied as possible, and included a School concert, picnics, and tea parties organised by the pupils. The Headmistress records that a growing sense of responsibility is being awakened in many of the elder girls and a livelier and more responsive spirit among the younger ones.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

187. There were 87 Malay Schools (including five Girls' Schools) at the end of the year, as against 83 at the end of the previous year.

188. The number of pupils on the registers was 10,828, an increase of 613. One thousand five hundred and eighty six boys were examined in Standard IV as compared with 1,513 in the previous year.

189. Gardening was taught in 70 schools, carpentry in 12 schools, basketry in 26 schools and mat making at one school. Forty six schools had football grounds of their own or used the village grounds. Six schools had scout troops with a total number of 187 scouts.

190. With a view to improving the standard of Kedah candidates for the Sultan Idris Training College, classes were held for a few months at Alor Star, Jitra and Sungei Patani. The results were fairly satisfactory, and of the 16 boys examined, 8 were selected. A Normal Class scheme has now been instituted, which should improve the standard of education of candidates.

191. The Headmistress of the Kampong Bharu Girls' School was appointed Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools in addition to her ordinary duties. She has already made her influence felt, but the low standard of education of most of the teachers makes her task difficult.

ESTATE TAMIL SCHOOLS.

192. Eight schools were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code during the year.

Four schools were examined by the Protector of Labour and awarded grants. The total amount paid in grants was \$791.50 as compared with \$470 last year.

X—LAND AND SURVEY.

LAND.

193. The total revenue under the main headings for the past five years is given below:—

	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349
Premium ...	448,503	253,804	261,330	167,992	106,513
Land Tax & Rent	655,778	670,214	679,375	696,770	687,370
Commission ...	78,832	80,788	67,823	70,304	33,356
Registration Fees	26,097	21,632	20,904	26,570	13,211
Survey Fees ...	52,863	34,878	33,456	40,548	17,839
Boundary Marks	5,749	4,140	4,095	5,564	2,270
Miscellaneous ...	43,732	40,211	44,926	48,606	43,426
Totals ...	1,311,558	1,105,670	1,111,912	1,056,354	903,985

194. There was a decrease in total revenue of \$152,369 as compared with the previous year, which is chiefly accounted for by large drops in Premia, Stamp Duties and Survey Fees.

195. The total on the rent rolls at the end of the year was \$746,362 as compared with \$726,710 in 1348. Remissions of rent (under exemptions) totalled \$24,142 which left the total rent to be collected at \$722,220 (plus arrears from 1348 of \$208): of this \$687,391 was collected, \$13,550 was written off on cancelled titles, and arrears of \$21,685 were carried forward.

196. This is the first time for many years that it has been found necessary to carry forward any considerable sum as arrears of rent.

This situation was due in some measure to the partial failure of the rice harvest in 1347, on account of excessive drought.

197. Instructions were given to the Land Offices not to issue Notices of Demand in respect of rice lands till the 1349 crop had been harvested. But the main reason was the fall in price of all agricultural products, rubber, copra, tapioca, padi and fruit, all fell to the lowest price level known for many years.

198. The price of cattle, buffaloes, poultry and eggs also fell to a very low level. The result has been that though an abundant rice harvest has avoided any immediate risk of suffering from want, there is an extraordinary absence of cash in the Malay kampongs.

199. Under this pressure hoards of silver dollars and old notes have been brought out but it is impossible to recover any considerable sums from a population which simply does not possess any cash, especially as when work can be obtained wages are generally between 20—30 cents a day.

200. In these circumstances the Land Officers were instructed to concentrate on the collection of rent, to let the collection of survey fees and premia stand over when necessary and to avoid any over harsh measures.

201. The figures showing the progress in alienation of land are given below:—

Applications for areas over 100 relongs (71 acres).

				Number	Acres
Brought forward from 1348	...	...	...	1	355
Received in 1349	...	...	...	16	11,497
TOTALS				17	11,852
Approved in 1348	...	...	...	4	2,617
Refused in 1349	...	...	...	3	6,940
Remaining at the end of 1349	...	...	...	10	2,295

Applications for areas under 100 relongs (71 acres).

				Number	Acres
Brought forward from 1348	...	...	...	12,539	55,413
Received in 1349	...	...	...	7,629	27,887
TOTALS				20,168	83,300
Approved in 1349	...	...	...	3,479	10,422
Refused in 1349	...	...	...	5,544	27,823
Remaining	...	...	...	11,145	45,055

202. The area alienated in the State, exclusive of land held under mining title, is as follows:—

Nature of Title				Number	Acres
Final Grants	...	...	...	49,036	407,910
Old Grants	...	...	...	2,877	17,424
Provisional Grants	...	...	...	41,214	157,031
Permits	...	...	...	1,734	6,361
Surat Aknan (Approved applications)	...	...	...	23,567	71,815
Banchi Sewa (Lots shown on Record of Occupation)	...	...	...	14,746	20,215
TOTAL 1349				133,174	680,786
TOTAL 1348				130,520	670,778
TOTAL 1347				126,007	653,595

203. A satisfactory feature is the steadily diminishing number of Banchi Sewa. Special attention is being given to the replacement of these very unsatisfactory old floating titles by Akuans or surveyed titles.

204. Registration and issue of titles are as shewn in the following table:—

		Balance	Received 1349	Register- ed 1349	Balance
			REGISTRATION		
Provisional Grants	...	1,284	229	930	583
Final Grants	...	122	4,486	4,608	...
			ISSUE		
Provisional Grants	...	3,193	891	837	3,247
Final Grants	...	6,902	4,902	1,923	9,881

205. There has been a great falling off in the number of Final Grants and Provisional Grants issued, and there remains an accumulated balance of 3,830 Provisional Grants and 9,881 Final Grants.

This is a most unsatisfactory situation but one which the Land Offices cannot control. The people simply have not got the money required to pay dues and take out their titles though the fees are exceptionally low, much lower than in the Colony, the Federated Malay States or Johore. Even if a title is taken out, it is difficult to borrow money on it, or to sell it; so that the title is just allowed to lie in the Land Offices.

206. Registration of dealings was as follows:—

			Number	Consider- ation	Commis- sion
				\$	\$
Transfers for value	1349	...	2,478	2,347,771	19,779
	1348	...	4,266	5,698,837	45,615
Transfers by gift	1349	...	674	137,836	972
	1348	...	1,204	166,168	1,697
Charges	...	1349	3,297	2,832,078	12,526
		1348	4,214	4,807,134	23,015

These show an enormous falling off in the value of the transactions, this is unfortunately not due to any desire to avoid sales of land, or indebtedness, but to the difficulty in finding anybody who has available capital to buy land or to lend money.

207. The new Land Code, which embodies the experience gained by Land Offices in other parts of Malaya carefully adapted to the needs of the State was passed during the year, and will shortly become law.

208. Progress was made with a simple Town Planning Enactment, and satisfactory lay-outs were prepared for the Pekan Lama area of Sungei Patani, and for the town of Serdang.

SURVEY.

209. Exclusive of expenditure for Topographical Survey and the Clerical Service the actual cost of the Department was \$343,754 against an estimated expenditure of \$345,479. The corresponding figures for the previous year were \$335,314 and \$343,536 respectively.

210. Figures for actual revenue cannot yet be quoted, but it is hoped that with the new instructions issued to Land Offices it will in future years be possible to show approximately the amount collected as Survey Fees by the Land Office. Collections by the Survey Department amounted to \$12,910, which includes a sum of \$11,128 collected for Perlis costs. The actual fees forwarded for collection amounted to \$243,824, but this does not represent the total earnings of the Department, as there were a large number of lots surveyed for which a title was not immediately required, and in consequence no fees were forwarded, while no fees were charged for surveys done for Government Departments.

211. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:—

NUMBER OF LOTS FOR WHICH REQUISITIONS
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

Year	UNSATISFIED ON 30TH ZULHIJJAH (18-5-31)				Total	Satis- fied to date	Cancelled during the year
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for set- tlement			
1349	16,466	38,491	10,043	3,134	51,668	71,441	139
1348	5,819	32,002	10,618	2,238	44,858	61,924	46
1347	5,192	35,856	7,730	2,285	45,871	55,038	78

Figures under "Received during the year 1349" require some explanation. Requisitions received in Kedah for many years past has meant Instructions to Survey forwarded to Districts. A large percentage of these requisitions had been lying in Head Office for a considerable period, but towards the end of the year it was decided to put up Instructions to Survey on all of them to give a better idea of the amount of work to be done and to allow a greater range of locality, during the wet weather, for field work.

212. A decided increase is shewn in the number of lots settled by the Land Office, the number of lots satisfied in 1349 being 9,517 as against 6,886 in 1348, whereas the number of lots with Land Office for settlement increased by 896 only in 1349. Lots under action in Office remain in the neighbourhood of 10,000, this is not serious representing some ten months' work, and with a big office such as Kedah's tends to economy.

213. The cost and output for the Field Staff for the past three years are given in the table below:—

Year			Cost Ex-Supervision	OUTPUT OF WORK			Average effective strength
				Lots	Acres	Chains	
			\$	SURVEYS			
1349	...	...	95,249	10,790	36,980	155,618	29·9
1348	...	...	99,766	7,981	32,485	147,402	29·1
1347	...	...	98,735	7,367	64,399	132,688	28·3
				DEMARCATIONS			
1349	...	...	39,734	6,850	21,360	149,080	18·7
1348	...	...	37,091	5,368	47,005	127,265	17·9
1347	...	...	36,140	5,228	17,405	128,535	16·0

This statement requires little comment, the apparent disparity between the very marked increase in lots surveyed and the small increase in chainage is due to the following causes:—

(a) Decrease in Control Survey Chainage.

(b) The close watch being kept on the surveying of unnecessary lines.

The large figures under area for 1347 Surveys and 1248 Demarcations are due to Forest Reserves.

214. The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the table below:—

Year	Cost Ex-Super- vision	NUMBER OF LOTS ON 30TH ZULHIJJAH (18-5-31)							Average effective strength	
		Compu- ted	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computa- tion	Awaiting Plans	Awaiting settlement	Average	effective strength
	\$ c.								Com- puters	Others
1349	53,203.71	9,824	10,328	5,727	9,520	7,755	2,288	3,134	15	54
1348	47,406.43	8,059	6,739	5,803	6,886	7,665	2,953	2,238	16	51
1347	43,695.78	5,007	5,319	5,032	4,984	6,097	1,633	2,285	15	51

The titles forwarded included 6,954 grants in duplicate, 75 reserve certificates, 3 mining leases and 14 single copies.

215. In addition the following work in connection with preliminary demarcation and general was carried out by the office staffs in Kulim and the districts.

- | | | |
|--|----|--------|
| 1. Lots plotted on Preliminary Plans | .. | 10,579 |
| 2. Surat Kechil prepared | .. | 67 |
| 3. Tracings prepared (Other Depart-
ments, sale and departmental) | .. | 3,937 |

216. In addition to the above, the following work, not directly in connection with the output of lots, was carried out by the drafting branch:—

- (a) Twenty controls were finally charted and plans for these were completed in 15 cases.
- (b) Two town designs and tracings and descriptions of two Forest Reserves, twelve Sanitary Board areas, and two Malay Reservations were prepared.
- (c) One final mukim map and six preliminary mukim maps were prepared.
- (d) Tracings of the one mile sheets of Kedah were completed and forwarded to Kuala Lumpur, preparatory to the publication of a new State map.

217. Sixty four Kedah candidates sat for the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Departmental Examinations, but only 11 passed.

218. The field work in the programme of topographical surveys started in 1344 was completed during the year. One thousand eight hundred and sixty six square miles have been surveyed at a total cost of \$333,274. The production of maps is estimated to cost a further \$11,594.

XI—LABOUR.

219. During 1349, 366 assisted Indian immigrants arrived in Kedah, of whom 309 were adults and 57 minors. The figures for 1348 were 4,014 adults and 916 minors. Recruiting from India was stopped entirely with effect from 1st August, 1930 (6th Rabialawal, 1349).

220. The total number of labourers employed in Kedah as on 30th June, 1931 was 34,281, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 15,390. The numbers according to races were Southern Indians 21,815, Malays and Javanese 7,886, Chinese 4,470, and others 110. Southern Indians decreased by 12,194, Malays and Javanese by 1,846, Chinese by 1,315, and others by 35. The decrease was due to the reduction of labour forces on estates owing to the fall in the price of rubber. The ratio of adult male Indian labourers to adult female Indian labourers was 2.24 to 1 at the end of 1349 as compared with 1.95 to 1 at the end of 1348.

221. The numbers of unemployed labourers sent from the Kedah Labour Office to the Penang Office for repatriation were 5,838 adults and 1,558 minors. In addition, a number were repatriated direct from Penang.

222. Owing to the decision of the Indian Immigration Committee in August, 1930, to reduce standard wages in healthy and accessible key districts to 40 cents a day for men and 32 cents for women wages on estates in Kedah were similarly reduced.

223. The wages paid to labourers employed in Government Departments were also reduced to these figures with effect from 11th Shaaban, 1349 (1-1-31).

224. An appreciable reduction in the cost of living occurred during the year. The price of rice fell steadily throughout the year from about 40 cents per gantang at the beginning to about 20 cents at the end of the year. The price of certain other foodstuffs fell during the year, but not to the same extent as the price of rice.

On a number of estates, labourers planted padi, ragi, etc. and reared cattle, goats and fowls and were thus largely independent of the local markets for their supplies.

225. There were 105 Estate Toddy Shops and 25 Village Toddy Shops during the year. Four Public Toddy Shops were closed during the year. The Protector of Labour is now a member of the three Licensing Boards in the State.

A Commission to report on the sale and consumption of toddy in Kedah was appointed during the year.

226. The death rate among all labourers was 10.72 per mille as compared with 8.32 last year. Among Indian labourers it was 14.35 per mille as compared with 11.17 in 1348.

227. During the year Health Board Schemes came into force for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres) included in the Health Board area. The provisions of these Schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not joined Associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the Associations and recover the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

228. Six hundred and seven complaints were registered, of which 269 were for non-payment of wages on due date, mostly by petty employers, and 148 referred to domestic disputes. Four prosecutions were undertaken by the Department for offences against the Labour Laws. Twenty four civil suits were instituted in the names of labourers for recovery of wages due. Thirty six orders were issued under the Labour Code.

229. There were no serious disturbances during the year. Owing to the fall in the price of rubber employers found it necessary in order to bring down costs not only to reduce wages but also to increase tasks to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours to 8 hours a day on a certain number of days in the month. This increase in tasks caused strikes on a few estates. Officers of this Department explained the position to labourers and satisfactory settlements were reached. These strikes were tactfully handled by employers and there were no disturbances.

230. During the year 220 visits and 22 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

231. There were 77 Tamil Vernacular Schools on estates in Kedah during the year, as compared with 84 in 1348. Eight Estate Schools were admitted to the privileges of the Tamil Estate School Code.

The reduction in the number of schools is due to the fact that on some estates owing to labourers having been paid off there were insufficient children to justify the maintenance of a school.

232. All labour in Kedah is free; labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are all at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice.

233. There was no Labour Legislation during the year. The Labour Law of Kedah is similar to that obtaining in the other Malay States.

234. The expenditure of the Department was \$19,119.

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

235. Five societies were registered and three exempted from registration. One exempted and three registered societies were struck off the register.

236. There was no secret society activity during the year.

237. Excluding those under the Labour Code, the following enquiries were held:—

(a) Under the Women and Girls Enactment ..	4
(b) Domestic affairs, maintenance or custody of children	135
(c) Miscellaneous	82
Total ..	<hr/> 221 <hr/>

238. Two hundred and twenty two enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken. Four hundred and eighty nine labourers claimed wages amounting to \$22,961.22. The sum of \$6,727.41 was recovered through this Department, and 45 claims amounting to \$9,572.63 were sent to Court for enforcement. The balance of \$6,661.18 represents claims disallowed or irrecoverable.

239. Twenty nine women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. On 27-11-49 (15-4-31) five inmates were transferred to the Penang Po Leung Kuk. Seven remained in the Home at the end of the year. Eight security bonds were executed during the year. Three offences under the Women and Girls Enactment were disclosed, resulting in one conviction, one banishment, and abandonment of the prosecution in the third case, as doubts arose as to the sanity of the offender. The usual routine enquiries were made in the case of 72 female immigrants.

240. During the year 12 schools and 33 teachers were registered. Two schools closed down owing to lack of funds, but fortunately were able to re-open later.

241. The Protector of Chinese continued to act as administrator of several Chinese estates.

242. The trade depression caused considerable reductions in wages, but did not bring about an acute unemployment problem.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

SANITARY BOARDS.

243. The three main Sanitary Boards in Kedah are the Kota Star, the Kuala Muda, and the Kulim District Boards, each of which has jurisdiction over several outlying areas. There are also smaller Boards in the other Districts. All Boards have unofficial representation.

244. The revenue of the Kota Star, Kuala Muda and Kulim Boards was \$70,501, \$67,516 and \$50,535 respectively compared with \$71,332, \$64,560 and \$44,591 in 1348.

The corresponding figures for expenditure were \$55,245, \$37,947 and \$38,571 against \$55,932, \$38,544 and \$26,320 in 1348.

245. Little progress in building new shop houses occurred. Eleven were built in Kulim and four in Padang Serai, while ten Class III shop houses were erected at Langgar and five at Simpang Ampat. The new Chartered Bank premises in Alor Star were completed.

246. The village of Pendang was declared a Sanitary Board Area, and the boundaries of the Sungei Patani, Bedong, Gurun and Yen areas were enlarged. Kepala Batas and Merbok were declared Controlled Building Areas.

247. The Sungei Patani water service was extended at Pekan Lama and the Kuala Ketil Road.

248. A fire at Semiling destroyed 21 houses and did damage to the extent of \$14,500.

249. Anti-malarial work was carried out with good results in the principal towns. The excellent work done by the District Officer, Kulim, referred to in last year's report was maintained

CO-OPERATION.

250. The number of registered Rural Credit Societies was 25, and of registered Thrift and Loan Societies 5. In addition there were two Thrift and Loan Societies not yet registered.

251. The total membership of the Rural Credit Societies was 1,478 with a subscribed capital of \$43,340: the number of loans issued was 679 aggregating \$36,789, and repayments during the year amounted to \$31,206. The Thrift and Loan Societies with a membership of 423 and a subscribed capital of \$36,440 issued 367 loans amounting to \$45,257 and collected \$35,541 in refunds.

252. Weekly fairs at Tikam Batu were continued, and another Society purchased rice land to rent to its members for planting. Co-operative buying on a small scale continued in several societies with profit to the members.

253. To the tact and energy of the Registrar is largely due the fact that the movement is gaining popularity. It is claimed that the movement, by fostering a healthier public opinion among members, has resulted in a diminution of kampong misdemeanours. The idea that there is something rather undignified about manual labour, on road construction for example, is gradually disappearing.

STATE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATION.

254. Forty one meetings of the State Council were held during the year, at which, in addition to the ordinary work of administration, the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Interpretation Enactment.
2. The Volunteer Enactment.
3. The Government Officers' Guarantee Fund (Amendment) Enactment.
4. The Boundaries and Survey Maps Enactment.
5. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment.
6. The Malay Reservations Enactment.
7. The Immigration Restriction Enactment.
8. The Census (Amendment) Enactment.
9. The Foreign Companies (Amendment) Enactment.
10. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment.
11. The Fisheries Enactment.
12. The Emergency Enactment.
13. The Government Wharves (Amendment) Enactment.
14. The Registration of Muhammadan Schools Enactment.
15. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment.
16. The Railways (Amendment No. 2) Enactment.
17. The Pensions Enactment.
18. The Land Enactment.
19. The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Amendment) Enactment.
20. The Health Board (Amendment) Enactment.
21. The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Enactment.
22. The Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
23. The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment.
24. The Sheraiah Courts (Amendment) Enactment.
25. The Small Holdings (Restriction of Sale) Enactment.

Of the above Enactments, all came into force during the year, except Nos. 18, 24 and 25.

255. Rules, Regulations, etc. under the following Enactments were passed:—

- The Waters Enactment, 1343.
- The Customs Enactment, 1343.
- The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1347.
- The Stamp Enactment, 1347.
- The Telegraphs Enactment, 1348.
- The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1340.
- The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases (Animals) Enactment, 1343.
- The Poisons Enactment, 1348.
- The Statistics Enactment, 1348.
- The Health Board Enactment, 1346.
- The Rubber Supervision Enactment, 1346.
- The Petroleum Enactment, 1337.
- The Burials Enactment, 1346.
- The Post Office Enactment, 1348.
- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Enactment, 1348.
- The Fisheries Enactment, 1349.
- The Land Enactment, 1332.
- The Sanitary Board Enactment, 1334.
- The Small Offences Enactment, 1333.
- The Pensions Enactment, 1349.
- The Explosives Enactment, 1333.
- The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1348.
- The Government Wharves Enactment, 1341.
- The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1349.
- The Census Enactment, 1339.
- The Fees Enactment, 1340.

PRINTING.

256. All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department. Expenditure amounted to \$68,311 and revenue collected to \$2,689.

GENERAL.

257. Twelve companies were registered under the Registration of Foreign Companies Enactment, 1347, during the year, and the number of foreign companies registered is now 76. There were no prosecutions under the Enactment, although in one case a warning of liability to prosecution had to be given on account of delay in filing the necessary documents. Fees amounting to \$474 were collected.

258. An aerodrome was opened during the year at Kepala Batas, six miles from Alor Star, and was used by Sir Geoffrey Salmond's Indian Flight in Rejab (November, 1930) by Royal Air Force aeroplanes on several occasions, by the Imperial Airways aeroplanes and by the Dutch Air Mail.

259. A Census was taken on 1st April, 1931. Preliminary figures supplied by the Superintendent of Census show that the total population of Kedah has increased from 338,558 in 1921 to 429,645, including 286,722 Malays, 78,381 Chinese and 51,027 Indians.

260. On 28th Zulhijjah (16th May, 1931) and two following days the Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Sultan was celebrated. All sections of the population took part in the celebrations which were successfully carried out and thoroughly appreciated. His Highness the Sultan attended the various public functions.

261. The thanks of the Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

262. His Highness the Regent took an active part in the administration and attended all meetings of the State Council held during the year.

263. Mr. T. W. Clayton officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

J. D. HALL,
Ag. British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 28th February, 1932.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th Zulhijjah, 1349 (18th May, 1931).

LIABILITIES.	\$	ASSETS.	\$
Deposits ... ...	...	Cash ...	110,528
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve ...	...	Advances ...	23,382
Investment Depreciation Reserve ...	...	Cash-in-transit ...	33,990
Excess Assets ... ...	...	Imprests ...	24,345
		Investments ...	3,338,730
		Loans ...	107,199
		Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve ...	5,539,421
		* Suspense ...	778,441
TOTAL ...	\$9,956,036	TOTAL ...	\$9,956,036

* Includes accrued interest on Deposits with Chartered Bank, London amounting to \$703,508.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1345 to 1349 (A.D. 1927 to 1931).

Heads of Revenue.		A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)	A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)	A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)	A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)	A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. Marine	...	31,679	32,719	37,979	38,616	31,314
2. Customs	...	3,279,108	2,604,423	2,058,146	1,880,195	1,459,330
3. Opium Monopoly	...	2,632,863	2,156,255	1,877,561	1,706,982	1,079,857
4. Farms and Licences	...	432,541	467,096	453,356	515,687	444,334
5. Court Fees etc....	...	158,255	212,132	142,456	119,781	115,410
6. Police	...	27,800	24,889	19,286	20,451	35,682
7. Education	...	12,042	14,608	15,626	15,802	15,560
8. Veterinary	...	4,008	4,207	9,081	10,669	5,958
9. Reimbursements	...	155,312	141,101	181,443	116,520	118,367
10. Posts and Telegraphs	...	151,607	126,071	128,099	131,682	121,156
11. Lands	...	857,322	847,725	846,486	882,798	795,203
12. Forests	...	135,614	118,078	101,383	81,828	66,421
13. Mines	...	6,796	4,898	5,861	4,660	4,466
14. Interest	...	291,076	371,765	384,549	402,384	263,100
15. Sanitary Boards	...	282,915	280,136	278,118	373,041	350,473
16. Miscellaneous	...	82,829	57,825	81,403	80,673	72,629
17. Land Sales	...	446,722	255,279	262,743	168,932	107,432
Total		8,988,429	7,722,507	6,886,576	6,586,701	5,086,692

Heads of Service.	A. H. 1345 (A. D. 1927)					A. H. 1346 (A. D. 1928)					A. H. 1347 (A. D. 1929)					A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)					A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Ruling House Allowances, Pensions, etc.	288,127	360,146	326,113	384,264	384,398	...	18,754	18,499	22,707	34,687	...	18,499	22,707	34,687	...	18,499	22,707	34,687	...	18,499	22,707	34,687	...	18,499	22,707
2. H. H. The Sultan's Office	139,898	143,515	144,556	144,422	140,983	...	50,409	31,269	18,372	13,499	...	31,269	18,372	13,499	...	31,269	18,372	13,499	...	31,269	18,372	13,499	...	31,269	18,372
3. State Council	139,807	139,345	119,858	94,449	81,723	...	17,901	17,250	16,242	14,971	...	17,250	16,242	14,971	...	17,250	16,242	14,971	...	17,250	16,242	14,971	...	17,250	16,242
4. Kedah Civil Service	17,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	556,222	597,967	556,575	...	556,222	597,967	556,575	...	556,222	597,967	556,575	...	556,222	597,967	556,575	...	556,222	597,967
5. Agricultural	49,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,831	5,048	5,323	...	8,831	5,048	5,323	...	8,831	5,048	5,323	...	8,831	5,048	5,323	...	8,831	5,048
6. Audit	17,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,640	89,090	80,031	...	144,640	89,090	80,031	...	144,640	89,090	80,031	...	144,640	89,090	80,031	...	144,640	89,090
7. Chinese Protectorate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146,117	94,258	91,758	...	146,117	94,258	91,758	...	146,117	94,258	91,758	...	146,117	94,258	91,758	...	146,117	94,258
8. Clerical Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358,540	403,190	420,673	...	358,540	403,190	420,673	...	358,540	403,190	420,673	...	358,540	403,190	420,673	...	358,540	403,190
9. Co-Operative Societies Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,651	50,592	50,808	...	47,651	50,592	50,808	...	47,651	50,592	50,808	...	47,651	50,592	50,808	...	47,651	50,592
10. Courts	156,600	161,813	144,640	89,090	80,031	...	...	15,318	15,607	12,766	...	15,318	15,607	12,766	...	15,318	15,607	12,766	...	15,318	15,607	12,766	...	15,318	15,607
11. District Offices	186,846	194,427	146,117	94,258	91,758	...	...	198,643	144,458	135,398	...	198,643	144,458	135,398	...	198,643	144,458	135,398	...	198,643	144,458	135,398	...	198,643	144,458
12. Education	304,364	336,305	358,540	403,190	420,673	...	...	29,286	24,998	21,223	...	29,286	24,998	21,223	...	29,286	24,998	21,223	...	29,286	24,998	21,223	...	29,286	24,998
13. Forests	62,083	59,071	47,651	50,592	50,808	...	...	490,646	484,961	444,572	...	490,646	484,961	444,572	...	490,646	484,961	444,572	...	490,646	484,961	444,572	...	490,646	484,961
14. Labour	21,784	17,484	15,318	15,607	12,766	...	...	6,958	6,629	5,861	...	6,958	6,629	5,861	...	6,958	6,629	5,861	...	6,958	6,629	5,861	...	6,958	6,629
15. Lands	277,225	280,206	198,643	144,458	135,398	...	...	749,857	405,726	528,852	...	749,857	405,726	528,852	...	749,857	405,726	528,852	...	749,857	405,726	528,852	...	749,857	405,726
16. Marine	34,637	34,751	29,286	24,998	21,223	...	...	144,569	136,742	124,206	...	144,569	136,742	124,206	...	144,569	136,742	124,206	...	144,569	136,742	124,206	...	144,569	136,742
17. Medical and Health	389,020	438,949	490,646	484,961	444,572	...	...	9,975	10,100	9,921	...	9,975	10,100	9,921	...	9,975	10,100	9,921	...	9,975	10,100	9,921	...	9,975	10,100
18. Mines	8,853	8,953	6,958	6,629	5,861	...	...	492,085	490,934	402,978	...	492,085	490,934	402,978	...	492,085	490,934	402,978	...	492,085	490,934	402,978	...	492,085	490,934
19. Miscellaneous	371,608	686,706	749,857	405,726	528,852	...	...	213,233	159,288	245,943	...	213,233	159,288	245,943	...	213,233	159,288	245,943	...	213,233	159,288	245,943	...	213,233	159,288
20. Monopolies and Customs	215,081	225,822	144,569	136,742	124,206	...	...	76,404	52,825	68,311	...	76,404	52,825	68,311	...	76,404	52,825	68,311	...	76,404	52,825	68,311	...	76,404	52,825
21. Mosques	9,515	9,748	9,975	10,100	9,921	...	...	103,698	103,584	81,913	...	103,698	103,584	81,913	...	103,698	103,584	81,913	...	103,698	103,584	81,913	...	103,698	103,584
22. Police	482,842	500,376	492,085	490,934	402,978	...	...	136,215	147,904	156,595	...	136,215	147,904	156,595	...	136,215	147,904	156,595	...	136,215	147,904	156,595	...	136,215	147,904
23. Posts and Telegraphs	163,606	366,229	213,233	159,288	245,943	...	...	370,232	392,461	413,638	...	370,232	392,461	413,638	...	370,232	392,461	413,638	...	370,232	392,461	413,638	...	370,232	392,461
24. Printing	61,698	60,685	76,404	52,825	68,311	...	...	15,695	15,461	11,330	...	15,695	15,461	11,330	...	15,695	15,461	11,330	...	15,695	15,461	11,330	...	15,695	15,461
25. Prisons and Vagrants' Camp	123,756	121,512	103,698	103,584	81,913	...	...	32,281	32,508	28,913	...	32,281	32,508	28,913	...	32,281	32,508	28,913	...	32,281	32,508	28,913	...	32,281	32,508
26. Sanitary Boards	139,030	148,533	136,215	147,904	156,595	...	...	380,245	347,648	302,256	...	380,245	347,648	302,256	...	380,245	347,648	302,256	...	380,245	347,648	302,256	...	380,245	347,648
27. Surveys	406,998	400,128	370,232	392,461	413,638	...	...	823,556	821,675	803,600	...	823,556	821,675	803,600	...	823,556	821,675	803,600	...	823,556	821,675	803,600	...	823,556	821,675
28. Treasury	42,921	46,007	15,695	15,461	11,330	...	...	1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332	...	1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332	...	1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332	...	1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332	...	1,036,649	990,152
29. Veterinary	30,124	35,927	32,281	32,508	28,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Public Works Department	456,261	358,377	380,245	347,648	302,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Public Works Recurrent	852,897	831,761	823,556	821,675	803,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Public Works Extraordinary	938,427	1,271,815	1,036,649	990,152	1,219,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D.
List of Securities.

SECURITY.	Actual Cost.	Latest available Market Price.	Market Value.	Redemption Value.
	\$		\$	\$
1. Singapore 4½% Municipal Loan, 1947	71,863	par	84,545	84,545
2. Singapore 4% Municipal Loan, 1963	314,475	92½	387,852	419,300
3. S. S. & F. M. S. 5% Victory Loan, 1934	282,365	102½	347,650	340,000
4. West Australia 5% Stock, 1945/75	214,897	67	143,571	214,286
5. British Govt. 4½% Conversion Loan, 1940/44	273,113	101½	299,218	294,797
6. Kenya 4½% Loan, 1950	328,509	99	339,429	342,857
7. Kenya 4½% Loan, 1961/71	168,802	par	171,428	171,428
8. London County 4½% Loan, 1945/85	319,723	par	334,286	334,286
9. Nigeria 4% Loan, 1963	156,442	89	157,526	176,571
10. New South Wales 4% Loan, 1932	120,086	80	102,857	128,571
11. South Australia 4% Loan, 1917/36	31,588	75	25,714	34,286
12. British Guiana 5% Stock, 1949/69	85,502	103	88,286	85,714
13. Ceylon Govt. 5% Stock 1960/70	42,429	102	43,714	42,857
14. Nigeria 5% Stock, 1950/60	212,143	103	220,714	214,285
15. Ceylon 4½% Stock, 1965	210,544	101	216,427	214,285
16. Union of South Africa Stock, 1955/75	207,191	par	214,285	214,285
17. New South Wales 5% Stock 1935/55	215,322	65	139,286	214,285
18. Sierra Leone 4½% Stock 1955	83,736	par	85,714	85,714
19. Fixed Deposits 4½% Compound	2,904,675	par	2,904,675	2,904,675
20. British 3½% Conversion Loan 1961	639,249	79	677,143	857,142
21. New Zealand 4½% Stock 1945	1,670,059	93½	1,602,857	1,714,285
22. Local Loans 3% 1912	325,438	66	342,960	519,643
Total Investments	8,878,151		8,930,137	9,608,097

APPENDIX E.
Results of Padi Crop-Cutting Tests in 96 Mukims of Kedah.

DISTRICT.	No. of Mukims Sampled.	No. of 1/32 relong (1/45th acre) plots taken.	Planted area in relongs.	Estimated yield in gts. of clean padi less 10%	Penghulus returns of clean padi in gantangs.	Excess of calculated yield in.	% Excess.	REMARKS.
1. Kota Star ...	31	170	129,298	35,086,702	29,069,743	6,016,959	17.1	
2. Kubang Pasu ...	21	105	53,663	16,583,970	12,527,008	4,056,962	24.4	
3. Kuala Muda ...	10	50	10,702	3,032,232	2,668,480	363,752	11.9	
4. Kulim ...	10	50	2,109	422,482	421,952	530	00.1	
5. Baling ...	7	35	15,330	4,833,202	2,603,100	2,230,102	46.1	
6. Langkawi ...	4	20	8,103	2,250,353	1,240,588	1,009,765	44.8	
7. Yen ...	3	15	17,523	5,233,637	5,200,560	33,077	0.6	
8. Bandar Bharu ...	7	35	2,700	463,752	372,762	90,990	19.4	
TOTAL ...	96	480	239,428 169,994 acres	67,906,330	54,104,193	13,802,137		

APPENDIX F.

Area of Proposed Reserved Forests.

DISTRICT.	Name of Forests.	Areas finally notified.	Areas preliminarily notified but not yet constituted.	Areas proposed as Reserved Forests but not yet preliminarily notified.	REMARKS.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Kubang Pasu ...	Kayu Hitam		8,800		
do. ...	Tangga		8,800		
K. Pasu & P. Terap	Perangin		33,000		
do. ...	P. Terap			40,000	22,709 acres demarcated
K. Star & P. Terap	Tampoi		1,700		
K. Star & K. Muda	Perak		33,000		
Kuala Muda ...	Sungkop		11,012		
do. ...	Merbok		13,700		
K. Muda & Yen ...	Jerai		22,000		
Yen ...	Tanjong Jaga		550		
Sik ...	Enggang		20,900		
Sik & Baling ...	Teloi		100,295		
Baling ...	Ulu Muda			256,000	demarcated
Baling & Kulim ...	Inas		87,600		
Kulim & B. Baharu	Bongsu		28,000		
Bandar Baharu ...	Relau		3,600		
do. ...	Parit Buntar Catchment area	} 200			
Langkawi ...	Raya			13,000	
" ...	Machinchang			9,000	
" ...	Sawak			5,700	
" ...	Ayer Hangat			2,019	
" ...	Kisap			5,151	
" ...	Kubang				
" ...	Badak			1,036	
" ...	Dayang				
" ...	Bunting			9,800	
" ...	D. Bunting				
" ...	Mangrove			1,433	
" ...	Tuba			600	
" ...	Langgun			1,900	Area estimated
" ...	Lada			3,500	
" ...	Timun			2,900	
" ...	Tanjong				
	Dagu			700	
	Gua Cherita			3,700	
	Selat Panchor			3,900	
	Kuah Catchment area			87	Increase of area proposed
TOTAL ...		200	372,957	360,425	
	Sqr. Miles	·3	583·3	563·2	

APPENDIX H.
Return of cases tried in the Courts during the year 1349.

	CRIMINAL CASES.				CIVIL CASES.				CRIMINAL APPEALS.				CIVIL APPEALS.			
	No. of Cases from 1348	No. of Cases instituted.	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1349	No. of Cases from 1348	No. of Cases instituted	No. of Cases disposed of	No. of Cases pending at end of 1349	No. of Appeals from 1348	No. of Appeals in 1349	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1349	No. of Appeals from 1348	No. of Appeals in 1349	No. of Appeals disposed of	No. of Appeals pending at end of 1349
HIGH COURT.																
First Division...	...	13	8	5	4	9	10	3	6	25	25	6	27	74	82	19
Second Division	...	99	93	10	63	462	443	82	2	71	73	...	9	150	144	15
MAGISTRATES' COURTS.																
Alor Star	24	1628	1612	40	87	1025	996	116								
Langgar	5	130	105	30	15	35	46	4								
Kota Sarang Semut	8	160	165	3	15	39	45	9								
Pendang	2	59	55	6	8	31	30	9								
DISTRICT AND POLICE COURTS.																
Kubang Pasu	4	692	664	32	8	228	229	7								
Padang Trap	25	185	206	4	...	52	47	5								
Langkawi	2	108	102	8	5	37	40	2								
Yen	8	210	196	22	14	83	72	25								
Kota Kuala Muda	6	44	50	...	2	28	27	3								
Semiling	14	25	39	...	1	1	2	...								
Sungei Patani	43	880	906	17	66	514	515	65								
Gurun	1	195	187	9	2	30	22	10								
Baling	...	227	227	...	1	53	54	...								
Kuala Ketil	...	182	180	2	1	60	58	3								
Sik	...	55	53	5	...	34	31	3								
Kulim	19	965	925	59	21	478	467	32								
Padang Serai	3	85	87	1	2	37	32	7								
Bandar Bharu	13	259	252	20	11	122	121	12								
Serdang	...	46	44	2	2	16	17	1								

APPENDIX I.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-49.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-49.		Additions in New Buildings 1349.		Additions to existing Buildings 1349.		Deductions in 1349.		Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-49.			
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		
North Kedah ...	551	3,469,405	31	38	395,628	59	81	6	20,100	00	583	3,896,370	71
Central Kedah ...	279	1,297,321	49	13	41,463	31	03	3	6,614	73	289	1,349,188	10
South Kedah ...	376	1,388,336	36	16	69,933	90	24	2	1,000	00	390	1,477,826	50
TOTAL ...	1,206	6,155,063	16	67	507,025	80	08	11	27,714	73	1,262	6,723,385	31

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,469,405	31	34,175	13	19,982	92	54,158	05	1.56
Central Kedah ...	1,297,321	49	13,464	79	8,836	46	22,301	25	1.71
South Kedah ...	1,388,336	36	14,196	05	8,605	93	22,801	98	1.64
TOTAL ...	6,155,063	16	61,835	97	37,425	31	99,261	28	1.6

STATE OF PERLIS.

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STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1349 (29TH MAY, 1930 TO
18TH MAY, 1931).

PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Perlis is a Malay State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the south it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and this is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

HISTORICAL.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab named Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhum Syed Safi, is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905 at the request of the Raja to aid him in putting the State's finance in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties was handed over to a British Adviser. Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Service, was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relation between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March, and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1913 and lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November, with September as the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

POPULATION.

The population at the Census of 1931 was 49,297, including 40,021 Malays 6,500 Chinese, 972 Indians and 1,790 others. The final report of the Superintendent of Census is not yet available but the "other" population can be taken as mainly Siamese. The total population has increased roughly 25% since 1921.

LANGUAGE.

The language of the country is Malay, and the official language is written in Arabic script. A number of the Malay words are peculiar to Perlis and the neighbouring State of Kedah.

CURRENCY.

The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Malay, English and Chinese weights and measures are used.

One pikul (100 katis)	=	133½ lbs.
One kati	=	16 thils
One kuncha (10 naleh)	=	160 gantangs
One gantang	=	1 gallon
One relong	=	.711 acre

I—GENERAL.

The general trade depression continued throughout the year. The padi harvest was a good one but shortly after reaping commenced the price of padi fell to \$6.50 a kuncha, a price unheard of for many years, to enable the rayats to sell their padi the export duty was reduced and this resulted in a slight rise in price and facilitated the collection of land revenue.

Before the harvest a certain amount of relief work had to be undertaken.

II—FINANCE.

The revenue for 1349 was \$349,188 compared with \$487,436 in 1348, and an estimate of \$507,673 for 1349.

The decrease of \$138,248 on the previous year is due to diminished receipts from Chandu and Customs mainly the former.

Expenditure for the year was \$471,011 against an estimate of \$518,086: a saving of \$47,075. This was effected by economies in various departments and by postponing various public works.

The deficit on the year working was \$121,822 this included \$17,500 carried to Opium Revenue Replacement Fund.

The revenue and expenditure for the last six years is shown below:—

A.H.	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1344	594,098	565,071
1345	614,665	630,768
1346	645,114	622,928
1347	583,329	548,085
1348	487,436	573,738
1349	349,188	471,011

The Revenue in 1327 (1909 A.D.) the first year of British Protection was \$102,552.

A comparative table of expenditure for the last four years:—

Heads of Expenditure	1346	1347	1348	1349
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ruling House Allowances and Pensions ...	16,110	18,036	19,931	19,505
Personal Emoluments ...	216,043	230,975	242,916	235,990
Other Charges, Annually Recurrent ...	199,864	198,783	183,659	164,013
Public Works, Special Services ...	108,122	40,183	36,068	21,076
Repayment of Loan ...	50,000	50,000	50,000	...
Opium* Revenue Replacement Fund ...	...	...	...	17,500
Special Expenditure (other) ...	32,789	46,288	41,164	131,217
TOTAL ...	622,928	584,085	573,738	471,011

The loan to the Federated Malay States was repaid in 1348. The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund was created in 1349. The excess of Assets over Liabilities was \$118,679 (See Appendix C). Investments are entered at face value. During the year British War Loan to the value of \$100,000 was sold to cover the deficiency of revenue.

The British Adviser performs the duties of State Auditor.

III—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice:—Perlis produces sufficient rice for its own needs and is able to export in a normal year about 100,000 pikuls of padi and 15,000 pikuls of rice. The harvest in 1348 being a failure very little was exported till the last few months of 1349 when the newcrop which was an excellent one was reaped. The total exports were 56,253 pikuls of padi and 11,609 pikuls of rice.

The total area of wet padi land in the State is about 36,000 acres. The average yield on the rich soil of the Southern area near the sea is about 450 gantangs to the acre but in the Eastern and Western areas it falls to about 270 gantangs to the acre. Experimental plots with seed from Krian and selected local strains gave much higher yields. So it is hoped in the future to improve the yield in some of the inland areas.

A certain amount of fish manure is used near the sea, and the phosphate deposits in the limestone hills are valuable manure but very greatly in their phosphate contents. They are used intermittently by some of the ryots. Difficulty of transport and lack of co-operation are obstacles to their regular use.

Irrigation:—The greater part of the rice land is at present dependant on direct rainfall. Considerable attention is paid to irrigation but the difficulty is to find supplies for water in the dry season. Fifty one miles of rivers and canals were maintained. These mostly serve as irrigation channels. One ferro-concrete dam and ten temporary dams were built during the year.

The padi crop harvest at the end of the year, 1930—31 season was a good one, 9,079,040 gantangs.

Rubber:—The amount of rubber exported was 3,904 pikuls as against 5,213 pikuls in 1348 and 4,257 in 1347. The area under Rubber is about 5,000 acres, but only 6 estates exceed 100 acres in area.

Miscellaneous crops tapioca, coconuts and arecanuts are planted on a small scale.

The following quantities were exported during the last 3 years:—

			1347	1348	1349
Tapioca (pikuls) ...	...	...	13,641	7,868	6,669
Copra (pikuls) ...	...	...	3,199	2,964	2,292
Arecanuts (pikuls)	...	...	522	1,134	655

Live Stock:—The census of live stock taken in 1348 showed 3,338 buffaloes, 11,169 heads of cattle, 1,474 goats and 1,281 pigs. No census was taken in 1349. A large number of ducks and fowls are reared especially by the Chinese on the Coast. Exports for 1349 were eggs 2,631,302, ducks 14,507, fowls 48,776.

Padi Test Stations:—Tests of padi seed were carried out by the Department of Lands and Agriculture with assistance from the Principal Agricultural Officer, Kedah with a view to improving the yield. A number of varieties from Krian were planted in experimental plots alongside local strains. The results were very interesting and the experiment is being repeated in the current year with a few varieties selected from those previously tried.

FORESTRY.

There is no organised forest department. The issue of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Chief of Police.

The total revenue from Royalties was \$452 and export duties on forest produce yielded \$306. Both figures show a big decrease on the previous year, for which the general trade depression is responsible.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of glam (a species of *Melaleuca*) which is used for firewood and piling and yield a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

FISHERY.

The State has a coastline of about 13 miles, the 5 fathom line being on an average five miles out. In 1349 the catch was extremely poor and only 1,252 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 1,959 pikuls in 1348 and 3,937 pikuls in 1347. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state.

Two hundred and seventy six pikuls of dried prawns and 23 pikuls of prawn refuse were also exported as well as a number of crabs.

One thousand and sixty nine pikuls of fresh water fish was exported to Penang as against 630 pikuls in the previous year.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in the North-West corner of the State. The total area of the land held under mining title at the end of the year was 3,000 acres. With the exception of 210 acres this area has been alienated for cave mining in the limestone hills or Wangs as they are known locally. The amount of tin-ore exported during the year was 7,188 pikuls, compared with 9,325 pikuls in 1348 and 9,367 in 1347. The price of tin was \$71.25 per pikul at the beginning of the year and \$51.12 per pikul at the end of the year.

The output of ore is largely dependent on the weather as the underground channels flood very quickly. The detrital ore worked in the caves has been lodged there by subterranean streams. It is believed that the granite outcrop of Gunong China is the ultimate source of the Perlis tin but no lode has yet been found.

IV—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Trade:—Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable articles only. Comparative figures for 1348 and 1349 are given below in respect of imports.

Articles	1348	1349
Tobacco (pikuls)	554	392
Cigars (lbs)	479	201
Cigarettes (lbs)	26,020	19,436
European Spirits (gallons)	1,569	666
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	2,169	1,077
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	2,592	1,329
Kerosene oil (gallons)	82,896	68,764
Petrol (gallons)	67,116	48,244

Figures of the principal exports are given below:—

Articles				1348	1349
Padi (pikuls)	...	...	...	16,059	56,253
Rice (pikuls)	...	...	...	6,146	11,609
Rubber (pikuls)	...	...	...	5,213	3,904
Copra (pikuls)	...	...	...	2,964	2,291
Areanuts (pikuls)	...	...	...	1,134	655
Tapioca (pikuls)	...	...	...	7,868	6,669
Tin-ore (pikuls)	...	...	...	9,325	7,187
Phosphates (tons)	...	...	...	560	327
Fish (pikuls)	...	...	...	2,973	2,622
Poultry (head)	...	...	...	3,717,420	63,283
Buffaloes and Cattle (head)	...	...	...	419	134
Goats (head)	...	...	...	242	404
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	...	...	...	225	160

Other exports are timber and minor forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks), lorry transport is becoming more popular.

Customs:—The total revenue from Customs duties was \$130,040 as against \$181,656 in 1348 and \$228,660 in 1347.

The principal items were:—

				1348	1349
				\$	\$
Import duty on liquor	...	...	...	29,875	13,976
do. petroleum	...	...	...	7,500	7,541
do. tobacco	...	...	...	48,754	42,239
Export duty on eggs	...	...	...	3,717	2,631
do. fish	...	...	...	4,185	3,666
do. padi and rice	...	...	...	6,497	9,543
do. poultry	...	...	...	11,575	6,328
do. rubber	...	...	...	3,314	759
do. tin-ore	...	...	...	62,530	31,760

The only item which shows any marked improvement in the previous year is Padi. The harvest at the end of the year was a good one.

Changes in the Customs duties during the year were :—

New duties. 1 cent per pound on Sugar. \$10 per 1,000 cartridges.

Duties raised. Unmanufactured and Native Tobacco 80 cents per kati.

Duties lowered. Duty on Rice and Padi reduced to 10 cents a pikul.

Chandu:—The amount of chandu (prepared opium) sold during the year was 8,336 tahils against 14,729 tahils in 1348. The decrease is largely the result of the trade depression especially in the mining industry.

Registration of smokers began on 1st Muharram, 1349.

There are six Government retail shops and one Government Smoking Saloon.

The smoking saloon at Kaki Bukit was closed as very little use was made of it.

V—COMMUNICATIONS.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar the following business was transacted during the last three years.

				1347	1348	1349
Letters	...	...	...	92,729	101,725	77,710
Registered Articles	...	...	...	3,806	3,801	3,550
Parcels	...	...	...	840	1,069	653
Telegrams	...	...	...	3,913	3,614	1,729
Money Orders and Postal Orders	...	...	...	\$29,937	\$28,137	\$37,038

At the end of the year the Savings Bank included 40 accounts with a total of \$1,902.82 on deposit.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier, the following business was dealt with:—

				1347	1348	1349
Letters	...	...	...	39,897	41,548	34,801
Registered Articles	...	...	...	1,955	2,738	2,346
Parcels	...	...	...	52	39	45

ROADS.

There are 36½ miles of metalled road and 26½ miles of gravelled road and path in the State which are upkept by the Public Works Department.

The amount spent on upkeep of Roads, Streets and Bridges, including asphaltting, was \$38,995 as compared with \$40,882 the previous year. The policy of asphaltting the main roads was continued.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railway main line from Penang to Siam runs through Perlis from the South to Padang Besar in the north, and passes through Arau where His Highness the Raja lives. Kangar, the Capital of the State, is situated 6 miles by road from Arau railway station.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are at Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis river, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bharu.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports was 176 as against 172 in 1348 and the tonnage 5,030 as against 4,899.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam.

VI—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

There are four Courts, the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja hears appeals from the Senior Court. The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja.

The Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction, it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits over \$500.

The Junior Court consists of a Single Malay Magistrate. It has criminal jurisdiction, its power extending to fines of \$250 and imprisonment up to one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi and the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to Muhammadan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

The work done in the Court during the year is tabulated below :—

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1348	Instituted in 1349	Disposed of in 1349	Pending at end of 1349
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	15	15	...
Senior Court ...	2	13	14	1
Junior Court ...	14	300	300	14
Sheriah Court ...	5	32	28	9

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1348	Instituted in 1349	Disposed of in 1349	Pending at end of 1349
Senior Court (Appeals)	1	18	17	2
Senior Court Admini- stration Suits ...	11	22	21	12
Junior Court ...	27	458	450	35
Sheriah Court ...	5	34	30	9

There were four criminal appeals to the Court of the Raja. Two were allowed and two dismissed. One civil case was referred from the Senior Court as the two members of the Court were unable to agree.

POLICE.

The police force is in charge of a Malay officer styled Chief of Police. With a few exceptions the whole force is Malay.

There are seven police stations in the State.

Health was good throughout the year except at Kaki Bukit Village.

Discipline was good, there being only 66 orderly room cases as against 118 the previous year. No member of the force was charged before the Court.

The Police Department is responsible for Forest and Veterinary work, as well as issue of gun license, registration of vehicles, supervision of weights and measures and licensing of dogs.

The number of firearms registered in 1349 was 482 as against 562 in 1348.

The number of motor vehicles registered was as follows:—

Motor cars	..	..	..	73
Lorries	..	..	..	18
Motor cycles	..	..	..	5

The total revenue collected by the Department was \$7,237, compared with \$7,084 in 1348.

The total expenditure, including the cost of Forest and Veterinary Subordinates was \$39,695, as against \$41,783 in 1348.

The force was reduced by 12 during the year as a measure of retrenchment.

Crime:—Altogether 343 reports were made, as against 438 in 1348. There were two cases of homicide. One was by a fatal blow struck in a sudden affray and the accused was sentenced to seven years Rigorous Imprisonment which was reduced by His Highness in Council to five years Rigorous Imprisonment. The other was a very brutal murder of an aged Sanitary Board coolie who was waylaid

at night by three Chinese. Two were convicted and sentenced one to imprisonment for life and one to death. Both sentences were confirmed by His Highness the Raja in Council and the death sentence was carried out early in the current year.

Apart from the above there was very little serious crime. Two cases of robbery were brought but discharged for insufficient evidence. There were 27 convictions for theft and 9 for retaining stolen property.

The State is very fortunate, during a period of trade depression and general distress, to have so little crime.

PRISONS.

There is one prison in the State, situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of three Sikh N.C.O's and four Sikh and eleven Malay warders.

There were 45 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. One hundred and twenty-five were admitted in 1349, four of whom were women. There is a separate lockup for women outside the gaol, incharge of a female. Forty-seven prisoners remained at the end of the year.

Discipline was good amongst prisoners and warders.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory.

The prisoners are employed inside the gaol in rice milling, basketry, chick making and carpentry and in extra mural work such as grass cutting, scavenging, earthwork and gardening. A new vegetable garden was started during the year and was a great success, the gaol now grows all its own vegetables.

The total expenditure of the Department was \$15,608 (including costs of Padi and Materials for manufactures) compared with \$17,589 in 1348.

VII—PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is under the charge of a European Assistant Engineer seconded from the Federated Malay States. The State Engineer, Kedah, and the Irrigation Engineer, Kedah, paid monthly visits to Perlis and advised on important matters.

The average labour force for the year was 146 and their health was good except in one place. During the year the number of Indian Labourers employed was greatly reduced and their places were taken by natives of the country.

The total expenditure of the Department was \$98,183 of which \$13,283 was on Personal Emoluments.

Several items of Special Services in the Estimates were postponed owing to the need for economy, the saving so effected being \$15,200.

Roads, Streets and Buildings:—Particulars regarding the State roads are given in Part V. Five miles of road were retmetalled and $3\frac{3}{4}$ tar grouted. The laterite path along the Abi pipe line was completed, and an old bridge on this path was replaced with a new timber structure capable of carrying a light car.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works:—There are 166 Government buildings in the State which were upkept at a cost of \$7,935. A timber store was erected at the gaol. The Customs Office Arau was moved to a new site, special repairs were carried out to the mortuary, Kangar General Hospital and a concrete lined well was dug at the Girls School Paya.

Irrigation and Drainage:—The coastal plain on which the rice is grown may be roughly divided by the Arau—Kangar road into a northern area consisting of sandy soils watered by streams none of which unfortunately are of any considerable size, and a southern area of clayey and swampy land without any natural streams at all. In wet years very little irrigation is needed anywhere, but in periods of prolonged drought, such as were experienced in the year under review, the absence of water in the small streams and the drying up of the swampy ground makes irrigation almost an impossibility. A serious attempt is being made to tackle the problem and a survey of levels in the southern area was completed during the year. In the northern area gauge readings of streams were taken. Under present financial conditions there is no money to spend on large irrigation schemes, but the information that is now being accumulated will be valuable when money is available.

A ferro concrete dam was constructed on the Sungei Jerneh to irrigate padi lands in the Mukims of Chuping and Ngolang and ten temporary dams were built on other streams, which if they proved satisfactory will be replaced by permanent structures later.

Fifty one miles of rivers and canals were maintained during the year at a cost of \$3,419.

Waterworks:—The Kangar and Arau water supply was completed in the year 1346 (November, 1927) at a total cost of a little over \$227,700 which is a large sum for this State. A sum of \$3,997 was spent on the maintenance in 1349 as against \$4,444 in 1348. The supply is obtained from a spring at the foot of some limestone hills, the underground streams and caverns of which form a natural reservoir. The supply is ordinarily more than sufficient to meet a demand of about 95,000 gallons a day, but the consumption had to be seriously restricted for 4 months during the severe drought in the early part of 1930. Rainfall was normal during 1349.

The water supply is always restricted for a few days in February or March.

VIII—HEALTH.

A General Hospital is maintained by Government at Kangar in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. It has ward accommodation for 60 patients.

The State Surgeon, Kedah, paid monthly visits and advised on medical and health matters.

A travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended to 1,006 cases, excluding coolie lines, schools and police stations.

As statistics of health are prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar, the figures given below refer to the year 1930 (30th Rejab, 1348 to 10th Shaaban, 1349).

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,119. There were 67 deaths, 27 occurring within 48 hours of admission: excluding these the death rate was 3.66%.

The daily average of inpatients was 48.54.

There was a slight increase in the number of cases admitted for Bacillary dysentery, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Other Lungs Complaints and Ankylostomiasis, and a slight fall in Malaria and Amoebic Dysentery.

The death rates from Malaria and Pneumonia are still high.

One major and 562 minor operations were performed. 2,197 Neo Salvarsan injections were given, mostly for yaws. 2,409 bloodsmears and 3,175 other specimens were examined in the laboratory. 2,360 vaccinations were performed.

Yaws is less prevalent than formerly but two factors militate against its complete eradication. One is the belief held in the kampongs that it is advisable to let the disease develop a little before submitting to injections. The other is that after the sores have disappeared patients will not trouble to complete the course and so make the cure permanent.

The Hospital midwife attended ten cases in their homes.

One mental patient was sent to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan. One patient died there and there are now 17 Perlis patients under treatment there.

It is a slow process overcoming the reluctance of Malays to undergo treatment in Hospital. Malay admissions were only $\frac{1}{6}$ of the total. But Malay outpatients were more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the total.

Public Health:—An outbreak of chicken pox in November, 1930, mostly among boys in Kangar School.

Two cases of enteric, neither fatal, were admitted into hospital.

As usual, fevers are responsible for nearly half the deaths: most of them were malarial. The impression that Kangar Town is free from Malaria was contradicted this year. Quite a number of cases occurred which had been contracted locally.

The neighbourhood of Kaki Bukit, the mining village, is very malarious. To remedy this would cost an enormous sum. All that can be done is to see that treatment is constantly available.

Several cases of dog bite were reported. In one instance an examination of the dog's brain was positive for rabies. Four persons were sent to Alor Star for anti-rabic treatment.

Vital Statistics:—The birth rate was 26.26 per mille and the death rate 16.04 per mille. The Infant death rate (corrected) was 119.93 per mille, showing a slight increase on recent years.

The Malay Infant death rate was 110.66 per 1,000 births.

Death rates among the various races were as follows:—

Malay	..	..	14.19	per mille
Chinese	..	..	22.30	" "
Siamese	..	..	15.17	" "
Indians	..	..	14.10	" "

Of the 764 deaths occurring in 1930, 235 were under 5 years of age, 323 between 5 and 50 and 206 over 50.

The total number of births was 1,251.

Veterinary:—The only observed case of rabies was referred to above. Two hundred and eighty four stray dogs were destroyed by the police.

One hundred and twenty eight head of cattle were exported and four were imported. No cattle epizootic occurred.

Meteorological Note:—The general climate is described in the prefatory note.

The total rainfall at Kangar during 1930 was 81.85 inches as compared with 70.42 inches the previous year.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 99° and the lowest 70°.

Abstracts of Meteorological observations are given in Appendix D.

IX—EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 19 Malay Boys Schools with an average enrolment of 90 at each school, and four Malay Girls Schools with an average enrolment of 72.

Progress in education in this small and almost wholly agricultural State is dependent on the training of the Staff, and the selection of a curriculum including something of agriculture and co-operative principles which will fit the student for an agricultural life. Two students are sent each year to take a 3-year course at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. At present there are four such trained teachers and six undergoing training.

Basketry is now taught in all schools and most of the schools have gardens. Eleven schools this year planted paddy test plots with a view to trying out different varieties of seed.

Organised games are now taught in the schools and with the exception of three all boys schools have now been provided with football grounds.

Five boys are studying in Penang at the expense of Government and three more are being assisted.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to \$33,073 as against \$43,542 in 1348.

The average attendance at Boys Schools was 89.9% and at Girls Schools 95%.

X—LANDS AND SURVEY.

LANDS AND MINES.

Agricultural land is now alienated under titles known as Small Grants which may be held in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are however still in existence a large number of old Grants for land which were issued without any accurate demarcation of the boundaries. As demarcation with prismatic compass proceeds these old Grants are being exchanged for Small Grants. In addition a large number of holdings have been occupied for many years on a form of temporary occupation licence no premium having been paid for the land. Efforts are being made to induce those who wish to occupy the land permanently to put in applications for permanent titles. It will be seen that land administration is in a transition stage. The existing Land laws are contained in several primitive Enactments and are far from complete. It is hoped that it may be possible to introduce a consolidated Land Enactment in the near future.

The total area of agricultural land alienated at the end of the year was 55,460 acres and the Rent rolls show a total annual rental of \$48,542. This does not include land held under Temporary Occupation Licence on which \$6,132.90 was collected.

Arrears increased from \$16,335 at the end of 1348 to \$24,447 at the end of 1349. The reason for this is the failure of the 1929—30 harvest and the disappointingly low price of padi after the 1930—31 harvest. A good many sales of land for arrears were postponed as it was felt that wholesale auctions of land would be a disaster.

The total Land Revenue amounted to \$55,184 as against \$67,611 in 1348.

Alienations during the year were as follows:—

For Paddy Cultivation	..	51.1	acres.
For Kampong	..	10.6	„
For Rubber	..	6.6	„

SURVEY.

The Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure during the year was \$16,164. Sixty two lots totalling 362 acres were demarcated, one lot of 86 was surveyed, and amendments involving 201 lots were demarcated. A first class control of 1,593 chains was completed. The number of lots demarcated and surveyed at the end of the year was 25,733 of which about 3,832 still remained with the Land Office for settlement. With a view to bringing work up to date, field work was practically suspended early in the year and activity was concentrated on computation and charting. Three thousand eight hundred and eighty four lots were finally charted on 2-chain sheets and 629 small grants were issued.

XI—LABOUR.

Conditions of Labour are governed by the Labour Code, 1345, under which the Controller of Labour Malaya is Controller of Labour for the State. The Protector of Labour, Kedah is Deputy Controller of Labour, Perlis.

At the end of the year 248 South Indian Labourers were employed on Rubber Estates and 56 by the Public Works Department. Many of the Smaller Estates had ceased to employ and labour. The Mines employ Chinese labour.

The Deputy Controller of Labour paid two visits to Perlis during the year and inspected places of employment. All instructions given were carried out. Four complaints were received all of which were satisfactorily settled after the Deputy Controller of Labour had made investigation. No prosecutions were found necessary.

Five orders had been issued at the end of 1348. These were carried out in 1349 with certain modifications approved owing to the change of conditions.

Wages fell during the year from 50 cents (men) to 40 cents (women) to 35 and 30 cents. The Public Works Department paid 50 cents upto the end of the year. The fall was largely offset by the abnormally low price of rice which is produced locally. The Deputy Controller of Labour satisfied himself by personal enquiry that in view of the price of foodstuffs labourers were quite contented with their wages.

No labourers were recruited from India.

Health on Estates was good. The Indian death rate was 14.01 per mille, lower than that of the indigenous population. The infantile death rate is unfortunately rather high: 381 per mille. These figures refer to the whole Indian Population not to Estate only.

XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE COUNCIL.

During the year under review the State Council met 29 times His Highness the Raja presiding at every meeting. The following two Enactments were passed:—

Immigration Restriction Enactment.

Railways Amendment Enactment.

There were four Criminal Appeals to the Court of His Highness the Raja, one was allowed and the conviction quashed. In one the sentence was reduced, and the other two were dismissed.

One Civil Case was referred to the Court of the Raja, as the two members of the Senior Court were unable to agree.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At the end of the year there was one Government Servants Thrift and Loan Society and 13 Rural Credit Societies under the supervision of a Malay Officer trained in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The Thrift and Loan Society has a membership of 236, the number having fallen from 269 at the end of 1348. The principal cause of the decline in numbers is that in the necessity for retrenchment the services of a number of officials were dispensed with and ordinary wastage was not made up. A member has the option when retiring on pension, of remaining a member but the majority prefer to draw their capital when retiring. The working capital of the society at the end of the year was \$41,320 a gratifying advance on \$32,742 at the end of 1348, especially in view of reduced membership.

Some of the Rural Credit Societies have gone through difficult times, but all have kept going and one new one was

started. The total capital has increased as will be seen from the table below.

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
			\$
1345	1	58	678
1346	5	244	4,136
1347	8	296	7,102
1348	12	479	11,684
1349	13	476	15,817

Some of them had a little difficulty in recovering outstanding loans but in no case had court proceeding to be resorted to.

The members of the Kuala Perlis Society are mainly fisher folk, the members of the rest are agriculturist peasant proprietors.

The main objects of these Societies are Thrift Industry, combination and self help, and to free the peasants from the clutches of moneylenders, and I think it can be said that on a small scale considerable success has been achieved. The obstacles are however, still great. The Malay peasant is extremely conservative and will listen politely to the exposition of the above mentioned principles (which are entirely new to him) and remain at the end quite unmoved by the exposition. Further, inspite of the assurances of His Highness the Raja and the Chief Kathi there is still an undercurrent of doubt among the older men as to whether these principles are really compatible with the religion of Islam, consequently progress is slow.

MUNICIPAL.

There is a sanitary Board which is responsible for the Health, control of buildings and general municipal services in Kangar Town and in the villages of Arau, Padang Besar and Kaki Bukit. It has the power to make by-laws with the approval of the State Council.

The Board consists of the Chief of Police (Chairman) the Assistant Engineer and the Assistant Surgeon and certain unofficial members for each area. The thanks of Government are due to the unofficial members for their public spirited assistance.

One permanent building, a Cinema and Theatre Hall, was erected in Kangar during the year.

CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION, PADANG BESAR.

This Quarantine Station is maintained at the expense of the Governments of Perlis, Kedah, the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. It is in charge of the State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah. Forty two thousand two hundred and eighty six animals passed through the Station in 1930, mostly for the Federated Malay States. Two deaths occurred from anthrax.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 48th Birthday on the 11th Jemadilawal (in October, 1930).

In October His Highness accompanied by the British Adviser and Tuan Haji Ahmad visited Singapore to attend the Durbar at Government House.

Armistice Day and His Majesty's Birthday were celebrated with official functions at which His Highness the Raja was present.

His Highness the Raja with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner appointed Tuan Haji Ahmad a member of the State Council.

The Census was held on the eve of the 13th Zulkaedah (1st April, 1931).

At the end of the year the Malay Troop of Boy Scouts included two Scouters and 26 Scouts, the majority of whom belonged to the Vernacular School, Kangar.

Mr. L. A. Allen, M.C.S., O.B.E., held the post of British Adviser till the end of November, 1930, when he went on leave and was succeeded by the writer.

M. C. HAY,
British Adviser, Perlis.

Kangar, 1st December, 1931.

APPENDIX A.

*Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years
A.H. 1347, 1348 and 1349.*

Headings			A.H. 1347 (1928-29)	A.H. 1348 (1929-30)	A.H. 1349 (1930-31)
			\$	\$	\$
Chandu	...	...	187,673	153,000	94,256
Courts	...	...	16,724	12,246	8,281
Customs	...	...	228,660	181,656	126,655
Excise	...	...	626	671	671
Forests	...	...	1,856	1,329	452
Harbours	...	...	3,395	3,736	2,716
Lands	...	...	77,733	67,611	55,184
Medical	...	...	1,833	2,476	2,243
Mines	...	...	4,489	3,985	3,513
Miscellaneous	...	...	28,767	28,298	26,468
Municipal	...	...	17,667	17,637	16,672
Police	...	...	5,538	7,084	6,156
Prisons	...	...	6,387	5,608	4,398
Sheriah Court	...	...	1,202	1,229	872
Veterinary	...	...	779	870	629
TOTAL ...			583,329	487,436	349,189

APPENDIX B.

*Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years
A.H. 1347, 1348 and 1349.*

Headings	A.H. 1347 (1928-29)	A.H. 1348 (1929-30)	A.H. 1349 (1930-31)
	\$	\$	\$
Ruling House Allowances, Pen- sions etc	18,036	19,931	19,505
His Highness the Raja	44,522	42,670	40,531
Office Raja and Adviser	16,882	17,637	16,517
Audit Office	3,344	3,678	3,971
Chandu Monopoly	13,314	13,800	7,583
Co-Operative Societies... ..	5,386	5,684	5,715
Courts	15,852	18,059	18,085
Customs and Harbours	16,177	16,952	16,051
Education	39,648	43,542	42,426
Inspector of Lands	4,945	5,856	6,289
Lands and Mines	15,867	20,103	18,146
Medical	22,742	24,731	23,487
Miscellaneous Services	67,632	57,693	50,896
Mosques	4,529	4,766	4,844
Municipal	12,507	11,135	9,701
Penghulus	6,612	6,638	5,589
Police	41,567	41,783	39,695
Prisons	18,186	17,589	15,608
Sheriah Court	6,378	7,376	7,350
Surveys	16,066	16,813	16,164
Treasury	4,345	4,846	4,675
Public Works Department	14,982	21,091	17,313
Public Works, Annually Recur- rent	84,383	65,297	59,794
Public Works, Special Services	40,183	36,068	21,076
Repayment of Loan to F. M. S. Government	50,000	50,000	—
TOTAL ...	584,085	573,738	471,011

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of two years 1348 and 1349. A. H.

Liabilities	At the end of 1348 (9-6-29— 28-5-31)	At the end of 1349 (29-5-30— 18-5-31)	Assets	At the end of 1348 (9-6-29— 28-5-30)	At the end of 1349 (29-5-30— 18-5-31)
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	...	167,500	Cash in Treasury	23,273	11,103
Deposits	37,946	32,817	Cash at Bank	45,406	9,097
Suspense Account	10	107	Fixed Deposits	...	45,000
Excess of Assets	390,501	118,679	Investments	277,000	182,000
			Suspense Account	3,128	3,834
			Advances	4,315	4,318
			Loans	75,335	63,751
TOTAL	428,457	319,103	TOTAL	428,457	319,103

APPENDIX D.
Meteorological Return of Hospital, Pertis for 1930 and 1931, A. D. (Corresponding to 1349, A. H.).

Months	TEMPERATURE				HYGROMETER				Total Rainfall	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours	Highest Shade Temperature = 101° on 27nd Mar., 1931. Lowest Shade Temperature = 67° on 22nd and 23rd February, 1931.
	Mean dry bulb	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean dry bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point	Humidity			
June	82.9	90.8	73.8	17.0	78.1	.868	75.1	77.2	5.41	1.56	
July	82.3	89.4	74.5	14.9	78.5	.897	76.5	81.3	6.56	1.50	
August	81.8	89.5	73.8	15.7	78.0	.880	75.0	81.2	9.92	1.80	
September	82.1	88.4	74.0	14.4	78.0	.874	75.0	79.8	9.16	2.07	
October	81.6	88.9	73.6	15.3	77.6	.865	74.6	80.3	13.80	2.53	
November	79.7	86.1	73.4	12.7	76.6	.851	74.6	84.0	8.07	1.09	
December	81.2	88.5	73.0	15.5	77.3	.860	74.3	80.8	7.96	3.29	
January	81.5	89.4	72.8	16.6	75.8	.785	72.8	73.1	.79	.27	
February	83.6	94.3	71.9	22.4	75.8	.749	70.8	65.1	.32	.32	
March	85.7	97.5	73.3	24.4	77.1	.772	71.1	62.8	1.38	.74	
April	85.0	93.7	75.2	18.5	79.8	.909	76.8	75.56	11.79	3.65	
May	84.4	91.5	75.5	18.5	79.7	.918	76.7	77.8	6.95	2.15	

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

CYPRUS, 1931

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1931

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between 34° 33' and 35° 41' N. latitude, and between 32° 20' and 34° 35' E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average

height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast; and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Troödos, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus *via* Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 240 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from June to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. The rainfall is slight and almost confined to the winter months.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. In the sixth century B.C. the island was conquered by Egypt, and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence, but on his death it again fell to the power of Persia, and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine emperor.

In A.D. 1184, the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the "King of Jerusalem," and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the Sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878, the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

Historical remains.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains from the pre-classical, classical, Lusignan, and Venetian eras.

The Swedish expedition, referred to in the Report for 1930, terminated its activities during the year.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Moslems, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet is rapidly coming into use and will become obligatory for all official purposes in 1932. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November of the year under review the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots which broke out in the Colony towards the end of the year, the Legislative Council was abolished by

Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor, pending the review of the whole question of the constitutional future of the island.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fifteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930. Their Councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money or compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor in Council.

III.—POPULATION.

Nationality in the Near East is somewhat difficult of definition and is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one fifth are Moslems. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Moslem or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

On the night of the 27th/28th April, 1931, the sixth census of Cyprus was taken. The total population was found to be 347,959, an increase of 37,244 persons during the past decade. The percentage of increase has fallen from 13.36 in 1921 to 11.98 in 1931. Under the heading of religions the increase is :—

Moslems	...	...	4.73 (males 3.74, females 5.76).
Christians (including all who are not Moslems).			13.77 (males 12.54, females 15.00).

The relative dwindling of the Moslem population is partly due to the fact that large numbers of Moslems left Cyprus during the years 1924 to 1926 to become Turkish subjects.

The number of Armenians in Cyprus has risen from 1,197 in 1921 to 3,377 in 1931, an increase of 2,180 or 182.14 per cent. The increase is to be attributed to an influx of refugees during the years 1922 to 1928.

54.84 per cent. of the total population was found to be illiterate as compared with 64.22 per cent. in 1921. The decrease of 9.38 per cent. during the decade shows that elementary education has made good progress. If persons under five years of age are excluded the proportion of illiterates in 1931 sinks to 49.08 per cent.

The estimated population at the end of the year was 350,486.

The following are the more important vital statistics:—

	1931.	<i>Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1931.</i>	1930.	<i>Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1930.</i>
Births	10,523	30.1	11,080	31.0
Deaths	5,950	17.0	5,649	16.0
Marriages	2,513	7.2	2,386	6.8
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year).	1,764	167.6*	1,685	152.0*

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year, were 8,970 and 9,211, respectively, but it is not possible to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa, and emigration to Greece and other neighbouring countries proceeded as usual, but even this diminished on account of the financial depression. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres, and Pedoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

General.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever, the climate is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Department of Health exercises a general control, with a staff including 56 medical practitioners, 55 nurses and attendants, 34 compounders, 5 Government midwives, and 6 clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the department in 1931 was £52,863, of which £5,620 was spent on the prevention of disease.

* Rate per 1,000 births.

Prevalent diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available, and it is not practicable to differentiate diseases in relation to occupations, inasmuch as no disease in Cyprus can be attributed to any particular occupation.

Malaria.—Is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies directly with the rainfall. The numbers of malarial cases seen at out-patient dispensaries for each month in 1931 were as follows :—

January	...	...	289	July	...	...	3,107
February	...	...	347	August	...	...	2,848
March	...	...	523	September	...	...	2,956
April	...	...	666	October	...	...	2,099
May	...	...	796	November	...	...	1,273
June	...	...	1,235	December	...	...	819

Veneral Diseases.—Are common, but syphilis appears to be decreasing.

Diseases of the Eye.—A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. It is carried out by six ophthalmic surgeons, who treated 11,952 cases during 1931.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Apparently most prevalent in the Paphos area; 318 cases were notified in 1931.

Enteric Fever.—Occurs in small outbreaks each autumn; 179 cases were notified in 1931.

Dysentery.—The type due to *B. shiga* occurs sporadically, usually slightly earlier in the year than the enteric group. 182 cases were notified in 1931.

Leprosy.—Can be said to be gradually decreasing. There were 88 lepers remaining in the Leper Farm on 31st December, 1931; 13 non-infectious cases are allowed to stay at their houses on parole; they are examined every three months.

Anthrax.—35 cases were treated in 1931. It is a common disease of sheep in this Colony, and a campaign is being conducted against it by the Veterinary Department.

Provision for treatment, etc.

Hospitals.—There are five Government hospitals, the expenses of which are paid wholly from Government funds :—the Nicosia General Hospital, the Limassol General Hospital, the Mental Hospital, the Sanatorium (for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis), and the Leper Farm Hospital. Besides these there are four state-aided hospitals at Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Paphos, controlled by a local committee. There are also two small private hospitals run by two mining companies—one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia.

The following table shows the accommodation, etc., available in each institution :—

<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Number of Beds.</i>	<i>Number of Admissions.</i>	<i>Average number of day Patients.</i>
Nicosia General ...	82	1,672	65·6
Limassol General ...	49	797	32·1
Sanatorium ...	40	76	31·5
Mental Hospital ...	181	84	170·4
Leper Farm ...	14	45	2·6
Kyrenia ...	34	408	13·6
Famagusta ...	39	627	20·4
Larnaca ...	40	816	25·9
Paphos ...	23	376	14·6
Amiandos ...	—	—	—
Pendayia ...	—	—	—

The staff of the Government hospitals includes one surgical specialist, two consulting surgeons, one consulting physician, two dental surgeons, and two ophthalmic surgeons.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological and analytical work under a bacteriologist and an analytical chemist.

X-rays are available at Nicosia and Limassol, and radium therapy is provided for at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos. Free treatment is given.

Twenty-seven rural dispensaries are scattered throughout the country, each under the charge of a medical officer.

Three full-time travelling oculists are engaged in combating trachoma and other common eye diseases.

One school dental surgeon is employed in the Larnaca district.

Patients treated.—The number of out-patients and in-patients seen in 1931 was 96,564.

Disease prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages, drains, and streams, and the making of new drains; they cover, fill, or oil wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Free quinine is issued to all schools, the poor, and Government officials.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema shows is employed.

Enteric.—Anti-typhoid inoculation is offered wherever the disease breaks out, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—2,892 persons were vaccinated during the year.

Bilharzia.—A campaign with a view to preventing the spread of this disease was undertaken.

A routine chemical and bacteriological examination of water-supplies was carried out during the year in order to complete a water-survey of the island.

The adulteration of food-stuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government health officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca, and a smaller one in Larnaca.

Health promotion.

Infant-welfare centres exist at Nicosia and Larnaca and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol.

The Government employs a social worker who initiates and co-ordinates social work, arranges for courses of health lectures to school-teachers and to the public, and supervises various institutions such as the home for young girls, the school for the blind, and the home for healthy children of lepers, a fuller description of which appears in Chapter IX.

Rural medical officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics have been started in three districts and free treatment is given to poor children.

V.—HOUSING.

(a) *In the villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses are built of stone in the hills, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving-stones. A court-yard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long low room with one or two small openings as for windows closed by wooden shutters. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drain-pipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Moslems and a certain number of the richer Greek-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for

stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(b) *In the towns.*—There has lately been a great improvement in house-building, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

During the year by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930 and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; progress in the villages, long familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, known

locally as chiftliks, on a larger scale exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or small-holder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

The year under review was fairly satisfactory from the point of view of production. Rainfall in the spring was normal and the harvest of cereals good. The summer crops received their share of the rainfall and the underground water reservoirs were replenished. The great drawback of 1931 from an agricultural point of view was that the autumn rains were totally absent, and the year closed with bad prospects for 1932.

Wheat.—Production, both in quantity and quality, was below normal. The total production amounted to 1,623,122 bushels valued at £324,624; 28,527 bushels valued at £6,085 were exported mainly to Greece for seed purposes.

Barley.—Conditions were favourable for a good harvest, but owing to bad market conditions the area under barley was heavily curtailed; the quality, however, was good. The production was 1,331,124 bushels valued at £133,112; 16,539 bushels valued at £1,136 were exported.

Vetches.—There was a good area under vetches, but production was decreased by attacks of rust. Other leguminous field crops, suitable for maintaining and improving livestock, are on the increase.

Flax.—The quantity of flax and hemp was further increased. With the assistance of the Empire Marketing Board, mechanical scutching of flax was continued at two mills and extended to the preparation of hemp. The fibre so produced was of improved quality and found favour with buyers in the United Kingdom. All stocks left over from previous years, as well as the new lot produced during the year, have been sold, and further demand was keen but unfortunately could not be met. The imported strains of pure fibre flax are gaining ground.

Tobacco.—Cultivation, which was on the increase during the last years, went back owing to unfavourable market conditions. The different branches of this industry are becoming more and more popular and it is hoped that as soon as market conditions improve farmers will be in a position to cope with the demand. The production was 46,133 okes (1 oke = $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) at the nominal value of £2,306. Cyprus-grown tobacco is mostly exported, only a small proportion being used locally.

Cotton.—Despite depressed prices, a greater interest is being taken in the cultivation of cotton. The weather was favourable for this crop throughout the season and production was fairly good, viz., 34,103 cwt. valued at £22,736; exports of ginned cotton amounted to 14,357 cwt. at a value of £33,118.

Potatoes.—Thanks to the increased popularity of the imported seed, this crop is yearly increasing its domain of cultivation. It is now a staple crop in many villages where its cultivation was not

known a few years ago. The production in 1931 was 20,128 tons valued at £134,186. Local consumption reaches a high figure; exports are equally important amounting to 261,447 cwt. at a value of £93,920 during the year. Export is mainly to Greece, Egypt, and Palestine.

Onions deserve a special place in the agricultural crops of 1931. The production was 63,414 cwt. valued at £28,184; exports were made at quite remunerative prices, bringing into the Colony £9,353.

Cumin became more popular, but unfortunately the market for both cumin and aniseed was not favourable. These are crops which are mainly exported.

Other vegetables and field crops which are increasing in popularity are broad beans, haricot beans, cow peas, and sesame.

All kinds of garden vegetables are increasingly cultivated for local consumption.

Carobs.—The production was very satisfactory, amounting to 69,985 tons at a value of £124,418. The market for carobs greatly improved towards the end of the year and large quantities were shipped, viz., 70,037 tons at a value of £144,858.

Besides the Tragasol factory at Limassol, another crushing mill was working throughout the year and preparing carob meal, which is becoming an increasingly popular food locally for livestock.

Olives and Olive Oil.—The prospects for the olive crop were very good, but were somewhat spoilt by the prolonged drought in the autumn. Figures are not yet available but the production was very satisfactory. Olives are almost entirely consumed locally.

Citrus Fruit.—The extension of this industry continued; more arable lands where water was available were turned into citrus groves. Besides local consumption, oranges are exported to Greece and Egypt, and exports to the United Kingdom and Central European markets are gradually increasing. The new water-supply at Lefka is expected to add another 400 donums to the existing area within a few years; the oranges of Jaffa type there produced have been pronounced of a quality excelled by none.

The demonstrational citrus groves at Lapithos and Famagusta made progress, but are too young yet for any practical results.

The factories established by companies for the utilization of culls worked satisfactorily during the year and their extension is under consideration.

The production of oranges was 26,000,000, of lemons 11,647,000, and of other citrus fruits 6,000,000, with an estimated total value of £47,366. The exports during the year were oranges 21,638,000, lemons 2,497,000, valued at £43,270 and £1,926, respectively.

Vineyards and Wine.—This industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts; several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and, in addition, a wine called *commandaria* made from half-dried grapes and possessing

a distinctive flavour. Besides local consumption, there is a considerable export to Egypt, Syria, the Dodecanese, Malta, and the United Kingdom.

Production of grapes was considerably below average on account of adverse climatic conditions, which favoured various pests and diseases. Production was as follows: grapes, 28,000,000 okes valued approximately at £117,000 (value exported, £6,414); raisins, 2,580,000 valued at £36,000; wine, 1,917,000 gallons valued at £55,000; commandaria, 37,547 gallons valued at £1,760; and zivania, 107,333 gallons valued at £10,700. The price of wines increased steadily after the middle of the year, and prospects for the industry are very favourable. The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law of 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. There has been an increased demand for Cyprus wine in the United Kingdom, some 156,745 gallons having been exported in 1931 by the British Cyprus Company as compared with 96,827 gallons in 1930 and 25,169 gallons in 1929. Large orders have already been received for 1932. The market for raisins was unfavourable, the value exported being £43,735 as against £73,138 in 1930.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons, and mosfila (a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared) were also grown, chiefly for local consumption. Dried figs, however, successfully stood the hard test of the market, and efforts were made to improve the quality with a view to increased export. Cherries, plums, peaches, apricots and kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) were grown and exported in small quantities. Cherries and peaches were in special favour on the Egyptian market. Kaishas are dried, but the consumption is mainly local; bottling and canning are still in their infancy. Other fruits of commercial importance are hazelnuts and walnuts; production in 1931 was normal.

During the year the Department of Agriculture arranged to participate in the Salonica Fair, with the object of developing the market in Salonica and the Balkans for Cyprus products and of exploring new markets in the hinterland. A special pavilion for a Cyprus exhibit was rented, and proved a great success.

Agricultural pests.

The usual annual campaign was carried out against locusts (*Doclostaurus maroccanus*), the system of purchasing locusts collected in hand nets being continued, while poisoned bran bait was again used in some areas. The occurrence of locusts was considerably less than for a number of years previously. A poisoning campaign was carried out against hornets' nests as well as the usual purchase of queen hornets in the early part of the year, and other campaigns were directed against the codling moth, almond pests

(*Eurytoma*), the pentatomid locally known as “vromousa,” the Mediterranean fruit fly and other pests.

The Government Order concerning measures to be taken against the almond pest was modified in order to increase the penalties, and changes were made in the areas under restriction owing to the presence of the sirividhi of cereals (*Syringopais*). A new Order came into force regulating the importation of plants, fruit, etc.

Fumigation and spraying of citrus trees against scale insects were again undertaken for growers on payment, considerably increased use being made of the spraying service.

The poisoning campaign against rats, continued to the end of the year on similar lines to those followed in 1930, was extended considerably.

During the year a campaign was organized against the downy mildew of the vine (*Plasmopara viticola*), and an outbreak of the late blight of potatoes, which occurred for the first time in Cyprus during 1931, was restricted to a single locality by a timely spraying campaign.

With the appointment of a mycologist and the formation of a mycological branch of the Department of Agriculture, more attention is being paid to fungus diseases than has hitherto been possible. A mycological survey of the island has been inaugurated.

Irrigation.

Six irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally accepted that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water-supply of the country is by afforestation. Encouragement is also afforded to the extension of irrigation by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise the surface subterranean water of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges and fruit and vegetables in general, are an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors, but oil engines are steadily increasing in popularity. Borings for artesian supplies were carried out with considerable success in all areas.

Agricultural experiments and education.

The chemical laboratories of the Agricultural Department were further improved. Analyses of soil and fertilizers were carried out. Seed testing received further attention and private individuals and farmers were encouraged to use tested seeds.

Cereal experiments were organized on a scientific basis in the land purchased for the central experiment farm at Morphou.

The Agricultural College functioned with 27 boarders and 7 day-students; the laboratories of the Department and the plantations were utilized for their training.

The number of school gardens was 248 as against 235 in 1930. They are chiefly used for training the rural youth, and constitute the main centre of activity for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge by the District Officers.

Regular publication of the Cyprus Agricultural Journal in quarterly issues and the monthly Agricultural Supplement to the *Cyprus Gazette* was continued. Both of these publications are now issued in Greek and Turkish as well as in English.

Veterinary services.

The activities of the Veterinary Service continued to expand. One additional stock inspector was added to the permanent staff, which now consists of fourteen members, twelve of whom have been appointed in the Colony.

The increasing confidence of stock-owners in the advice and assistance rendered by the department is indicated by the fact that 275 reports of disease were dealt with in 1931 as compared with 156 reports in 1930.

There were fifty-five reported outbreaks of anthrax involving the loss of 1,302 animals. The actual incidence of this disease is much greater than these figures suggest, for it is known that the anthrax mortality varies from 5 to 25 per cent. of unvaccinated sheep and goats in different parts of the Colony. Vaccination is extending each year as opposition to it diminishes. 406,168 animals were immunized in 1931 at a cost of £3 8s. 0d. per 1,000 animals as compared with 316,014 at £4 3s. 0d. per 1,000 in 1930.

All of the vaccine used in 1931 was supplied by the Onderstepoort (South Africa) Laboratories, with very satisfactory results. The whole cost of the vaccination is borne by the Government.

The preliminary work in the preparation of anthrax vaccine at the Veterinary Laboratory made good progress. It is intended that at a later date the greater part or the whole of the Colony's requirements will be prepared locally.

Seven outbreaks of black-quarter were reported, and 1,039 cattle were treated with black-quarter filtrate vaccine.

Infectious labial dermatitis, contagious abortion of sheep and goats, and parasitic infestations received increased attention; and useful research in these and other affections was made in the Veterinary Laboratory.

The inspection of meat supplies at Nicosia was organized during the year. This service gives valuable protection to public health, and also forms a useful source of information in regard to the incidence of animal disease.

The inspection of dairies and cowsheds, under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, continued to bring about a steady improvement in the hygienic standard of milk and milk-products in the principal towns.

Livestock.

At Athalassa, three miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock-farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year the following services were effected by the stud animals :—

Mares	...	491	Cows	...	949
Donkeys	...	407	Sows	...	1,236

Stud stables are maintained at Paphos, Larnaca, Ayios Theodoros, Vatili, Lefkoniko, Yialousa, Famagusta, Polis, and Rizokarpaso.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep, and swine was estimated at 702,985, of which over 544,000 were sheep and goats, as against 677,328 the previous year. Sheep and goats under one year old, and pigs under three months old are not counted for taxation purposes.

The total value of this stock exceeds one and a half million pounds. The proportion of sheep, goats, and horses exported is negligible, of camels small, of swine small but increasing; but oxen, donkeys, and mules (the two latter are especially prized in the Near East on account of their powers of endurance and immunity from disease) are an important item of Cyprus exports. In 1931, 5,844 oxen, 477 donkeys, and 1,062 mules were exported at a value of £60,172, £2,035, and £20,687, respectively.

The Export of Animals Regulations of 1930 require the veterinary examination of all animals intended for export. Animals are detained for at least twenty-four hours before issue of a health certificate. These regulations have enabled special facilities to be obtained for the entry of Cyprus livestock into other countries.

Under the Horse Breeding Law, 1930, which should have a pronounced effect in improving the quality of horses and jennets bred in the Colony, the number of horses licensed by the Chief Veterinary Officer was 190.

Sericulture.

The rearing of silk-worms, done mostly by women, has for years been an important local industry which received an additional impetus from the establishment in 1925 of the Cyprus Silk Filature at Yeroskipos near Paphos.

The year under review was a discouraging one. Prices for cocoons sank to an unprecedentedly low level, and production is declining. Owing to the temporary closing of the filature, large quantities of silk were utilised by the villagers in the local weaving industry. The

production of cocoons was 151,240 okes, i.e., 35,583 okes less than in 1930. 79 cwt. of silk and 409 cwt. of silk cocoons were exported at a value of £9,051 and £4,113, respectively.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and visitors to the island in the seventies were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British occupation in 1878 there has, however, been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out, over 5,000 acres being planted or sown. In the late war the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel, in all, 100,000 tons being sold.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests and woodlands, is now estimated at 417,672 acres, or nearly 18 per cent. of the island. The stock amounts to some 106,000,000 cubic feet of timber valued at £2,500,000. Further progress was made during the year with the topographical survey.

The main forests of Troödos, Paphos, and Adelphi are confined to the highest mountain ranges in the south-western portion of the island. The forests of the northern range are less in extent and generally smaller trees are found in them.

The principal species of trees which grow naturally are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and set out in the plantations are acacia, eucalyptus, cypress, Persian lilac, and exotic pines. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and in part for timber, but as yet there is no surplus available for export. Apart from their commercial possibilities, they are of the utmost value in the regulation of the water-supply and improvement of the climate.

During the year, owing to lack of funds, only 71 acres of bare forest land were sown after being ploughed with a tractor and harrowed. The draining and reafforestation of the fresh water lake at Famagusta proceeded, and irrigation continued in Salamis and two other plantations. In addition, the department sold 17,575 forest tree seedlings to private individuals for forming plantations and shelter belts, and distributed 8,066 trees free of charge to Government departments and for Arbor celebration.

Owing to the low rainfall, considerable damage was caused by fire. There were 157 fires, one of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt over an area of 2,329 acres, destroying or damaging 75,847 trees of different kinds. The fire hazard in Cyprus is always very high, so that means of rapid communication and protection are essential. Forest roads cover

a distance of 123 miles, bridle- and foot-paths 735 miles, and fire-traces 223 miles. The department's telephone system was further extended in the Paphos and Troödos forests and now reaches a length of 205 miles.

The two Cypriots studying at the Forest Apprentices' School in the Forest of Dean continued their training, but for reasons of economy no fresh students were sent to England. Those who have returned have shown that they have benefited very considerably from their instruction. Two other Cypriots are undergoing higher forestry training at the Universities of Edinburgh and Oxford with a view to becoming Assistant Conservators of Forests. One of them has now taken his degree in Forestry, and is proceeding with the post-graduate course at the Imperial Forestry Institute.

The departmental revenue amounted to £11,116 compared with £12,346 in the year 1930. In addition there are permitted usages in the forests estimated to be worth over £70,000 per year. The expenditure was £34,513 compared with £40,607 in the year 1930.

Of the 238,977 goats roaming in the island 21,013 were permitted to graze in the forests. Apart from issuing more permits on payment (until recently all were granted free of charge) grants of land are made on condition of the permit being rescinded and the goats sold to persons far away from the forests. At the instigation of the Forest Department, a better breed of goat from Malta has been introduced and their offspring distributed to the people. It is hoped that by crossing these with the Nubian goats in the island, which are usually tethered, or with a local breed, the feeding and tethering of goats will become more general, with a consequent reduction of grazing in the forests.

The question of forest policy was considered in the light of the report of Professor Troup, Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute, who visited the island in 1929.

During the disturbances eight forest huts were burnt and the telephone line was cut in three places.

Sponge fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the

sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported. The Government share is sold by tender and also exported, a few sponges, scarcely 2 per cent. of the total, being kept for local sale.

Four licences were issued during 1931, all for harpoon boats, as compared with two licences in 1930, one for a harpoon boat and one for a machine boat.

Approximately 530 okes of a value of £713 were taken as against 120 okes valued at £250 in 1930. In 1927, the catch was approximately 5,957 okes valued at £11,924. The report of an expert who visited the island in 1929 made it clear that the sponge beds had been seriously depleted by the constant use of machine boats and, in accordance with his recommendation, not more than one machine boat may now be licensed.

Mining.

The general depression in trade and decreasing demand for metal and mineral ores caused a further curtailment of mining operations in the island, production and labour figures being the lowest for the past five years. The application for prospecting permits was again affected by trade conditions and only eleven new permits were issued during the year, ten being for mineral ores and one for mineral oils.

Pyrites (cupriferous) was produced by the Cyprus Mines Corporation at their two operating mines at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni, from which the ore is railed to the coast, graded into sizes, and exported in its raw state.

During 1931, the Cyprus Mines Corporation produced 192,515 tons of pyrites of which 30,676 came from Mavrovouni, and exported 199,786 tons at an estimated total value of £211,000.

The Corporation employed an average of 1,556 persons per day on all operations. Of this number 694 persons worked underground and 862 on the surface. The Corporation paid an average monthly wage-bill of £5,618 to their Cypriot employees.

Labour is easily obtainable and comes largely from the villages adjacent to the mines, with a certain proportion of men from further afield. The Corporation have their own houses for Cypriot workers on both mines, these "villages" being under the control of the Corporation authorities. As far as possible all underground work is on contract, and surface workers are paid monthly or daily.

During 1931 the Corporation expended a sum of £19,000 on constructional work, £11,000 of this being on the pilot-leaching plant, in which experiments are being conducted with a view to the ultimate leaching of the Mavrovouni ore.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co., Ltd., also produced pyrites (cupriferous), at their mine at Lymni, Paphos District. The company have recently embarked on a general scheme for open-casting

the old Lymni mine, and all pyrites produced will be treated by the heap-leaching method and exported as copper precipitate.

During 1931 the company produced 1,330 tons of pyrites, at an estimated total value of £1,390. They employed a daily average of 9 persons on underground and 67 persons on surface working, paying a monthly average of £225 on wages. Underground and open-casting work is done principally on contract, other labour being at daily or monthly rates.

The total amount of pyrites produced in the island during 1931 was 193,845 tons at an estimated value of £203,537, and a total of 199,786 tons was exported. There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (chrysolite) was produced by the Cyprus Asbestos Company, Ltd., at their quarries at Amiandos on Troödos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into "standard", "shorts", and "fines" qualities. These are transported by an aerial rope-way of 19 miles to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state.

During 1931 the company produced 1,138 tons of finished asbestos and exported 3,571 tons at an estimated value of £70,000. There is no local demand for asbestos.

A daily average of 252 persons was employed, costing a monthly average wage-bill of £1,480. Labour, which is plentiful, is employed in the quarries, as far as possible, on contract, artisans being on a daily or monthly wage.

The company were badly affected by trade conditions and inability to market their asbestos, and the year 1931 was the worst experienced for the past five years.

Chrome iron ore (chromite) was produced by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Ltd., on Troödos. Only a very small amount of 200 tons was produced and there were no exports. There is no local consumption.

Owing to the small demand for this mineral the company confined their activities, during 1931, to prospecting two permit areas on Troödos; results have revealed a moderate quantity of mineral of good grade.

Copper (metallic).—Taking the average assay value of Cyprus pyrites to be copper 2 per cent. and sulphur 50 per cent., it is estimated that 3,800 tons of metallic copper were produced and 4,000 tons exported at an estimated approximate total value of £120,000.

Copper precipitate.—The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Co., Ltd., at Lymni produced 17 tons of copper precipitate having an assay content of 85-90 per cent. metallic copper, giving an estimated total value of £400.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of Paris after being burnt and powdered locally. An amount of 11,972 tons was exported during 1931, with a total estimated value of £12,000.

There is a considerable amount of gypsum quarried for consumption in the island, but it is not possible even to estimate the exact tonnage as it is quarried in so many localities and mostly in small quantities. The quarrying of gypsum is done by individuals, who have been doing this kind of work for many years and who in turn sell the gypsum to the factory owners for burning and eventual export.

Terra umbra is produced by quarrying or shallow underground workings mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the *terra umbra* is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades.

During 1931, an amount of 3,097 tons was exported with an estimated total value of £7,450. There is practically no internal consumption.

Terra umbra is produced by individuals who have been employed on this kind of work for years, and who sell their production to the factories at contract prices.

The companies employed in systematic prospecting by drilling have not met with encouraging results, and owing to trade conditions one has been forced temporarily to suspend operations in the island.

Other industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower grade leathers for local consumption. A model tannery is maintained by the Agricultural Department.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece.

The sumach industry continued; sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. Instruction in the most profitable manner of its collection was given and experiments were made to ascertain the possibility of cultivating it. There was 8,509 cwt., valued at £5,542, exported.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara, in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured by individual craftsmen of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £24,000 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia, Limassol, and Larnaca.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Turkey. There are a number of local potteries.

VII.—COMMERCE.

In the economic depression which prevailed throughout the world during 1931 the Colony's trade inevitably declined to a certain extent; the decline was not, however, so serious as might have been expected. Statistics reveal an increase in the main over 1930 in the quantities of the principal commodities imported, and a decrease in those exported. There was a general fall in the prices of imported and exported articles, though a tendency to rise was manifested during the last quarter of the year. In particular the price of carobs, an important export, sank to an unheard-of level before recovering somewhat at the end of the year. The increase of shipping noted in the Report for 1930 continued during 1931.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1931 was £1,414,101 as against £1,419,989 for the year 1930, a decrease of £5,888 or 0.42 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification:—

<i>Class of Merchandise.</i>	<i>1929</i>	<i>1930</i>	<i>1931</i>
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	503,864	334,190	364,918
Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured.	126,201	106,877	117,582
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,352,312	977,416	930,236
Animals not for food	323	720	331
Bullion	1,133	786	1,034
<i>Total</i> ...	<u>£1,983,833</u>	<u>£1,419,989</u>	<u>£1,414,101</u>

To some extent the value of imports was kept up by larger importations of Government stores in connexion with the road and harbour schemes, and of military stores during the disturbances; even so, the tendency of imports of quantities was to rise.

The greatest advance was in flour imports—408,695 cwt., valued at £150,496, as against 218,285 cwt. in 1930; this may be attributed to reduced local production of wheat, which was some 250,000 kiles short of the average. Other increases were in barley, due to shortage in the crops, clothing materials generally, petrol, and motor cars. Of the decreases the most serious were in mining machinery (from £46,039 to £9,941), due to the depression in the asbestos and copper pyrites markets, and agricultural implements with the exception of threshing machines, which increased.

The following table shows whence the imports were received :—

	1930	1931	Percentage	
			1930	1931
	£	£		
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire.	582,536	610,949	41·02	43·20
Roumania	72,575	100,729	5·11	7·12
Germany	87,615	85,104	6·17	6·02
Italy	80,696	80,275	5·68	5·68
Greece	71,569	66,607	5·04	4·70
France	73,480	62,804	5·17	4·45
Egypt	50,953	62,311	3·59	4·40
Czechoslovakia	57,472	54,876	4·05	3·88
Turkey	21,883	49,747	1·54	3·52
Japan	22,386	35,133	1·58	2·49
Belgium	47,378	33,350	3·34	2·36
United States of America ...	65,124	28,660	4·59	2·03
Bulgaria	11,460	19,777	0·80	1·40
Holland	18,130	16,835	1·28	1·19
Austria	18,424	15,931	1·30	1·13
Other countries	138,308	91,013	9·74	6·43
Total	£1,419,989	£1,414,101	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from the above table that imports from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, as compared with 1930, increased in value by £28,413, and in percentage to total imports from 41.02 to 43.20. Imports from the United Kingdom alone also increased, and from Australia rose in value from £122,242 in 1930 to £136,629 in 1931, flour accounting for practically the whole of this amount. The increase in respect of Roumania was mainly in petrol and petroleum; in respect of Turkey mainly in barley and bran, owing to short production locally; in respect of Bulgaria mainly in flour. The decrease in respect of Greece was principally in chemical manures, which are gradually being replaced by fertilizers from the United Kingdom. Imports from Russia declined, chiefly in petrol and petroleum, from £24,389 in 1930 to £6,632 in 1931.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,101,706 as against £1,218,321 in 1930, a decrease of £116,615 or 9.57 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

Class of merchandise.	1929	1930	1931
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco	698,095	567,169	560,510
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	803,541	501,266	367,025
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	93,328	102,677	147,975
Animals not for food	40,772	47,209	24,124
Ships' provisions	—	—	2,072
Total	£1,635,736	£1,218,321	£1,101,706

The following table shows the variations in quantities and value of the principal exports :—

		1930	1931	Increase	Decrease	1930	1931	Increase	Decrease
	No.					£	£	£	£
Oxen	...	2,667	5,844	3,177	—	28,806	60,172	31,366	—
Donkeys	...	516	477	—	39	2,655	2,035	—	620
Mules	...	1,829	1,062	—	767	40,521	20,687	—	19,834
Hides and skins	...	2,065	2,263	198	—	12,805	12,658	—	147
Carobs	...	41,860	70,037	28,177	—	119,856	144,858	25,002	—
Barley	...	148,593	16,539	—	132,054	11,137	1,136	—	10,001
Wheat	...	41,442	28,527	—	12,915	10,574	6,085	—	4,489
Cumin seed	...	14,681	8,686	—	5,995	25,021	11,906	—	13,115
Grapes	...	29,220	21,330	—	7,890	9,026	6,414	—	2,612
Lemons	...	1,094	2,497	1,403	—	911	1,926	1,015	—
Oranges	...	18,070	21,638	3,568	—	40,109	43,270	3,161	—
Pomegranates	...	99,600	67,866	—	31,734	13,724	5,873	—	7,851
Beans and peas	...	35,583	16,424	—	19,159	16,972	6,778	—	9,194
Potatoes	...	344,075	261,447	—	82,628	95,352	93,920	—	1,432
Onions	...	56,365	57,051	686	—	5,404	9,353	3,949	—
Sumac	...	15,839	8,509	—	7,330	10,333	5,542	—	4,791
Raisins	...	103,149	53,373	—	49,776	73,138	43,735	—	29,403
Wine	...	1,362	2,010	648	—	50,591	75,570	24,979	—
Silk	139	79	—	60	17,163	9,051	—	8,112
Silk cocoons	...	101	409	308	—	1,185	4,113	2,928	—
Cotton	...	13,223	14,357	1,134	—	36,464	33,118	—	3,346
Cotton seed	...	9,821	21,762	11,941	—	2,228	4,040	1,812	—
Wool	...	1,936	3,542	1,606	—	5,365	7,320	1,955	—
Asbestos	...	5,400	3,571	—	1,829	116,092	66,381	—	49,711
Pyrites	...	238,488	199,786	—	38,702	248,441	194,750	—	53,691

The principal increases were in carobs (despite low prices for most of the year), oxen, due to a greater demand in Palestine and the opening of a new market in Malta, and wine. The reduction in the quantity of potatoes exported was offset by the better prices obtained abroad. The principal decreases were in mules, raisins, cumin seed, barley, beans and peas, silk (due to the closing of the Cyprus Silk Filature; the export of silk cocoons increased from 101 cwt. in 1930 to 409 cwt. in 1931), pomegranates, due to prohibitive import duties in Egypt, the principal market, and, most serious of all, mining products. Out of the total decrease of £116,615 minerals alone accounted for £106,615; the unemployment caused by the decline in mining operations was fortunately remedied to a large extent by the new road works and the extension of Famagusta harbour.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1930 and 1931, with percentage distribution :—

<i>Country of final destination</i>	<i>1930</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
	£	£	<i>1930</i>	<i>1931</i>
Egypt	256,387	235,121	21·04	21·34
United Kingdom	234,838	224,692	19·27	20·39
Greece	128,658	139,737	10·56	12·68
Italy	215,291	135,067	17·67	12·26
Germany	87,798	104,621	7·21	9·50
Other parts of the British Empire.	56,028	95,685	4·60	8·69
France	90,358	61,921	7·42	5·62
Holland	52,902	27,777	4·34	2·52
Roumania	5,990	8,256	0·50	0·75
Sweden	422	7,258	0·03	0·66
United States of America ...	13,136	6,017	1·08	0·55
Belgium	12,507	4,836	1·03	0·44
Turkey	8,521	2,697	0·70	0·24
Spain	12,193	1,856	1·00	0·17
Other Countries	43,292	46,175	3·55	4·19
Total	£1,218,321	£1,101,706	100·00	100·00

Exports to the United Kingdom declined, but increased in percentage to total exports. A large demand for oxen increased exports to Palestine, and a new market for oxen was found in Malta. The decrease in respect of Egypt was due to a recent prohibitive Customs tariff in that country, causing a considerable decline in the export of oranges, pomegranates, cheese, and animals. In consequence of this barrier, part of the trade with Egypt, in fruit, was diverted to Greece, to which country there was also a considerable export of cotton. The increase of exports to Sweden is accounted for by antiquities taken away from the island by an archaeological mission. The decrease in respect of Italy was due to a falling off in the demand for asbestos, pyrites, and raisins; that in respect of France was mainly in cumin seed, beans and peas and asbestos.

Invisible exports and imports.

“ Invisible ” exports, including money brought into the island by visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining companies, remittances from emigrants, and profit on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £310,000. Considerable imports, however, took place in respect of the improvement of roads and Famagusta harbour, which were paid for from loan funds, to be repaid gradually in a number of years. Allowance being made for this circumstance and for the money spent on labour, etc., from funds from the same source, invisible exports are estimated to amount to £460,000.

“ Invisible ” imports are estimated at £140,000 in the form of money remitted from Cyprus for education of children, investment and payment of insurance premiums, money carried by persons leaving the island on holiday, etc., etc.

The total therefore of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1931 amounted to :—

						£
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	1,554,101
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	1,561,706

Development.

There is already a demand for several Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and other countries of the Empire ; the possibility of development rests chiefly with the Cypriot trader, and largely depends on standardization of qualities and kinds, and proper packing of products intended for export. In particular, the export of potatoes, oranges, carobs, locally made cigarettes, and lace to England, and of cattle and broad beans to Malta, would appear to be susceptible of considerable development.

A Trade Development Board was formed during the year with a view *inter alia* to promoting the tourist industry and developing the Colony's export trade by finding new outlets for its products.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no labouring class in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves the employers of labour.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called “ factory system ” is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

The hours of work at the mines are approximately eight hours per day, those for the railway approximately nine hours, those for the Public Works Department vary from eight to ten hours. Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest.

The rates of labour for surface work at the mines average about 18cp (2s.) a day for men and 13½cp (1s. 6d.) for women. The rates for underground work are from 3s. upwards. This is equivalent in terms of bread, the average price of which in 1931 was 2cp the oke (2½ lb.), to 9, 6.75 and 13.5 loaves per day respectively. With the considerable decrease in the number of employees, rates tended to increase slightly.

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injuries to workers in the mines while so employed.

In the Public Works Department the rate for skilled labour is 31cp (= 15.5 loaves), for unskilled labour 18cp (= 9 loaves), for women and children 10cp (= 5 loaves). The average rate of pay for unskilled labour chiefly on roads has decreased from 16.35cp in 1930 to 15.77cp in 1931. The rate in 1926 was 14.7cp. The decrease is due to the considerable extra labour employed at minimum rates in connexion with the road scheme begun in 1930.

On the railway, the average rate has declined from 22.25cp in 1930 to 21.75cp (= 10.9 loaves).

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1931, of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district. Prices in other districts tend to be smaller :—

*Average price in 1931
per oke (2½ lb.)*

	s.	cp.
Bread		2
Native-made cheese	1	8
Olives		4
Olive oil	1	3½
Beans and lentils		2½
Potatoes		1½
Wild vegetables found in the fields		Free
Meat (once a week)	1	6
Dried fish (herrings, sardines) each		½
Bulgur and rice		2½
Salt		4½
Fruit		1
Onions		2
Other vegetables (average)		1½

The following table shows the average cost of living of a family of the labouring class (man, wife and three children) in Nicosia town and the villages of Nicosia District. In other districts the cost of living tends to be cheaper.

<i>Nicosia town.</i>				<i>Villages.</i>							
WEEKLY FOOD BUDGET.											
				s. cp.					s. cp.		
17½ okes of bread at 2cp. ...				3	8	17½ okes of bread at 2cp. ...				3	8
Food				5	4	Food				5	4
				<hr/> 9s. 3cp. <hr/>						<hr/> 9s. 3cp. <hr/>	
				s. cp.					s. cp.		
Tobacco				1	3	Tobacco				0	7
Café expenses				0	7	Café expenses				0	3½
Alcohol				0	7	Alcohol				0	7
				<hr/> 2s. 8cp. <hr/>						<hr/> 1s. 8½cp. <hr/>	
				s. cp.					s. cp.		
House rent				1	4½	House rent... ..				0	0
Clothing, etc.				3	4½	Clothing, etc.				3	0
				<hr/> 5s. 0cp. <hr/>						<hr/> 3s. 0cp. <hr/>	
Total expenses per week.				17s. 2cp.		Total expenses per week.				14s. 2½cp.	
Total expenses per annum.				£44 15s. 5cp.		Total expenses per annum.				£37 2s. 4cp.	

WAGE RATE.											
			£	s.	cp.				£	s.	cp.
Men, 300 days at 2s.	...	30	0	0		Men, 300 days at 1s. 6cp.	25	0	0		
Women, 270 days at 1s. 1cp.		15	0	0		Women, 270 days at 8cp.	12	0	0		
Total			...	£45	0 0	Total			...	£37	0 0

A considerable fall in the wages for agricultural labour was reported in Larnaca district.

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials prior to the fall of the pound sterling. To what extent it needs revision cannot accurately be determined until the economic situation becomes more settled. Towards the end of 1931 there was an increase of 20 per cent. in the price of food-stuffs imported from foreign countries, and a slight increase in that of local products. The price of commodities imported from the United Kingdom remained practically unchanged.

Cost of living for a single man.

Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £11 to £13 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about

2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bill, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted :—

	s.	d.	
Whisky	7	4	<i>Per Bottle.</i>
Gin	5	8	„ „
Local wine	6d.	to 2s. 6d.	„ „
Good local mineral water ...	8d.	per dozen bottles.	

There are no boarding houses.

Cost of living in a house to a married couple.

	<i>Per month.</i>
Food	£12 to £15
Two servants	£6 to £8
Rent	£5 to £6
Fuel and Light	£2 to £3
Washing	£1 5s.
Total ...	£26 to £33

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, in order that a married officer can live reasonably as a member of the community, it is considered that he will require a further £20 per month to cover club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, entertainment, etc., etc.

Housing accommodation is scarce; rents vary from £48 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which are earmarked for definite officials (14), others are available generally (23). The Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at £150 to £200.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under :—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.

Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.

Women, £1 5s. to £3 per month, inclusive.

but they are usually fed in the house and cost up to 1s. a day for this purpose. The maximum is paid to those able to speak English. There is noticeable a distinct tendency for servants' wages to increase.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort, clean, and provide good plain fare. Terms vary from 6s. to 12s. a day, with the higher price for hotels in the mountain resorts. Very little difference is made for prolonged periods. The minimum price at which a married

couple can live in an hotel is £22 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is less than 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £23 10s. per mensem or £282 per annum. This represents living in one small room, which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing room and perhaps as a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4½d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4½d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income-tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary education.

Compulsory education is not yet in force in Cyprus, though in response to a growing demand a law providing for its gradual introduction was passed during the year. The management of the schools is left in the hands of the various religious communities which have their several governing bodies operating under the supervision of the Education Department. Considerable importance is attached to the benefits derived from education and a great interest is taken in the administration of the schools. The richer Cypriots contribute generously to educational needs, and many schools continue to be built both in towns and villages by such donations.

Prior to 1930 the appointment of teachers was in the hands of the Boards of Education; before that it rested with village committees. Under existing laws the appointment and control of teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary are vested in the Governor; the Boards, however, retain important functions in the control of the curriculum and textbooks, the assessment of school taxes, and the approval of loans and grants for school buildings.

Schools in operation during the school year 1930-31 were :—

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
Greek-Christian ...	216	220	309	745	44
Moslem ...	63	62	169	294	26
Other religions ...	5	2	14	21	—
Total ...	284	284	492	1,060	70

The large increase connotes rapid progress in the direction of separate schools for each village. There were 46 separate infant schools and in many large villages separate infant classes in the elementary schools. Further provision in this respect was hampered by lack of funds.

The elementary school age is from 6 to 12 years, but a very large proportion of pupils, particularly girls, leave school after three or four years. 52,797 pupils were enrolled this year (an increase of 3,211) out of an estimated school population of some 61,000, leaving about 8,000 absentees. The wastage, caused by children leaving early, which the compulsory education law is designed to prevent, accounts for the bulk of these, while about four out of every five absentees are girls. Most children attend school for a few years, and the opposition to leaving girls at school after the first few years, though still considerable (particularly among Moslems), is gradually dying, especially with the increase in the number of separate girls' schools.

There are small communities of Maronites (five villages and a few in the towns) and Armenians (mostly in Nicosia and Larnaca), whose schools are well looked after by their respective committees and continue to make progress. There are five Latin (Roman Catholic) schools, under the management of various Orders, which to some extent combine elementary and secondary education. The Jews have schools in two small villages.

Salaries of teachers, formerly paid out of education funds, are now paid by Government, as are also the gratuities and benevolent grants for which teachers are eligible when retiring on account of age, illhealth, and, in the case of women, marriage. School maintenance charges are assessed separately on each town or village. The costs of building schools are met by loans to each town or village from education funds or private sources, repayable over periods of five to twenty years by additions to the local assessments. About £5,000 was so raised during this year.

The total cost of elementary education to the island during the year was £139,811.

During the year 33 schools were built, 17 begun, and 1 bought; 170 existing schools were repaired.

Secondary education.

Not more than about one third of those who complete the elementary school course proceed to any higher education. Secondary schools are not under Government control, but are managed by local committees. They receive grants-in-aid for the teaching of English, for which purpose they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The only Moslem secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School in Nicosia, but there are intermediate (Rushdié) classes nominally attached to all elementary schools and actually flourishing in the towns and larger villages. The Lycée

programme is based on the requirements of Stamboul University, with the addition of an alternative commercial course in the top classes. The headmaster is English and one English assistant master has been recruited, particularly for the commercial side.

There is a Greek-Christian Gymnasium, or classical high school, in five of the main towns, and high school classes are attached to the schools of five large villages. There is no great demand for more facilities for this form of secondary education, as it is increasingly difficult for the pupils to find suitable openings in Cyprus. The standard reached is not high, and there is no doubt that the immediate need is for improvement rather than extension of these schools.

There is a flourishing commercial Lyceum at Larnaca, and practical or commercial schools at Platres and Pedoulas. The opening of a new commercial Lyceum at Limassol (under private management) is a sign that the importance of practical studies, as opposed to the classical Gymnasium course, is increasingly realized.

The standard of English is improving; four English masters are at present employed.

Private secondary schools include the English School, Nicosia, conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American Academies, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission—for boys at Larnaca, for girls at Larnaca and Nicosia. All these schools have boarding-houses. There is a private commercial school at Lemythou founded in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of the village, and two private girls' schools at Limassol.

Evening classes in the new Turkish alphabet have been held at a great many Moslem schools throughout the island; they are popular and well attended.

University education.

There is no university in Cyprus. Students are prepared for the Universities of Stamboul or Athens at all secondary schools, though relatively few are able to proceed so far. A still smaller number go to French universities, and a few study law and technical subjects in England.

A scheme of Government scholarships for enabling Cypriots to receive higher education in England was started in 1930. Two scholarships in accountancy, sufficient to cover the cost of articulated training, were awarded during 1931.

Training of teachers.

There is great need of an independent teachers' training college. At present, Moslem candidates receive some training at the Moslem secondary schools, and Greeks at the Pancyprrian Training School (attached to the Gymnasium) and Phaneromene Girls' School in Nicosia, and at the Priests' Training College, Larnaca. These schools, the last named excepted, receive grants-in-aid for this purpose.

The scheme of agricultural training for schoolmasters which was inaugurated in 1930 was continued until June of the year under review, by which time the masters then under training had completed their course. They were subsequently appointed to schools possessing school gardens. At the end of June the scheme had to be temporarily suspended for financial reasons.

Technical education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children learn gardening. The agricultural courses mentioned above were intended to lead to the development of a "rural bias" in the country schools. In girls' schools needlework is widely taught, and sericulture is encouraged by apparatus supplied on a large scale by the Agricultural Department.

The agricultural school maintained by the Agricultural Department is referred to in another chapter of this Report. Apprentices are taken by the Government Railway and in the workshops of the Public Works Department, as well as in the mines of Amiandos, Skouriotissa, and Mavrovouni. Boot-making, tailoring, and carpet-making are taught in the Central Prison, Nicosia.

Government examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service qualifying examination were, as usual, held during the year. 666 candidates presented themselves for the examination in English, of whom 413 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a Committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special Committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. In Nicosia also there is a small home for destitute children, a home for healthy children of lepers, administered by the Government, and a municipal poorhouse. Larnaca and Limassol also have a municipal poorhouse, mainly for old people, and the last-named a day nursery supported by a local society. In each of the district towns there is a society of Greek Cypriot women who organize relief for the poor; and there are organizations for feeding necessitous school-children.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome

of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a bacteriologist, and a trained social worker. The latter is secretary to the Council and is also a member of the Government Central Board of Film Censors, established in 1931. The Council, with the Governor as chairman, is formed of the heads of the Health, Education, Law, and Police Departments, the mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is "to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial, and administrative."

The protection of young servant girls engaged the attention of the Council. A law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, under which employers must register each servant girl under the age of 18, and report to the Commissioner and the Police when a girl leaves their employment. In the same year a hostel was opened in Nicosia where girls out of service can stay pending their further employment or return home. The hostel receives grants from the Government and some of the municipalities, but otherwise depends on voluntary contributions. Up to the end of 1931, 181 girls have been admitted and have stayed for periods varying from a day or two to several months. In the district towns where the law is also in force, special lodgings have been provided where these girls can stay for a few days; and one or two ladies in each town undertake to make suitable arrangements for them.

Affiliated to the Social Hygiene Council are two infant-welfare centres, one at Nicosia and one at Larnaca, which are financed by municipal and voluntary contributions, and receive their drugs free through the Government hospitals. Each of them has a whole-time superintendent, who also visits the homes of the infants.

The Social Hygiene Council has also arranged short courses of lectures, mainly for teachers and students of the secondary schools in Nicosia and other large centres. The syllabus includes subjects such as malaria, tuberculosis, eye disease, venereal disease, leprosy, care of animals, bacteriology, food values, citizenship, social welfare, etc. In 1931 a course of lectures was held in Nicosia during the Bairan holidays for Turkish teachers and pupils, the audiences numbering daily from 500 to 600. A similar course was held at Limassol for a Greek-speaking audience in June. Health films, lent by the League of Red Cross Societies, have been shown in some of the towns, and it is hoped to carry this form of propaganda into the villages with the aid of a travelling projecting apparatus.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now eleven boys and one girl in residence. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind, and is assisted by a blind Armenian woman. The children are taught reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing.

The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contributions.

In the summer of the year under review various holiday camps for delicate children were arranged; at Larnaca the mayor organized a "day camp," the children returning to their homes at night; at Limassol and Nicosia steps were taken by the initiative of local bodies, with the co-operation of the municipal and educational authorities, to send children to the hills and the coast respectively. Camps were also held by certain of the Boy Scout troops.

Games are spreading sporadically in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns; during the year an interdepartmental football league was formed. Other games are also played, and both the Greek and Turkish communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, attached to which is a small interdepartmental circulating library containing books for the use of officers at out-stations; libraries are gradually starting in the elementary and secondary schools. A school of music was founded in the same year in Nicosia, and a branch subsequently opened in Limassol. Pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an examiner from this College comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. Drama, apart from very occasional representations of local customs, hardly exists.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and twenty-two steamships and seven hundred and seventy-six sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports, chiefly at Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol, during the year, an increase of 75 and 32, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1930. An increase in steamships and a decrease in sailing vessels are observable in the ships engaged in the coastal trade between the ports and anchorages of the island. The increase in tonnage of the steamers engaged in foreign trade that entered Cyprus ports amounted to 28,740 tons.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties for small craft and open roadsteads; and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta, however, the presence of natural advantages unrivalled in the eastern Mediterranean would permit of the expansion of the present harbour works to an almost unlimited extent; and a loan has been approved for the reconstruction and development of this port. The existing harbour was well suited to the conditions obtaining twenty,

and even ten, years ago when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which call at present expose themselves to risk when entering the harbour in foul weather and are manœuvred with difficulty in the limited space within the breakwater. The present plan, work on which during the year is described in Chapter XII, provides for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour so that it will be able to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons. One quarter of the cost of the scheme up to £50,000 is being contributed from the Colonial Development Fund.

Consideration has also been accorded to an allied proposal, which is supported in many quarters, for the establishment at Famagusta of bonded warehouses with the object of capturing the traffic in transshipment cargo destined for various ports on the Syrian, Anatolian, and neighbouring coasts. Cyprus is undoubtedly well situated for the purpose of furnishing an entrepôt for trade of this nature; and the fact that goods so landed in the island could remain under British control and jurisdiction until reconsigned against cash payments to their destinations presents a unique and solid advantage of which traders in the Levant are not likely to lose sight.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus, Egypt, Syria, and Cilicia. A new five-years' contract was made with the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd., as from 1st October, 1931, the old contract having expired in December, 1930; during the interval temporary arrangements were in force. Direct weekly sailings on the above itinerary are maintained under the contract.

In addition to the Khedivial Steamship Company, the Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of the Società Italiana di Servizi Maritimi visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Smyrna, Constantinople, the Piræus, Naples, and Marseilles. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca fortnightly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at fairly frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo from England, Egypt, and Syria to Cyprus.

The Eastern Mediterranean Express Line maintained a frequent but irregular service direct from Marseilles and Piræus to Cyprus returning to Piræus and Marseilles via Syria, Palestine, and Egypt. In the winter this itinerary is reversed.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is five days or one week. During the year, the Post Office received by the subsidized Khedivial Mail Steamers 6,583 inward mail-bags, a decrease of 1,965, and despatched 2,877 outward mail-bags, a decrease of 1,206, compared with the figures for the previous year.

Mails with European capitals generally, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Servizi Maritimi, Messageries Maritimes, and Eastern Mediterranean Express Companies at weekly, fortnightly, and irregular intervals; 1,985 mails were despatched and 3,164 received, increases of 1,522 and 2,408, respectively, as compared with 1930.

Parcels destined for other countries show a decrease of 43 on the figures for 1930. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £13,614, a decrease of £1,275 as compared with 1930. The principal articles so exported were, as previously, Lefkara lace and embroidery, cigarettes, and woollen, silk, cotton, and linen piece-goods.

Parcels received from overseas totalled 24,254 or 1,334 less than in 1930, to a value of £65,492 as against £73,623. A decrease is to be recorded in the traffic handled under the cash-on-delivery system.

Internal posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island, and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 595,000, an increase of 15,000 miles as compared with the previous year.

Fourteen post offices, and three branch offices working during the summer months only, and 561 postal agencies, an increase of 15 on the preceding year, were in operation during the year. Postal order business was transacted at 21 offices. British postal orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps now consists of 14 denominations ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ piastre to £5.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £75,608, but of this sum £12,799 represents Customs duty brought to account by means of stamps. Sales to philatelists realized £81, a decrease of £3 on the figure for 1930.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 3,950,377, a decrease of 204,827 as compared with 1930; 2,884,652 articles were posted in the island, a decrease of 177,669; the remainder were received from abroad. Correspondence for local delivery shows a decrease of 90,445 items, and that posted for abroad, including the United Kingdom, a decrease of 87,224. Parcels posted for delivery in Cyprus show a decrease of 2,319.

Owing to the fact that all receipts from the sale of the combined postage and revenue stamps are credited under one head, it is not

possible to give an actual figure of earnings; there is no doubt however, that the Postal Department is worked at a profit.

Telegraphs.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria, and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres and Mount Troödos and Pedoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway from Famagusta to Morphou and Evrykhon.

One hundred and forty-six licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving-apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitle the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

Telephones.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troödos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Lines have been added connecting Famagusta with the police stations at Rizokanpaso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintained telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troodos to the western end of the mountain range. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

Negotiations proceeded with Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., for the installation of a public telephone system throughout the island and for the erection of a wireless telegraphy station.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills of Mount Troödos at Evrykhon in the Solea valley. The total length of line open to traffic is 76 miles.

There are two extensions of the Government Railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhon, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The gross expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £21,134 and £26,385 showing decreases of £991 and £479, respectively, on the figures for 1930.

In spite of the universal decline in trade the railway administration was able to show a profit of £649 on the year's working after meeting loan and other charges.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years :—

					No. of Passengers.	Receipts.
1929	...	...	...	...	154,672	6,634
1930	...	...	...	...	219,230	8,107
1931	...	...	...	...	168,017	6,237

Motor-bus services connecting with the trains at Nicosia and Famagusta were run by contractors as in the previous year; railway road services ran 33,534 miles and carried 22,469 tons and 5,121 passengers.

56,859 tons of goods were carried by rail during the year, an increase of 6,684 tons. Receipts increased by £677.

Rail-borne imports increased by 5,344 tons, owing to a larger importation of flour, timber, cement, etc.

During the disturbances the railway was subjected to acts of sabotage. Fortunately no derailments of running trains, loss of life, or injury occurred, though the service was dislocated for a time.

Roads.

In proportion to its population Cyprus is well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to 2.82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is 9.28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1931 there were 1,616 motor cars and lorries licensed to use the roads, as against 1,558 in 1930. Of this number, 1,104 were of Canadian manufacture, 279 American, 94 Italian, 5 French, 1 German, 1 Swedish, 1 Belgian, and 131 manufactured in the United Kingdom. There were 285 motor bicycles, all of which were of British manufacture.

During the year a small-scale map of the island was published by the Land Registration and Survey Department, showing the roads on which motor cars can be driven.

The reconstruction of roads under a loan scheme, begun in 1930, was continued throughout 1931, and by the end of the year there were 240 miles of asphalted surface. Expenditure amounted to £101,673, and in addition the sum of £26,696 was spent on the maintenance of roads not under construction.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration, chiefly with the aid of free labour supplied by the villages served. The sum of £7,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds.

Air.

A regular service has not yet been established.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troödos; the Bank of Athens with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,045,497.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connexion with the co-operative societies, and it is hoped that through these institutions, which make available for the farmer the ready money he would otherwise have to obtain from the money-lender, the general indebtedness of the island will in a few years show a considerable improvement.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5 and £1. The 10s. notes of the 1917 design are being gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Gold Coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is scarcely seen in active circulation.

Silver Coins.—45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).
18-piastre piece.

9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).

4½-piastre piece.

3-piastre piece.

Copper Coins.—Piastre.

Half-piastre.

Quarter-piastre.

Weights and measures.*Capacity.*

2 pints	= 1 quart	
$2\frac{2}{3}$ quarts	= 1 Cyprus litre.	
4 quarts	= 1 gallon.	
8 gallons	= 1 kilé.	
9 quarts	= 1 kouza	} liquid measure.
16 kouzas	= 1 load	

Weight.

400 drams	= 1 oke.
1 oke	= $2\frac{2}{3}$ lb.
$1\frac{1}{3}$ okes	= 1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes	= 1 stone.
44 okes	= 1 kantar.
180 okes	= 1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes	= 1 ton.

Length.

12 inches	= 1 foot.
2 feet	= 1 pic.
3 feet	= 1 yard.
33 pics	= 1 chain.
2,640 pics	= 1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum	= 60 pics = 40 yards square ($\frac{40}{121}$ ths of an acre).
1,936 donums	= 1 square mile.
3.025 donums	= 1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the Government telephone system and the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troödos board of health and the building committees of the six principal towns.

For departmental purposes the Colony is divided into three engineering divisions, each controlled by a Divisional Engineer with the necessary staff, workshops, and stores.

The headquarters of the department are at Nicosia, the staff comprising the Director, Assistant Director, Roads Engineer, Water Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Accountant.

In 1931 the expenditure including that on road loan works carried out by direct labour amounted to some £190,674 as compared with £171,000 in 1930.

In addition £39,020 was spent on loan works, carried out by contract, for the improvement of Famagusta harbour. This scheme, an outline of which appears in Chapter X, was started in May. Dredging to the extent of 184,000 cubic yards was carried out, and 650 of the large concrete blocks for the new quay wall were made. The substructure of the new eastern breakwater head was completed, and the new breakwater mound carried up above water-level. A beginning was also made with the dismantling of the existing eastern breakwater spur, which is being removed in order to widen the harbour entrance.

Owing to the necessity for economy, the majority of extraordinary works, other than the loan works, provided for in the estimates, were either abandoned or greatly reduced.

Improvements were made to the water-supply and accommodation of the leper farm and the mental hospital; and the artesian boring programme was carried on during the year with continued success, and resulted in additional supplies of water amounting in the aggregate to 1,872,000 gallons a day, sufficient to irrigate 418 acres.

Thirty-three schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed, and 23 supplies examined. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

For the administration of justice Cyprus is divided into three judicial districts. The Courts are constituted under an Imperial Order in Council of 1927, amended with effect from 1st December, 1931, by a further Imperial Order in Council. Provision is made therein for :—

(1) A Supreme Court consisting of five judges two of whom are Christian and Moslem Cypriots, respectively, and having power to hear criminal and civil appeals from the decisions of all other courts, including Assize Courts and Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court.

(2) Three Divisional Courts consisting of one or two judges of the Supreme Court, as may be directed by the Chief Justice, and exercising original jurisdiction to hear and determine (a) defended actions of £300 and over and (b) election petitions.

(3) Three District Courts, the personnel of each consisting prior to 1st December, 1931, of a President and four Cypriot District Judges, two Christians and two Moslems, but when functioning constituted by the President and one or two

District Judges of differing religions. Under the Order in Council of 1931 these Courts consist of one non-Cypriot Judge (the President) and such number of District Judges as the Governor shall from time to time direct. The total number of District Judges was fixed by the Governor, with effect from 1st December, 1931, at ten. District Courts have appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from Assistant District Judges and original civil jurisdiction in all actions except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Mussulman Religious Tribunal or triable by a Divisional Court, as stated in 2 (a) above. In certain cases, e.g., bankruptcy, probate, etc., their jurisdiction is unlimited. The Governor, if he consider it expedient, may direct that Additional District Courts be held, or may appoint Additional District Judges. He may also, when necessary, direct a non-Cypriot Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act as President, in which case the District Court so presided over has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

(4) Three Assistant District Judges' Courts having civil jurisdiction up to £25, and in the cases mentioned below up to £50. The Governor has power to appoint as many Assistant District Judges as he may think necessary. In 1931 there were at first nine and later eight such judges. The President and the District Judges may also sit as Assistant District Judges and when so sitting have the major jurisdiction, which may also be given by the Governor to any Assistant District Judge.

(5) Three Assize Courts having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of three or five judges, as the Chief Justice may direct, these being in the former case a non-Cypriot Judge of the Supreme Court and either two District Judges or the President and one District Judge, and in the latter two non-Cypriot Judges of the Supreme Court and the President and two District Judges.

(6) Magisterial Courts consisting of the President sitting with one or two District Judges of differing religions, or alone, or of one or two such Judges of differing religions, or of an Assistant District Judge, and having, according as they are constituted, summary jurisdiction in cases involving up to three years' imprisonment or £100 fine or both, with or without an order for compensation not exceeding £100.

(7) Three Mussulman Religious Tribunals consisting of a Sheri Judge, and having jurisdiction restricted to marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfihs, and concerning persons of the Mussulman faith only.

There is also a Sheri Tribunal of Appeal consisting of the Moslem Judge of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* President and any two

Moslem District Judges nominated by the Chief Justice, and having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of Mussulman Religious Tribunals.

The Courts of Cyprus apply Ottoman Law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute Law. In civil matters when the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great public importance.

Criminal returns.

In 1931, 147 persons were tried by the Assize Courts as against 135 in 1930. Eleven persons were tried for murder and three for manslaughter, as against six and twelve in the previous year. There were six convictions for murder as against four in 1930. The number of persons dealt with in Summary Courts during 1931 was 45,962, of whom 36,342 were convicted, the figures for 1930 being 67,302 and 50,524, respectively. Of the 36,342 persons convicted, 1,053 were imprisoned, 27,032 fined, 433 committed for trial in the Assize Courts, and the rest bound over or otherwise disposed of. The statistics reveal a decrease in serious crime generally, though owing to the disturbances there was a large increase in offences against the State, arson and larceny. There was a large decrease in minor offences, due mainly to a decision by the Supreme Court regarding trespass.

Civil proceedings.

2,093 actions were brought in the District Courts, a decrease of 171 on the figure for 1930. Assistant District Judges' cases fell from 8,768 in 1930 to 8,635 in 1931.

Police.

The Cyprus Military Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878, which enacted that it should consist of a Chief Commandant, and of such Local Commandants and other officers as the High Commissioner might appoint, and of a certain number of mounted and foot police.

For police purposes the island is divided into the six administrative districts, which again are themselves divided. Each district is in charge of a Local Commandant, subject to the control of the Chief Commandant, and of the Commissioner with whom he works in close co-operation. At Kyrenia the Commissioner himself performs the duties of Local Commandant. At Nicosia, the headquarters, there is also a Local Commandant in charge of the depot, which was formed in 1913 for the instruction of recruits and the establishment of a reserve force.

The police are under military organization and discipline, and receive some training in drill, musketry and the use of Lewis guns; their duties, however, are essentially civil, including the maintenance of public order, prevention and detection of crime, control of traffic, and provision of orderlies to Courts and Government offices. In addition they provide the fire brigade, telephone operators, passport control officers, and warders for the central and district prisons.

The police are also engaged as Group Commanders to the Rural Police Force, established under Law 2, Part 2 of 1878, which came into operation on 1st November, 1923. This force is composed of such number of rural constables as the Governor may from time to time determine, who are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge.

The actual strength of the Military Police Force in 1931, was as follows :—

Officers :—

British	...	...	...	4	
Cypriot (Moslems)	...	...	...	8	
Cypriot (Christians)	...	...	...	10	
				<hr/>	22

Non-Commissioned Officers :—

District Sergeant-Majors.

Cypriot (Moslems)	...	...	...	8	
Cypriot (Christians)	...	...	...	6	
				<hr/>	14

Sergeants.

Cypriot (Moslems)	...	...	...	10	
Cypriot (Christians)	...	...	...	10	
				<hr/>	20

Corporals.

Cypriot (Moslems)	...	...	...	10	
Cypriot (Christians)	...	...	...	23	
				<hr/>	33
					<hr/>
					67

Troopers and Privates.

Cypriot (Moslems)	...	...	...	293	
Cypriot (Christians)	...	...	...	380	
				<hr/>	673

Total strength of the Force ...

 762

Discipline during the year was very satisfactory, particularly during the disturbances.

The actual strength of the rural police on 31st December, 1931, was 815. All of these could read and write one or more languages. There were 34 enlistments during the year.

The discipline and efficiency of the rural constables were satisfactory. They afforded valuable assistance to the police in the prevention and detection of crime, to the Commissioners in reporting offences against the forest laws, and to the veterinary service in reporting outbreaks of disease. They also carried out the sheep, goat, and pig counting under the supervision of the military police.

Prisons.

The central prison in Nicosia is a modern building containing separate cells for 390 male and 18 female prisoners. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association. The prisons in the other districts are smaller and are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines exceeding £1.

The treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment. They are employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and re-afforestation work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations allowed to visit them. In cases of good behaviour, remission of imprisonment is granted where the sentence is for not less than two years. After release, they have every encouragement to lead honest lives.

There is a reformatory for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia, the inmates of which are employed and instructed in farm-work and other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 585.20 as compared with 556.76 in 1930; 707 persons were imprisoned for offences connected with the disturbances. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners good, the daily average number on the sick list being 7.59. In 1930 it was 5.95.

At the Athalassa reformatory the daily average population was 49.04 as compared with 52.68 in 1930. Seventy per cent. of offenders are found to lead honest lives on their release from the reformatory.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following laws were enacted :—

The Irrigation Law, 1931.—Amends and consolidates the Irrigation and Water Law, 1887, and empowers, *inter alia*, committees elected under the law to impose a rate.

The Oaths and Affidavits Law, 1931.—Makes provision for the administration of oaths by Judges and Registrars of the Courts where provision is not otherwise made.

The Fisheries Law, 1931.—Regulates and controls fishing in the Colony, prohibits the use of poisons and explosives, and ensures that in taking fish no practices are followed and no equipment is employed which might cause damage to immature fish.

The Advocates Law, 1931.—Allows law agents in Great Britain or Ireland to be enrolled as advocates in Cyprus.

The Corporate Bodies (Immovable Property Registration) Law, 1931.—Extends the provisions of the Corporate Bodies (Immovable Property Registration) Law, 1908, to partnerships formed under the Partnership Law, 1928, and validates certain previous registrations.

The Stamp Law, 1931.—Deals with adhesive stamps on cheques, and provides that certain documents requiring stamps may be stamped after their execution, upon payment of a penalty, and that unstamped documents may be received in evidence upon payment of the stamp duty and a penalty.

The Compulsory Education Law, 1931.—Gives power to the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Board of Education to declare any area to be a compulsory school attendance area, and imposes an obligation upon every parent of a child residing within such area to send the child to school.

The Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1931.—Makes additional provision for the service for the twelve months ended on 31st December, 1930.

The Cyprus Criminal Code Order in Council, 1928, Amendment Law, 1931.—(1) Extends to all Courts, including the Assize Courts, the power to impose a fine instead of imprisonment in proper cases, and effects certain other amendments which tend to cheapen and expedite the administration of criminal justice. (2) Makes provision for the suppression of brothels.

The Elementary Education Law, 1931.—Deals with the conditions of service of teachers in elementary schools, and provides that the duties of the Board of Examiners in the case of teachers other than Greek-Christian and Moslem shall be performed by the Colonial Secretary instead of by the Board of Examiners for Moslem teachers.

The Hotels (Guarantee) Law, 1931.—Authorizes the Governor to enter into an agreement with any company of a certain financial status which is prepared to erect hotels in Cyprus, and to give a guarantee of a return of five per cent. on the capital actually invested therein.

The Village Roads (Amendment) Law, 1931.—Provides for the payment of contributions for the upkeep of village roads, but allows any sum due to be commuted at the option of the payer by work to be performed within a distance of not more than four miles from his village.

The Customs, Excise, and Revenue Law, 1931.—Prevents goods being imported under false invoices whereby the Customs may be defrauded.

The Mental Patients Law, 1931.—Provides for the care and custody of mentally afflicted persons and the administration of their property, and repeals the Turkish laws on the subject.

The Telephone (Agreement) Law, 1931.—Provides that any indemnity by Government in respect of the telephone service shall be calculated yearly but shall be limited to £1,000 a year, instead of being calculated at the end of a period of ten years and being limited to £10,000.

The Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1931.—Empowers a company limited by shares to issue redeemable preference shares and to reduce its share capital.

The Flags (Prohibition) Law, 1931.—Prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, the flying of flags in any place or on any building.

The Bells (Regulation) Law, 1931.—Makes provision for the control of the ringing of bells.

The Village Authorities Law, 1931.—Introduces a new system for the selection of mukhtars and azas. Provides that one mukhtar and four azas from among the Christian community and one mukhtar and four azas from among the Moslem community shall respectively be appointed by the Governor for every village or quarter to serve as Village Commission.

The Municipal Corporations (Motor Omnibuses) Law, 1931.—Provides for the continuance of the Municipal Corporations (Motor Omnibuses) Law, 1930, until 31st December, 1932.

The Reparation Impost Law, 1931.—Provides for the payment by certain towns and villages of sums due on account of the damage done and the expense incurred in consequence of disturbances which have occurred in the Colony.

Subsidiary legislation issued during the year 1931.

Administration of justice.—

Bankruptcy Rules (No. 1) 1931.

Bankruptcy Rules (No. 2) 1931.

Assize Courts (Regulation of Sittings) Rules of Court, 1931.

Municipal Corporations (Nuisances) Rules of Court, 1931.

Registration of Clubs Rules of Court, 1931.

Animals.—

Order in Council regulating the exportation of mares and fillies.

Agriculture.—

Tree Planting (Athienou) Village Area Regulations, 1931.

Order as to treatment of almond trees within areas declared infected with the disease known as almond pest, *eurytoma amygdalis*.

Order declaring the whole island infected with almond pest, *eurytoma amygdalis*.

Order in Council regulating the importation of certain fruits, plants, etc.

Order in Council amending the above Order by the addition thereto of " water melon from Palestine ".

Clubs.—

Registration of Clubs Regulations, 1931.

Customs.—

Order in Council prohibiting the importation of " rocket " or " tracer " sporting cartridges.

Order in Council allowing the importation of petroleum and paraffin free of duty.

Wharfage Dues Order, 1931.

Order in Council allowing the importation of piping other than iron piping free of duty.

District administration.—

Proclamation constituting Foukassa mine as a village under the name of Skouriotissa.

Proclamation changing the Nicosia-Paphos district boundary.

Disturbances.—

Proclamation putting the Defence (Certain British Possessions) Order in Council, 1928, into force.

Order in Council restricting the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams.

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1931.

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment No. 3) Regulations, 1931.

The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment No. 4) Regulations, 1931.

Education.—

Order giving casting vote to the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Moslem Secondary Schools.

Order increasing the taxes payable by Moslem taxpayers of the towns and villages.

Order for the recovery of annual interest and sinking fund in respect of loans raised to provide school buildings from churches, etc.

Local government.—

Municipal Corporations (Audit Fees) Rules, 1931.

Municipal Corporation Gratuities By-laws for 4 Municipal Corporations.

Municipal Corporations (Town Bailiffs) Rules, 1931.

Municipal By-laws for 10 Municipal Corporations.

Omnibus (Nicosia) Regulations, 1931.

Malicious injury.—

Recovery of Compensation for Injury to Property Regulations, 1931.

Mines.—

Mines (Electricity) Regulations, 1931.

Posts, telegraphs, and wireless.—

Post Office (Air Mail Rate of Postage) Order, 1931.

Parcels Post (Rates of Postage) Order, 1931.

Professions, businesses, and trades.—

Silkworm Industry Protection Rules, 1931.

Sponge Fishery Rules, 1931.

Fisheries Regulations, 1931, and (No. 2) 1931.

Notice amending the schedule of poisons and medical substances.

Order in Council applying Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1925, to di-hydro-morphine.

Companies (Table A) Rules, 1931.

Companies Rules, 1931.

Hotels and Public Buildings (Nicosia) By-laws, 1931.

Public health.—

Orders in Council applying the Public Health (Villages) Law, 1892, to the villages of Khirokitia and Leonarisso.

Troödos Public Health Regulations, 1931.

Public service.—

The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.

The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1931.

Gratuity Regulations, 1931.

Vital statistics.—

Directions as to the taking of a census in 1931.

Water.—

Irrigation Charges Regulations, 1931.

14 Irrigation Rules for various Irrigation Divisions.

Nicosia Water Supply (Amendment) By-laws, 1931.

Ways and communications.—

Motor Car (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.

Railway (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.

Railway (Amendment No. 2) Regulations, 1931.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories :—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.

The Employment of Young Persons and Children Law, 1928.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Grant-in-Aid.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927 ...	655,997	50,000	705,997	615,029	92,800	707,829
1928 ...	713,753	92,800	806,553	679,980	92,800	772,780
1929 ...	757,117	92,800	849,917	715,342	92,800	808,142
1930 ...	725,077	92,800	817,877	800,207	92,800	893,007
1931 ...	728,396	92,800	821,196	743,076	92,800	835,876

The revenue, which was the second highest on record, was £3,319 more than that for the previous year, but failed to reach the estimate by £3,154. In drawing up estimates of expenditure, the entire dispersion of the accumulated surpluses, amounting to £45,753, had been envisaged; but, as the result of subsequent stringent measures of economy involving cuts in expenditure, a temporary levy on salaries, and increases in the Customs tariff, the deficit on the year's working was but £14,680. A considerable fall of prices in the gilt-edged stock market adversely affected the Colony's investments and £7,872 had to be written off the surplus on this account. Taking this sum with the deficit above referred to, the accumulated surplus has been reduced by £22,552 to £23,201, in addition to which there is a reserve fund of £90,000.

The increase in revenue is attributable to import duties, £28,114, due to the substitution late in the year of specific for *ad valorem* duties and an increase in the duty on petrol; port, harbour, and wharfage dues £6,648, due to additional shipping; salt £3,693, due to increased consumption; temporary levy on salaries £2,729; interest on Government moneys £3,569, due to the discontinuance of the subvention to the note security fund from interest derived from this source.

There were decreases under tobacco duties, £8,990, due to decreased consumption; stamp duties £3,652, due to less postal, court, and commercial transactions; £2,152, due to fewer fines; royalties £3,146, due to curtailment of mining operations and depressed markets.

Two decreases, which appeared as increases last year, and neither of which can properly be said to be decreases in revenue, occurred; rural police fund £24,992 and motor licences £3,851.

Expenditure decreased by £57,131 owing to the curtailment of the activities of the larger spending departments. Public works votes showed a decrease of £40,545 and there were substantial decreases in the Health, Agriculture, and Forest Departments. Increases occurred under charges on account of the public debt £2,904, due to interest on temporary advances in respect of the Colony's loan; Education Department £7,232, due to the effect in a complete year of the changes introduced by the Elementary Education Law, 1929; and Miscellaneous Services £9,764, due to guarantee payments to the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus.

Currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. under the authority of the Cyprus Currency Notes Order in Council, 1928, were in circulation throughout the year.

The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year, and at 31st December, 1931, of a total of £426,207 nominally in circulation, only £6,092 was of the 1917 design.

The maximum value of notes actually in circulation at any one time during 1931 was £446,207, from 5th to 27th November.

The amount of the public debt, due in its entirety to the Imperial Treasury, was originally £314,000, £60,000 having been incurred on irrigation works and £254,000 in connexion with Famagusta harbour and the railway. The irrigation loan is repaid by yearly instalments of £2,400, which is applied in paying 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the loan outstanding, the remainder going towards repayment of capital. At the end of the year the amount outstanding was approximately £33,075. The other loan is extinguished by equal repayments of capital, on the annuity system, at 3½ per cent. for 50 years. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1931, was £121,810.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are as follows :—

(1) <i>Customs</i> , import duties	... ..	Yield for 1931.
		£272,944

(2) *Direct Taxes*.

(a) on property, known as verghi kimat and additional verghi kimat, based on the rate of 2 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands, houses, and other im- movable property.	}	£77,414
(b) Land registry fees, known as defter hakani.		

(3) *Animal Taxes.*

Yield for 1931.

(a) on sheep and goats, at the rate of 3½cp. per head yearly on every sheep and 5cp. per head yearly on every goat one year old and upwards,	} £23,808
(b) on pigs, at the rate of 4½cp. per head yearly on every pig over three months old,	
(c) an additional tax of 3cp. per head yearly on sheep, goats, and pigs.	

(4) *Excise.*

Tobacco duties £102,464

(5) *Licences* (for wine-selling, tobacco-selling,
game, motor vehicles and drivers, firearms,
etc.) £20,050

(6) *Stamp duties* (including sale of stamps for
both postal and revenue purposes) £41,578

(7) *Royalties* £8,575

Customs tariff.

An Imperial Order in Council was passed during the year substituting for the most part specific for *ad valorem* duties, and providing for certain increases, of which the most important was that on petrol and benzine, from 1s. to 2s. the four gallons. Specific duties include those on flour, wheat, sugar, barley, coffee, rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene, (other petroleum products being admitted duty free), and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties on cotton yarns and threads, cotton piece-goods, motor cars, motor cycles, and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food-stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged on values of goods imported:—

	Value of imports.
	£
Specific duties	569,327
15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	29,906
20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	383,439
25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	63,500
30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	77,120
Free of import duty	290,809*
Total ...	£1,414,101

* * Approximately 50 per cent. of this amount was in respect of Government and military stores.

Excise and stamp duties.

Excise duty is payable as under :—

Tumbeki	10s. per oke	{ payable on transfer of leaf from grower to wholesale dealer.
Tobacco manufactured in Cyprus whether into cigarettes or otherwise, in addition to the import duty	11s. per oke.	

The excise duty of 1s. the oke on local tobacco leaf was abolished in September.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus :—

For every gross of boxes of matches not exceeding
10,000 matches 2s. 6cp.

For every gross of boxes of matches exceeding 10,000
matches ... 2s. 6cp. for every 10,000 matches.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £102,464.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows :—

(1) *Tobacco*, to sell by retail :—

Tumbeki, 30 per cent. of rental on value of premises.

Other tobacco ... £1 per annum, to be paid half-yearly
in advance.

Hawkers £1 7s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors*, to sell by retail :—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage
on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the
rate of 50 per cent. but with certain minimum and maxi-
mum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. per diem.

In the case of any approved buildings, 10s. per diem.

(3) *Others*, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect
of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to
shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify
separate mention.

The sum of £5,200 was paid during the year for licences for
wine-selling, £2,296 for tobacco-selling, and £98 in respect of
(3) above.

Stamp duties.

In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts,
etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected
in stamps :—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.

Companies' registration.

Court fees.

Delivery orders to Customs.

Examinations.

Issue of passports and certificates of British nationality.

Marriage fees.

Partnerships registration.

Patents registration.

Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses

Law, 1930.

Postal charges.

Registration of chemists and druggists.

Registration of Cyprus ships.

Registration of dentists.

Registration of medical diplomas.

Searching fees for births and deaths.

Ships' reports.

Ships' export manifests.

Specification for goods exported.

Trade marks.

The sum of £41,578 was paid in stamp duties during the year; the bulk of this sum is made up of postal charges and court fees, approximately estimated at £21,000 and £16,000, respectively.

Hut tax or poll tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Disturbances.

The origin and occasion of the outbreak and the full story of subsequent events are described in a despatch dated the 11th February, 1931, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies which has been published in a Command Paper.*

Lands and survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (*arazi mirié*) is held by a title deed (*qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*mahlul*). Land left uncultivated for

* "Disturbances in Cyprus in October, 1931," Cmd. 4045, price 9d. net.

certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (arazi memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law in land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been under consideration.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (arazi mevat). This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of arazi mirié, remaining with the State.

The charges on land and other immovable property are :—(i) vergi kimat, or land tax, based on the assessed value of the property. The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £15,750,000 and the land tax amounts to £2 per thousand of the assessed value; (ii) an education tax, which in towns is double the land tax and, in villages, two-thirds of the land tax; (iii) a fee on mortgage and transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. An intending settler would, however, have difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

During the year a free grant of three acres of vacant land was made by the Government and 444 acres were sold for £377, the full estimated value being equivalent to an average price of 17s. per acre, a decrease of 48 per cent. on that for 1930. Two hundred and fourteen acres of waste land were sold by auction realizing an average price of £1 15s. per acre, a decrease of 18 per cent.

Owing to depression in trade, the low prices obtained from the principal produce, and the long drought of the winter months, there has been a considerable fall in the number of voluntary sales. The price of land in such voluntary sales was maintained and slightly better than in 1930. The number of forced sales consequent on the foreclosure of mortgages and for satisfaction of

Debt was more by 351 than in the previous year. The prices realized were 73 per cent. of the registered value as against 84 per cent. realized in 1930.

There has been a considerable decrease in the transactions carried out by the Land Registry Office except in the attachments and forced sales branches. There was an increase in the number of mortgages effected, 7,685 as against 6,709 in 1930, but the amount secured was less by £6,403. There has been a considerable increase in mortgages effected in favour of co-operative credit societies and decrease in those in favour of individual money-lenders, the figures for the former being 2,277 securing £86,177, as against 779 securing £24,513 during 1930, and, for the latter, 5,298 securing £49,174, as against 5,761 securing £493,337. It is computed that on 31st December, 1931, the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to £2,005,051 as against £1,949,320 on 31st December, 1930, and the total value of immovable property to £15,750,000 or £45.26 per head of the population.

Co-operative societies.

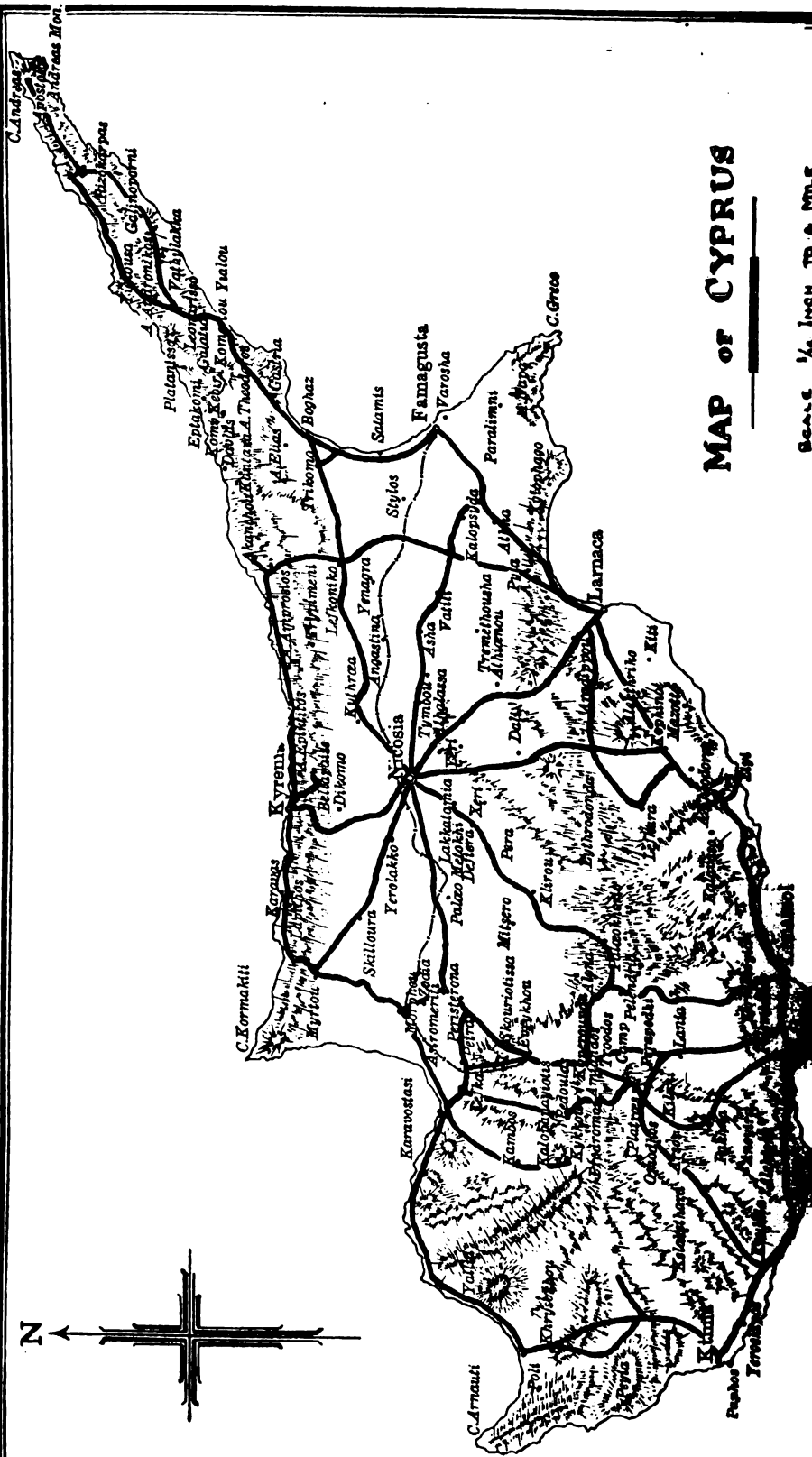
At the end of the year there were 331 co-operative credit societies, with a membership of 16,650. There were nine co-operative societies.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on 29th April, 1927. It was founded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £16,762 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water-supplies and other works of public utility.



MAP of CYPRUS

Scale 1/4 inch to a mile

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1931. Cmd. 3914.	9d. (10d.).
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Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).

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CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Dependency of Jamaica)

REPORT FOR 1931

*For Report for 1929 see No. 1481 (price 9d.) and for
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CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Dependency of Jamaica).

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Geographical.

The Cayman Islands consist of three small islands in the Caribbean Sea lying north-west of Jamaica and approximately midway between that island and the south-west coast of Cuba. Sixty miles intervene between Grand Cayman and Little Cayman, and ten miles east of the latter is Cayman Brac. The group lies between 79.83° and 81.30° west longitude, and the 19th and 20th parallels of north latitude. Grand Cayman, the largest of the islands, is 20 miles in length from east to west, four miles in width at the east end and seven at the west. No part of the island is more than fifty feet above the surrounding ocean. Cayman Brac is eleven miles long, by one and a quarter at its widest. Traversing its length from east to west is a central ridge of rock with precipitous sides, 150 feet high at the eastern end and sloping to the general level a few feet above the sea at the western end. Water-worn caverns are noticed along the entire length of this ridge, locally called the "Bluff," indicating that the low land about

the base, much the smaller part of the island's area, has been more recently, in a geological sense, elevated above the sea. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is flat, and largely a sand ridge above the surrounding ocean. There are no outlying cays or reefs. The total area of the three islands is about 100 square miles. Ocean depth of a hundred fathoms closely encircles the islands. A basin in the ocean floor, known as "Bartlett's Deep" and said to be one of the deepest areas in the Caribbean, lies parallel with and south of the islands from twenty to fifty miles off shore.

Historical.

The islands were discovered by Columbus on the 10th May, 1503, but were not occupied by the Spaniards. They were first called Las Tortugas, on account of the number of turtle in the surrounding waters. The present name is supposed to be derived from "caiman"—alligator—this reptile being at one time numerous in the smallest island. Settlement flowed from Jamaica in the first half of the 19th century; but many of the present inhabitants bear the surnames of British seamen, wrecked either on the islands or on the neighbouring coast of Cuba, who remained domiciled in the Dependency. The proportion of white population is higher than is usual in the West Indies.

Constitution.

In the early days of settlement, public affairs were managed by the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor of Jamaica acting with and under the direction of a locally-elected "governor." To this body elected Vestrymen were added in 1832, and in 1833 a Custos was commissioned. In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Victoria, Chapter 31) recognizing the existence of acts and resolutions passed by the local body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica.

Under this authority the Justices and Vestry therein mentioned revised the local enactments, and twenty acts, passed at various times between the 2nd January, 1832, and the 1st July, 1864, were submitted to Governor Eyre of Jamaica and signed by him in assent on the 24th March, 1865. As provided in the Imperial Act, the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Dependency and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed. Under the provisions of Jamaica Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner to administer the affairs of the Dependency.

The Commissioner is President of the Assembly and in addition to his administrative duties is Collector-General and Treasurer. He presides, *ex officio*, in the absence of a special appointment, as Judge of the Grand Court where, when sitting alone, he has the power of three Justices of the Peace. He has no jurisdiction in cases of capital felony.

I.—GENERAL.

Mail and Passenger Service.

The mail and passenger service with Jamaica established in 1927 under contract with the two governments continues to prove of great public utility. A regular service has been maintained, also by motor-vessel, between Grand Cayman, the Isle of Pines in Cuba, and Tampa in the Southern United States of America.

Emigration and Immigration.

The restriction on emigration to the United States of America continues to bear adversely on the people of the Cayman Islands who from the earliest days had been, because of their industry, sobriety, and general good behaviour, well received as dock and barge labourers, mechanics, and clerks in the sea-ports of the Gulf of Mexico. Emigration, save that of seamen who find deep-sea employment in the ports of the Gulf, is now restricted to small numbers who seek work in Honduras, Nicaragua, and other Central American Republics.

There is no immigration.

Legislation.

Five laws were enacted during the year 1931.

II.—FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure in 1931 are shown below in comparison with the previous five years, and the average for that period.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1926	7,320	7,437
1927	6,148	7,651
1928	5,909	7,679
1929	6,962	7,022
1930	6,466	6,288
Average of five years	6,561	7,215
1931	6,210	7,290

Customs (£4,288), Post Office (£722), and Internal Revenue (£818), together contributed the major portion of the total revenue. Sales of stamps to collectors fell to £130, as compared with £1,317, the average sales in the previous ten years.

The expenditure may be summarized in—Departments £3,535, Public Works £1,140, Education £1,500, and Other Services £1,115.

Expenditure for the year exceeded the revenue by £1,080, and at the end of the year the deficit was £749. There is no public debt.

III.—PRODUCTION.

The following table shows items and values of exports in five years :

<i>Articles.</i>	1927. £	1928. £	1929. £	1930. £	1931. £
Honey	140	155	5	80	32
Turtle, live	5,400	4,825	3,670	4,428	4,552
Turtle skin	437	1,011	893	1,914	885
Turtle shell	5,132	5,295	5,962	1,975	2,160
Rope, straw	1,972	1,647	1,450	2,014	1,826
Unenumerated	277	506	344	1,039	708
Totals ...	13,358	13,439	12,324	11,450	9,963

The catch of green turtle, returned as of merchantable size, was slightly larger than in 1930. The hawksbill fishers were less successful than in 1930, the catch of shell weighing 2,160 lb. at an average value of £1 per pound, as compared with 3,000 lb. at a lower rate of 15s. 0d. in the previous year.

The export of thatch-palm rope decreased from £2,014 in value in 1930 to £1,626 in the year under review, due to a drop in prices. This small industry provides an aid to livelihood to many who, being without a vigorous bread-winner, would otherwise be unable to maintain themselves.

The building of small wooden sailing vessels, which are registered locally but frequently pass to other British ownership or to foreigners, is an asset not capable of accurate estimate. During 1931, six such vessels, with a total registered tonnage of 326 tons, were built and registered in Georgetown.

The destination of exports is shown in the following table ; the turtle shell sold in Jamaica is, however, passed to the London market.

<i>Exports to.</i>	<i>Food, Drink, etc.</i> £	<i>Raw Materials.</i> £	<i>Manufactured Articles.</i> £	<i>Miscellaneous.</i> £	<i>Total.</i> £
United Kingdom ...	—	—	—	—	—
British Honduras ...	132	74	—	—	206
Jamaica	254	2,628	1,632	4	4,518
United States ...	3,600	421	—	—	4,021
Other foreign ...	700	97	141	—	938
Totals ...	4,686	3,220	1,773	4	9,683

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The value of imports totalled £35,140, or £8,195 less than the average of value of imports for the previous three years.

The countries of origin are so far as possible shown in the following tabulation, but it must be borne in mind that many articles imported from Jamaica are the products of the United Kingdom, and of other countries, chiefly the United States of America.

<i>Imports from.</i>	<i>Food, Drink, etc.</i>	<i>Raw Materials.</i>	<i>Manufactured Articles.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	807	8	1,724	277	2,816
Canada ...	163	—	116	—	279
Jamaica ...	5,251	60	2,347	449	8,107
United States ...	6,469	1,799	8,494	1,611	18,373
Other foreign ...	1,099	—	111	137	1,347
Parcels Post ...	—	—	—	4,218	4,218
Totals ...	£13,789	1,867	12,792	6,692	35,140

The excess of imports over exports is met by the remitted wages of seamen in every part of the world, the earnings of vessels owned in the Dependency but not worked in the turtle fishery, and the contributions to dependants here of men working ashore in the United States and in the ports of Central America.

Banking Facilities.

There are no local banks or branches of foreign banks in the Dependency. Remittances are made from abroad by drafts on American banks and on branches of banks established in Jamaica, which are accepted by any of the shops, and are used by them as remittances for the purchase of stocks of goods. The Post Office money-order system is used to some extent, the orders paid in the Dependency in 1931 amounting to £4,249, while the orders issued for payment abroad amounted to £5,745.

The depositors in the Government Savings Bank number 67 ; the deposits for the year have been £1,124 ; the withdrawals have amounted to £1,486 ; and the balance due to depositors stands at £1,772. Investments with the Crown Agents, as trustees, total £1,000.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

In the past, all intercourse with the neighbouring islands, the coast of Central America, and the southern ports of the United States has been by trading schooners, some of which in more recent years have had auxiliary motors. In the year 1927, however, a mail, passenger, and freight service, by motor-vessel specially built, was established with Jamaica, providing 15 voyages per annum. with three voyages to a gulf port in the United States.

Postal and Telephone Services.

Foreign mails are received through Jamaica and the Isle of Pines, Cuba. Tri-weekly mail services are maintained between the settlements on each island, and inter-communication between the islands is now frequent and regular by the operation of the Cayman Islands—Jamaica mail service. Boddentown, Georgetown, and West Bay, with three immediate stations, are connected by telephone. The Dependency has no cable or wireless communication with the outside world.

Shipping.

Georgetown is a Port of Registry having on its register 58 small sailing and 11 motor vessels with a total tonnage of 4,831 tons.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the sailing vessels entered and cleared.

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>No. entered.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>No. cleared.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British	180	15,506	180	14,945
Columbian	1	23	1	23
Panamanian	9	390	7	305
Totals	190	15,919	188	15,273

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Forty-eight persons were convicted in all classes of offences in 1931. Three persons were held in prison for safe custody.

The Police Force consists of an Inspector and six constables, but the duties of the latter include the transfer and delivery of country mails.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No new construction work was done during the year. The telephone system and the main public roads were maintained and repaired.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the Dependency is good. There were 178 births (33 per mille) and 67 deaths (12 per mille). Of the latter, 24 were over 75 years of age, 21 between 50 and 75, 4 between 25 and 50, 4 between 5 and 25, 2 between 1 and 5 years, and 12 under one year. No deaths were returned as caused by pulmonary tuberculosis.

Population.

The population at the census of 1921 was enumerated at 5,253. The numbers at the end of 1931 are estimated at 2,270 whites, or near whites, and 3,912 coloured and black, total 6,182.

Meteorological.

Observations are taken at Georgetown only. The rainfall was 102 inches. The heaviest precipitation (27.10 inches) was in October, and the largest single day's rain (6.50 inches) was on 31st October. The rainfall was unusually heavy and caused injury to many of the crops, particularly cassava and yams. The air temperature ranges from 70° to 80° in the months October to March, and ten degrees higher in summer. No cyclonic disturbances passed over the islands in 1931.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Eleven Government primary schools were in operation throughout the year. These, with a few small private schools, had 984 pupils enrolled and an average daily attendance of 917. The total expenditure in the Government schools was £1,413. Thirty-eight candidates at Grand Cayman and eighteen candidates at Cayman Brac sat for the annual pupil teachers' examination set by the Jamaica Education Department; sixteen were successful in Grand Cayman and four at Cayman Brac.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

There has been no survey of the Dependency. The first settlers (*circa* 1740) were given conditional patents of a thousand acres, but all record of the localities has been lost. All land is now held by right of occupancy and without any grant of the crown. The only areas recognized as remaining public are inaccessible or barren and valueless. A geological survey of the islands was made in 1926, but this did not discover any mineral deposits of commercial value.

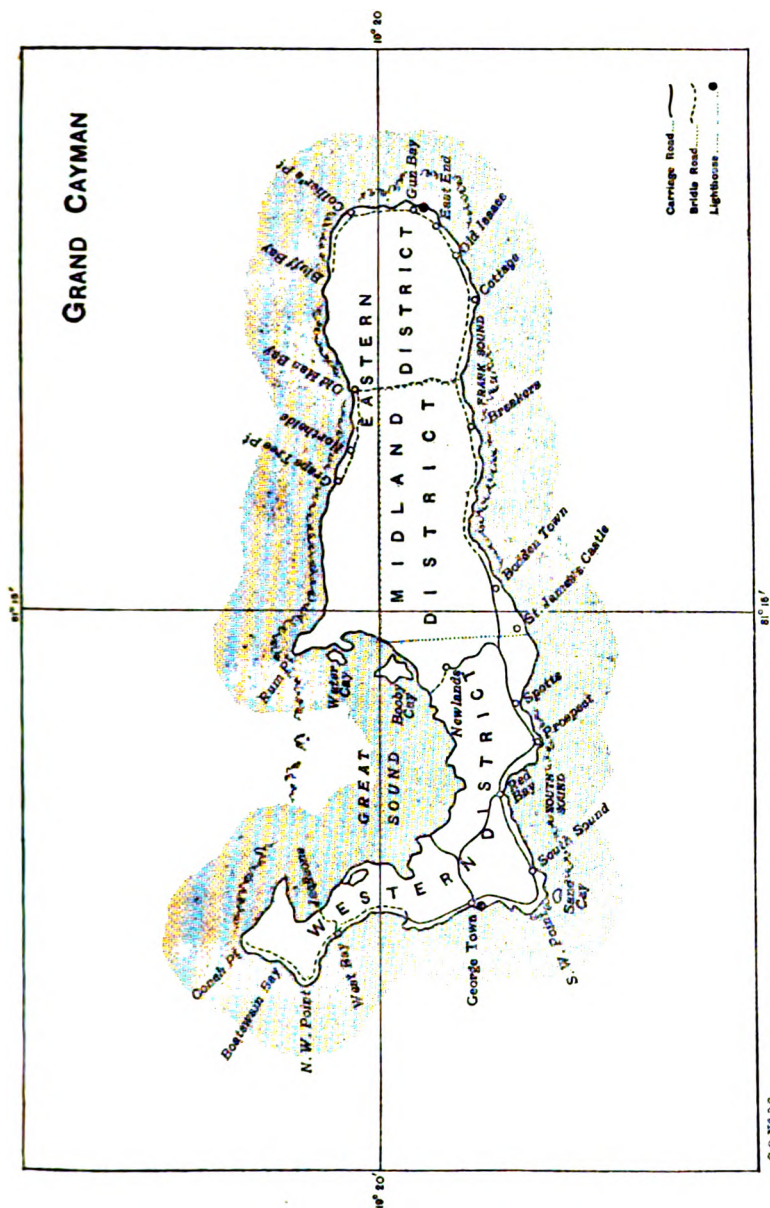
XI.—LABOUR.

There is no immigrant labour nor any local industry to attract it. Labour is entirely emigrant; as seamen to the Gulf Ports of the United States seeking employment in deep-sea voyages; as woodcutters and farm-hands in Honduras and Nicaragua; and, to a very small extent, as clerks or miners in the latter Republic.

E. A. WESTON,
Commissioner.

GRAND CAYMAN,
27th May, 1932.

GRAND CAYMAN



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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF
JOHORE
FOR
1931

BY
R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. LITT., M.C.S.,
General Adviser.

JOHORE BAHRU:
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1932

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Annual Report on Johore, 1931.

Errata.

- Page 9 § 24—Transpose the figures for duty on tin-ore and iron-ore 1930 and also for 1931.
- „ 10 § 29—For \$11,070 read \$110,700.
- „ 27 § 91—For 1 kati (16 tahils) = $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. read 1 kati (16 tahils) = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
- „ 45 § 168—For $\$3\frac{3}{4}$ millions read $\$1\frac{1}{4}$ millions.
- „ 47 § 186—For *the total revenue* read *the total Survey Revenue*.

STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1931.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1930 and 1931:—

	<u>1930</u>		<u>1931</u>	
Johore Bahru (South)	.. 92.58	inches	110.57	inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east)	74.72	„	91.77	„
Kukup (South-west)	.. 107.77	„	119.80	„
Kluang (Central)	.. 77.65	„	84.90	„
Batu Pahat	.. 73.95	„	103.83	„
Mersing (East)	.. 91.73	„	123.15	„
Segamat (North)	.. 47.12	„	77.37	„
Muar (North-west)	.. 93.27	„	103.19	„

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96°F at Segamat on 17th May, the lowest 74.5°F at Tangkak on 15th December.

The highest minimum temperature recorded was 86°F at Kukup on 28th September, the lowest 61°F at Kota Tinggi on 16th November.

3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. One theory finds the earliest Johore in the place-name Wurawari, which in Old Javanese means “clear water”: an inscription of 1006 A.D. in Sanskrit and Javanese (now in the Calcutta Museum) tells how Wurawari had brought destruction on Java. The *Kot Monthieraban* or Siamese laws (purporting to be compiled in 1360 A.D.) mention Wurawari as subject to Siam. Perhaps Wurawari signified the same place as Ganggayu, which in Old Javanese means “fresh water” and may survive in the name of the Lenggiu, a tributary of the Johore. At Ganggayu one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced

Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the old Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Klang had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present.

ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—
- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. (Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914) they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

- (c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council. Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Menteri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The preliminary Report of the 1931 Census for Malaya showed a population of 505,309 or a 79.04 increase on the population of 282,234 in 1921. This population was made up of the following races: Malays 235,019, Chinese 214,401, Indians 51,077, Europeans 719, Eurasians 290, others 3,803. The following table shows the population of the State by race and sex:—

District	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Johore Bahru	11,437	8,379	44,989	12,443	245	114	75	67	669	482	69,569	25,813	3,306	2,499
Muar	41,034	37,577	40,241	17,500	100	49	45	42	342	268	91,198	59,250	5,692	3,034
Batu Pahat	41,430	34,890	25,523	11,179	26	12	17	16	696	482	72,180	47,985	5,547	2,150
Segamat	5,975	5,560	17,142	5,164	65	52	9	8	180	107	28,876	13,513	1,493	1,020
Kota Tinggi	6,853	5,574	14,647	4,023	42	14	2	—	272	185	25,445	11,195	992	980
Kukup	14,800	13,034	10,043	4,612	14	1	4	5	44	27	26,010	18,035	1,706	737
Endau	4,376	4,100	5,192	1,703	8	4	—	—	32	17	12,203	6,037	514	420
Total	125,905	109,144	157,777	56,624	500	219	152	138	2,235	1,568	323,481	181,828	19,250	10,840

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan race such as Bugis from the Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered in 1930 was 19,250 (10,034 males and 9,216 females). In every 100 births registered 52.12 were males and 47.88 females, a ratio of 91.85 females to every 100 males born. There were 112 still-births. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 45.00 per mille amongst Malays and the next, amongst Chinese, of 34.38. The lowest rate, amongst Europeans, was 8.34 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 10,840 (6,888 males and 3,952 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in September. The infantile mortality rate was 151.84 compared with 185.83 per mille in 1930.

IV.—HEALTH.

13. The following are the statistics for Communicable Diseases during the last two years:—

	Malaria	Beri-beri	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Yaws	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza
1930 Cases -	38,506	2,164	1,827	1,101	2,230	2,243	6,730	9,634	816
Deaths -	892	—	490	325	234	70	—	73	7
1931 Cases -	16,822	1,625	1,647	859	1,694	1,492	4,977	6,352	1,465
Deaths -	286	—	491	260	196	40	—	32	6

There were no cases of blackwater fever.

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro-spinal fever	Measles	Typhoid	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Acute influenzal pneumonia	Tropical typhus
Cases -	88	6	25	185	14	14	45	1
Deaths -	—	4	—	52	2	2	16	—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

14. *In-patients*.—The Admissions were 26,313 against 35,985 in 1930, the total number treated being 28,277 as compared with 37,574 during 1930. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 6.51.

Out-patients.—The number of out-patients treated was 111,706 compared with 90,943 in the previous year. 54,210 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 170,940 as against 128,938 during 1930.

Maternity Work.—1,223 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,054 in the previous year. 157 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 132 ante-natal and 447 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

Infant Welfare Centres.—348 confinements were conducted at patients' own homes. 2,055 ante-natal and 5,601 post-natal visits were made. During the year 77 certified midwives were practising in the State and 14 probationer midwives were in training.

15. *Mental Hospital*.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1930 was 352. There were 174 new admissions, making a total of 526. Of these 102 were discharged, 4 transferred, 3 absconded and 65 died. 352 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 20. There were 3 escapes.

16. *The Leper Asylum* contained 106 male and 1 female lepers at the end of 1930. After that 70 males and 7 females were admitted. Ten Johore female lepers who were formerly treated in the Female Leper Asylum, Singapore, were transferred back to Johore on 30th April. The total number of lepers treated was 194. From the asylum 25 lepers absconded of whom 3 returned. Six cases died. 14 chronic opium-smokers were transferred to Sungai Buloh Leper Settlement on 7th June. One male leper was discharged cured. 130 males and 18 females remained at the end of the year.

17. *Prison Hospitals*.—(a) *Johore Bahru*.—330 cases with 25 deaths were treated as in-patients during the year. There were 12 cases of judicial hanging and 1 case of suicide by hanging. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 22,670. (b) *Muar*.—279 cases with one death were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 980. The total number of attendances as out-patients was 2,022.

18. Out of a total strength of 73 officers in the Johore Police Force and 1,323 other ranks, 574 were admitted to hospital during the year. 69 cases of malaria-fever and 32 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 6 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 2,378.

19. Out of a total strength of 35 officers and 628 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 343 were admitted to hospitals. There were 2 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 1,645.

BUILDINGS.

20. New buildings are shown in Sections 93 and 94 of this Report. The new Pontian Kechil Hospital was completed, and great progress was made with the new Kluang Hospital, which will consist of 4 large surgical and medical wards, a maternity block, a second class block, an isolation ward, an administrative block, a theatre, a laboratory and a dispensary, the whole to accommodate 200 patients.

LEGISLATION.

21. In April additional rules to the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Enactment forbade the introduction of the virus of yellow fever. In October certain additions were made to the Labour Code for the control of estate and other hospitals.

WATER-SUPPLIES.

22. The water supply to Muar Town was the same as in 1930. In 1931, however, when the top reservoirs were full, it was found possible, by cutting down the supply of water during the drier season, to do without any pumping from the river. The water, however, became very full of vegetable organisms and these choked the filters so quickly that the supply of water was again diminished. If the rate of filtration was so decreased as to give a good water (bacteriologically) the amount available was much too little. Fortnightly bacteriological analyses were made. The scheme of getting Muar's water supply from Mount Ophir was further investigated. The catchment area was surveyed and excavations made on the site of the proposed dam. There were two waterfalls under consideration, the Sungai Blemang and the Sungai Ring. Measurements taken every day for the last year and more, showed that there was enough water in the Sungai Blemang to supply a town twice the size of Muar with water at the rate of 50 gallons a head a day. The Sungai Ring is only a little smaller. Two chemical analyses and two bacteriological analyses were done of this water.

Improvements were effected to the Batu Pahat, Segamat, Tangkak and Batu Anam supplies.

V.—HOUSING.

23. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. Paradoxical though it may sound, the poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(a) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. The chief cause of overcrowding has been the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times and the slump is remedying this, together with constant Government inspection. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

Most villages and schools have football and recreation grounds. Segamat has a Children's Park.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

24. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1929			1930			1931		
	Tons	Value	Duty paid	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore	926	1,179,685	371,606	743	631,645	364,625	594	433,893	246,516
Iron-ore	743,209	7,432,090	149,138	729,251	3,514,005	74,870	488,877	2,444,387	46,379
China (Kari- lin) Clay	741	14,820	741	410	8,200	410	396	7,920	396
	—	8,625,595	521,485	—	4,153,850	439,905	—	2,886,200	293,291

All these minerals were exported: tin ore to Singapore, iron ore to Japan, and China Clay to Java for the manufacture of paper.

25. The only mine under European management is worked on tribute by Chinese miners, who all came from the same village in China and had settled permanently in the valley whose sole inhabitants they are:—they are reputed to speak Malay with a broad Scotch accent. On most tin-mines Chinese are paid daily wages. A census of tin-miners at the end of the year showed a decrease of 574 men. These miners were distributed as follows: in open-cast mines 2,606, washing for ore 237, on underground work 64.

26. 8,350 acres were held under mining titles and approved applications as against 10,011 at the end of 1930. Seven prospecting licences covering 1,350 acres were issued. Selections amounting to 85 acres were made for stanniferous areas, to 115 acres for iron-bearing land and to 90 acres for alluvial gold-mining.

27. The following revenue was derived from minerals:—

	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$
Rents on leases ...	10,396	7,011	7,831
Premia on leases ...	4,970	4,187	9,452
Prospecting licences ...	5,732	2,614	373
Ore buyers " ...	500	300	300
Individual " ...	230	20	—
	21,648	14,132	17,956
Export duty ...	521,485	439,905	293,291
Total ...	\$543,133	\$454,037	\$311,247

AGRICULTURE.

28. The chief agricultural products, in order of importance from the point of view of area under cultivation, were rubber, coconuts, pineapples, oil-palms, tapioca, areca-nuts, rice, tuba-root, coffee, gambier, sweet potatoes, vegetables and pepper.

29. There is a considerable local consumption of such crops as coconuts, pineapples, tapioca, areca-nuts, coffee, sweet potatoes and vegetables, while practically the whole rice-crop is for Johore consumption but there is no means of assessing accurately this consumption. 1,106,987 *gantangs* of rice were produced, which at 10 cents a *gantang* (gallon measure) were worth \$11,070.

30. The products from rubber, gambier and oil-palms are all exported. 11,140 *pikuls* of palm-oil were valued at \$12,255 and 1,650 oil-palm kernels at \$1,028. 73 *pikuls* of pepper were valued at \$2,202. Chapter VII gives the main export statistics. There was a falling-off in the export of preserved pineapples, counter-balanced by the increased export to Singapore factories.

31. The total value of agricultural produce other than rubber was about \$10,040,000 as against \$13,720,000 in 1930. The value of rubber exported was \$20,319,138: Johore produced 89,749 tons, while the rest of Malaya produced 345,108 tons.

32. The slump led to a development of *rice*-cultivation on many patches of land which only a continuance of the slump or a huge increase of population is likely to keep under this form of cultivation. The one area suitable for wet-rice on a large scale is in the Endau district and it suffers from a lack of population, which must postpone development to the distant future. It is unfortunate that the undesirable form of dry-rice cultivation gave nearly double the yield of wet-rice.

33. Chinese, Javanese, Bugis and other small holders did valuable work towards augmenting locally-grown *food supplies*. One estate planted 30 acres with dukus. Bananas were planted largely as a catch-crop by small-holders. At least one large European rubber company started to convert its idle and swampy areas into vegetable gardens. There is no doubt that Johore is in an extremely favourable position for supplying all the fruits and vegetables for the great port of Singapore, and these forms of cultivation are yet in their infancy owing to the glamour of rubber.

34. It is estimated that 765,282 acres are planted with *rubber*, of which 530,413 acres bear mature trees. Of the total acreage, 269,510 acres belonged to individuals with holdings of less than 25 acres. Tapping had ceased at the end of the year over 70,000 acres. Import of bud-wood was 3,725 metres: the area of bud-grafted rubber is estimated at 38,000 acres, of which 90 are mature. Disease other than root-disease and wet-rot did little damage to Johore rubber.

35. 127,000 acres are planted with *coconut-palms*. Towards the end of the year an application was received for a large inland area for coconuts, the applicant probably intending to plant tapioca as a catch-crop. Inland coconut estates, while a novelty in Malaya, are successful on similar inland soil in Ceylon.

36. 24,480 acres in all were planted with *oil palms*. In view of the low prices ruling for palm-oil, cultivators adopted a cautious policy. The manager of one oil palm estate successfully combated rats, washing traps and the hands of trappers.

in a week solution of aniseed and changing the bait and the position of the traps frequently. Porcupines troubled another estate.

37. 35,000 acres were planted with *pineapples* mostly by the Chinese. Towards the end of the year a distinct improvement in price led to an interest in pineapple cultivation, one enquiry coming from a London company. A Government report on the industry pointed out that there was an increased demand for Malayan canned pineapples, that so far pines had been treated more as a catch-crop for rubber than as an end in themselves and that marketing methods were unsatisfactory. Large scale plantations, and grading and examination by the Government were recommended. No further developments can yet be recorded in the production of bye-products such as pineapple pulp, preserved juice or pineapple bran.

38. There was little new development in the cultivation of *tuba* (3,800 acres) due largely to the expense of combating the beetle-pest (*Neoleptra Sp.*).

39. 20,000 acres were planted with *tapioca*.

40. *Tobacco* was cultivated on a small scale by Javanese and Chinese.

41. The planting of rice, pepper and miscellaneous produce is entirely in the hands of the individual agriculturalist, rice in the hands of the Malay and vegetable-growing in the hands of Chinese. All forms of agriculture, however, are practised by peasant land-owners and their families, though plantations are responsible for the larger crops of rubber, coconuts, pineapples, oil-palms, tuba-root and coffee. All crops other than rubber and oil-palms are grown almost exclusively by Asiatics. Moreover approximately 45 per cent of the rubber plantations and 24 per cent of the oil-palm plantations are owned by Asiatics.

42. European estates pay the wages set forth in Chapter VIII of this Report. On other estates methods of payment vary. Chinese and Javanese are usually paid by result or at contract rates. Small-holders may agree with some contractor to harvest and prepare their produce for the market, fifty per cent of the price obtained to be paid to the contractor. Or owners of rubber, coconut and areca-nut estates may let out their plantations at rates subject to revision from time to time.

43. Asiatic methods of agriculture have improved greatly in recent years through contact with Europeans. Even Asiatic small-holders have learnt, for example, the processes of rubber manufacture. Noteworthy are the fruits of the propaganda work conducted by the Agricultural Department and the Rubber Research Institute. A Malay officer completed a course of

study in rice-cultivation at Malacca and was stationed at Segamat to introduce improved methods among his own people. Four Malay students were sent to Serdang to study at the Agricultural School with a view to joining the Johore agricultural department when they have qualified. The recruitment of a second European officer should enable the Agricultural Department to start demonstration stations and test plots, such as have done so much for scientific agriculture among the Javanese. The completion of training in Rural Science by Malay Vernacular Teachers, sent to the Tanjong Malim College, should also enable gardens to be started at the Malay schools, a potent means of giving the coming generation a bias towards agriculture. Pamphlets on various agricultural problems in Malay and Chinese were distributed. Libraries of such works together with show-cases of agricultural exhibits and specimens of common pests and diseases are in view and perhaps when they are in being, school children may become eager to join in the chase for the Giant Snail, over 2 million of which it was left to pest-gangs to exterminate in 1931. If there is one thing above all others which neither the Government nor the people of Johore can afford to neglect it is scientific agriculture for all races.

LIVE-STOCK.

44. It is estimated that in the State there were 3,500 buffaloes, 6,500 cattle, 25,000 pigs, 3,000 sheep and 5,500 goats. The number of animals slaughtered in Johore for local consumption were: cattle 810, sheep and goats 2,979 and pigs 23,190. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

		Horse		Cattle		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
		1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
Imports	...	6	5	2,324	102	1,966	127	4,523	7,752
Exports	...	—	—	283	863	44	393	9,682	3,865

All the pig-farms are owned by individual Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by individual Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry. Harder times and a larger population should lead to more interest in live-stock. Poultry especially merits attention and can always find a market.

There was no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease among cattle. All animals for human consumption are inspected before and after slaughter by officers of the Veterinary Department.

MARINE PRODUCE.

45. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. An exceptionally severe south-west monsoon made fish scarce on the West Coast, though a number of new stakes were erected. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea river and ditch by rod-and-line small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. The total value of marine produce was \$76,708 against \$99,495 in 1930, and fishing licences brought in \$8,899.

Any one who has seen the great Cambodian fish-market at Pnom-penh may expect that with the growth of Johore's population river-fish is bound in time to become a larger item in Malayan diet. In Segamat market, already, there is a Malay stall where river fish is sold.

FOREST PRODUCE.

46. The forests provide timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

47. The most important timbers are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapor*), the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*)—the two former are comparatively rare outside Johore. Most of this timber is exported, while a decreasing number of sawn softwood planks are imported from Netherlands India. The timber exported during 1930 and 1931 was:—

		Timber produced, in tons	Timber exported in tons	Value of exports	Percentage of exports to production
				\$	
1930	...	47,136	34,116	850,380	72.6
1931	...	39,913	28,832	662,221	72.2

Timber imported was 15,854 tons in 1930 and 11,191 tons in 1931. These figures give us 28,874 tons for local use in 1930 and 12,272 tons in 1931. Of exported timber, most of the hardwoods are sent in the form of round logs to the Singapore saw-mills. Of other woods about half is exported in the round and about half is sawn in a mill before export. At present timber is all taken from State land, whose supplies will probably be exhausted in 15 years. In view of this, there have been constituted Forest Reserves covering 800 square miles or 11.6% of the area of the State, and further areas totalling 27 square miles will be reserved in the near future. In time the present Johore reserves may well provide only timber enough for local consumption. Meanwhile it is hoped that the Singapore saw-mills will import an increasingly large quantity of local timbers for their export trade to Aden, India, Basrah, Zanzibar and Cape Town. And there is also the possibility of a trade in timber between Johore and the United Kingdom.

48. The total output of mangrove-firewood and charcoal produced in 1931 together with the amounts exported to Singapore and imported from Netherlands India was in tons:—

	Imported	Johore out-put	Exported	Locally consumed	Percentage of export to production	Value of exports
						\$
Firewood	1.470	78,648	40,259	39,859	51	201,295
Charcoal	2,305	3,173	869	4,609	27	24,766

49. Of resin (*damar*) 20,987 pikuls were exported against 15,450 pikuls in 1930.

50. The timber industry is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, most of them resident in Singapore. The Chinese labourer is paid at piece-work rates, and a decrease in those rates followed the fall in the price of timber.

MANUFACTURES.

51. Manufacturing is still in its infancy. There are eight Chinese factories for preserving and canning pine-apples. There are 22 tapioca factories and a few small sago factories. There is a Chinese factory at Kluang for the making of sauces mostly for local consumption. A Chinese owns and operates a saw-mill also at Kluang. There are half a dozen or more Chinese brick-works. There are two Chinese distilleries. one at Johore Bahru and one at Muar, which manufacture

Chinese liquor. The Malayan Oil Extraction Company erected a factory at Batu Pahat for the preparation of oil from coconuts and other oleaginous seeds. A Chinese Match factory was also completed for the manufacture of matches out of local timber. The British American Tobacco Company employed about 100 Chinese hands, male and female, in its new factory at Johore Bahru for the manufacture of cigarettes from leaf imported from Java, China and the United States of America:—the output is large and affects revenue, as the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco is appreciably lower than on cigarettes.

VII.—COMMERCE.

52. The total trade amounted to \$63,132,417 as compared with \$106,448,756 in 1930. The figures were as follows:—

			1930.	1931.
			—	—
			\$	\$
Imports	...	...	48,071,047	29,449,254
Exports	...	...	59,714,461	34,995,441
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			107,785,508	64,444,695
Less Re-exports	...		1,336,752	1,312,278
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			106,448,756	63,132,417
			<hr/>	<hr/>

53. The values of imports for 1930 and 1931 under the various main heads were:—

			1930.	1931.
			—	—
			\$	\$
Class I.	Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	...	22,954,141	15,809,829
Class II.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	...	2,633,669	1,301,544
Class III.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured		21,523,650	11,922,051
Class IV.	Coin and Bullion	...	13,750	2,500
Class V.	Sundries	...	945,837	413,330
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			48,071,047	29,449,254
			<hr/>	<hr/>

54. The tendency to give as the value of foodstuffs and articles the retail price in the local shops has been rectified as far as possible, though it is not easy always to obtain correct prices. Manufactured articles particularly are often returned at the same price for succeeding periods regardless of the alterations in the current market prices, a serious matter when prices are falling. There was a marked drop in the value of imports in 1931, the total being over 18½ million dollars less than in 1930.

55. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1930 and 1931:—

Articles	How counted	1930 Quantity	1931 Quantity	1930 Value	1931 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	216,881	230,900	1,328,773	802,313
Copra ...	do.	650,346	645,594	5,183,037	3,321,228
Pepper ...	do.	76	73	4,067	2,202
Gambier ...	do.	15,978	16,802	191,734	221,568
Coffee ...	do.	1,966	2,726	69,532	55,752
Rubber ...	do.	1,522,798	1,525,103	39,259,867	20,319,138
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	31,630	34,928	94,890	104,785
Tapioca ...	do.	257,250	248,695	803,020	746,085
Pineapples ...	Nos.	19,088,301	48,170,165	477,212	1,204,252
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	1,310,938½	838,101	5,057,589	3,024,122
Other Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	471,157	431,820
Total Agricultural Produce ...				52,941,178	30,233,265
Timber ...	Tons	34,116	28,831	1,349,856	934,625
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	324,683	322,259
Total Forest Produce ...				1,674,539	1,256,884
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	12,042	9,986	631,645	433,823
Iron-ore ...	Tons	729,251	488,877	3,646,254	2,444,387
China clay ...	do.	410	396	8,200	7,920
Total Minerals ...				4,286,099	2,886,200
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	99,495	76,708
Swine ...	Nos.	10,773	9,060	214,788	220,079
Cattle ...	do.	70	147	3,591	8,958
Poultry ...	do.	30,792	51,753	27,433	43,269
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	23	59	216	1,000
Eggs ...	do.	11,755,235	8,820,790	354,096	228,316
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	113,026	39,862
				559,714,461	34,995,441

56. Exports fell from \$59,714,461 to \$34,995,441, a decrease of \$24,719,020 of which \$18,940,729 is accounted for by the fall in the price of rubber. There was actually a slight increase of 2,305 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, but the value fell by nearly \$19,000,000 or just over 48 per cent.

57. The price of tin averaged just over \$59 a pikul in January, increased to an average of just over \$62 a pikul in March and decreased to an average of just over \$52 a pikul in May, touching its lowest price for the year of just over \$50 a pikul towards the end of May. The price then rose till it averaged nearly \$70 a pikul in December, the highest price for the year being just over \$73 a pikul in that month. There was a decrease of 2,056 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and of \$197,752 in the value of the export. The tin restriction scheme was adopted by Johore in March. The quota allotted to Johore for the period from March to December amounted to 8,953 pikuls—the actual export being 8,140 pikuls.

58. There was a considerable decrease in the export of iron-ore.

59. There was a comparatively large decrease in the export of eggs, which amounted to nearly 9 millions in 1931, as compared with nearly 12 millions in 1930.

60. The pigs exported decreased in number, but increased in value.

61. Apart from the decreases in the export of tin-ore, iron-ore and eggs, and the increase in the export of pineapples, the quantity of exports of the various classes remained much as before, but values declined considerably.

62. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

63. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. Very few Malays have worked so far for daily wages.

The number of labourers employed in 1929, 1930 and 1931 were:—

			1929	1930	1931
			—	—	—
Indians	...	...	34,642	30,025	23,253
Chinese	...	...	26,912	29,643	24,626
Javanese	...	...	6,403	6,264	6,258
Others	...	...	1,594	1,701	1,425

64. *South Indians*.—In normal times estates recruit the Indian labour they require direct from India. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, receives a recruiting licence with which (after he has been passed by the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India) he proceeds to his native village in India. There he persuades his relatives and friends to emigrate to Malaya and work for one month at least on the estate from which he has come. After appearing before the Village Magistrate recruits are taken, at no cost to themselves, to a Malayan Government Depot, where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If they are successful in passing this examination they sail for Malaya. After quarantine at Post Swettenham they are sent to the Railway Station nearest to their future place of employment. They arrive on their estate free from all debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving notice, in no case exceeding one month. A labourer may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State be repatriated on the grounds of his state of health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

65. South Indians are usually employed on lighter forms of labour, such as road-making and as weeders and tappers on rubber-estates. The conditions of their employment are laid down in the Johore Labour Code, 1924, an abstract of which in the vernacular must be exhibited by the employer. A normal day's work is 8 hours, commencing at 6 a.m. Indian labour is always suitably housed on the place of employment and provided with free medical treatment.

66. Since Johore is mainly dependent on rubber, wages reflect the price of that commodity and with rubber at a very low price declined during the year. Wages vary also according to the accessibility and amenities of the places of employment. The following were the approximate rates in cents:—

			January	December
			—	—
Stores and factories	...	...	45 to 70	35 to 70
Tappers (men)	...	...	35 „ 55	25 „ 40
„ (women)	...	...	30 „ 55	25 „ 40
Field-workers (men)	...	...	30 „ 50	25 „ 45
„ (women)	...	...	25 „ 40	20 „ 40

Employees of the Government railway received 44 to 50 cents and employees of other Government departments received, men from 40 to 70 and women from 32 to 44 cents a day. Rice, the staple article of diet, is issued by estate-owners at cost price and the average price of the rice preferred by South Indians was 26 cents a *gantang* (= a gallon).

67. A labourer's specimen monthly budget would be:—

Article	Amount	Price per gantang, chupak or kati	Cost
Rice ...	6 gantang	26	1.56
Salt ...	1½ chupak	2	.03
Chillies ...	½ kati	18	.09
Coriander ...	¾ chupak	9	.07
Tamarind ...	1½ kati	7	.11
Dhal ...	1½ chupak	12	.18
Green Peas ...	1 "	9	.09
White Beans ...	½ "	12	.06
Onions ...	1 kati	8	.08
Garlic ...	½ "	12	.06
Thalippu ...	½ chupak	24	.06
Pepper ...	1¼ "	28	.07
Turmeric ...	¼ "	16	.04
Curry Masalai ...	—	—	.02
Coconut Oil ...	1 bottle	14	.14
Kerosene Oil ...	1 "	11	.11
Matches ...	2 boxes	1	.02
Betel-nut and Tobacco ...	—	—	
Soap ...	10 pieces	2	.20
Pots, pans, etc. ...	—	—	.20
Salt Fish ...	1 kati	28	.28
Mutton ...	½ "	58	.29
Vegetables ...	—	—	.40
Potatoes ...	1 kati	9	.09
Coffee ...	1 tin	20	.20
Sugar ...	1 kati	5	.05
Tin Milk ...	1 tin	23	.23
* Clothing ...	—	—	.20
Mat and Pillow ...	—	—	.05
Dhoby ...	—	—	.10
Barber ...	—	—	.20
Gengelly Oil ...	½ bottle	32	.16
Soap Nuts ...	⅓ kati	12	.04
Festivals ...	—	—	.30
			5.78
4 Vaishti or Kaile ..	\$ 1. 30		
2 Upper clothes ...	30		
2 Banians ...	50		
⅓ Thuppti ...	30		
* Monthly average ...	20.		

68. Chinese labour is almost invariably engaged through Chinese contractors, who can interpret between the labourers and employers of other races. No Government scheme exists

for recruiting this labour. Many Chinese pay their own passages to Malaya and work independently: others, although no agreement to labour made before arrival in the State can be enforced, receive an advance on condition that they will work at some stated place.

69. Chinese are employed on the heaviest kind of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. They are engaged through contractors, on piece work or other systems of payment by results, and are justly regarded as well able to look after their own interests. There are chapters of the Labour Code specially concerned with Chinese labour. On mines a labourer employed on time-wages or piece work may be compelled to work for 6 months or if working on tribute for 12 months. All other labourer can leave a place of employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month.

Normally Chinese labourers are provided with housing at their place of employment and then receive free medical treatment.

70. The rate of wages for Chinese labourers was from 32 to 80 cents a day but nearly all were employed on contract work or otherwise paid by results. 185 claims for wages amounting to \$61,869 and involving 1,153 labourers were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate. Rice is their staple article of diet and the rice consumed by them costs 35 cents a gallon measure. The Chinese labourer is remarkable for the high standard of his food. 735 Chinese were repatriated and restriction of immigration continued.

71. Opium-smokers who are all Chinese were registered. Three Government smoking saloons were closed and of the ten left most are run at a loss.

72. *Javanese* usually immigrate at their own expense and are therefore quite independent. Some, however, receive assistance from friends and may probably labour without wages for a period. They cannot enter into any written agreement and can terminate their employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month. No agreement to labour made before arrival in the country is binding. Javanese are usually employed direct by European concerns on piece work or on daily wages. Their normal working day is 8 hours. If they do not live in their own houses, they are provided with accommodation at the place of employment and also with free medical treatment. Their wages ran from 25 to 70 cents a day. Their rice cost 35 cents a gallon-measure.

73. The cost of living for all classes of officials so closely approximates to that in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and in the other Malay States as to require no special comment.

Smaller house-rents and the lack of cinemas and other amusements make it appreciably lower than the cost of living in the neighbouring port of Singapore.

IX.—EDUCATION.

74. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1931 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were a European Inspector of Schools and 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

75. *Government Schools.*—In the 41 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 100 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 3,412.

In the 100 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 349 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 8,830 pupils.

In the 13 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 54 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 877 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 77 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,506 pupils.

Aided Schools.—In the one English Girl's school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 200.

In the 46 Aided Tamil schools, all but one of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,092. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 14 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 662, and in the three private Tamil schools an enrolment of 96. There were 133 registered Chinese schools with 185 teachers and an enrolment of 5,500.

76. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

An outstanding feature of the year was the keen interest taken by Malay parents in these schools. Eleven hamlets offered to provide buildings and several offered to pay teachers as well. In a period of acute financial depression this was remarkable.

In the Malay schools there is a strong group spirit comparable with the House spirit in English schools that is exercising a healthy interest. It will take some years to remedy the inadequate scholastic attainments of many teachers.

In the Tamil schools the slump in rubber has left enrolment practically stationery. The staffs were satisfactory. Some schools have recreation grounds and many Estate Managers take a keen interest in the out-door activities of their schools.

77. *Secondary Education.*—Except for English and Eurasians, all English education is in effect secondary, though the curriculum starts with kindergarten and ends with the Cambridge School Certificate.

Most of the boys in the Johore English schools are Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teacher's reports. In 1931 out of 423 applicants 195 boys were chosen.

The official opening of the new English College at Johore Bahru and of the Segamat school, which were completed in 1930, took place during the year. And a new wing was added to the Muar school.

In the Cambridge Local Examinations 85% of the School Certificate candidates passed and 43% of the Junior candidates. The number of passes is increasing.

There was a further marked decrease in the superannuation of pupils in the English schools, due formerly to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions cruelly gave pupils quite fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement.

78. *Manual, Trade, Technical and Agricultural Education.* Netmaking was taught in 11 Malay schools and basketmaking in 12. In time, as teachers are trained, there will be handicrafts in all vernacular schools. Plasticine work and the handwork usual in primary classes were taught in the English schools. School gardens flourished. During the year arrangements were made to start next year a Trade School with classes in tailoring, hair-cutting, etc. Financial considerations make the building of a Trade School to train fitters, electricians, etc. a matter for the future.

Johore pupils were sent not only to the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur but to the new Agricultural School at Serdang;—both these establishments aim at providing economically for the needs of the whole Malay Peninsula.

Pupils for Engineering have hitherto been sent to Hong-kong University.

79. *Vocational Education.*—44 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in the year under review results were good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-Normal Classes included courses in Phonetics, Geography, and Drama and Physical Training.

There were evening classes for clerks with instruction in Malay and type-writing.

80. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University Education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 4 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, three of them Malays, while for the first time pupils in the English Schools reached a standard that will justify the Johore Government in sending two students next year to Raffles College. There was one Malay Government student taking a course in Civil Engineering in the United Kingdom. Two Malay Government students returned from England, of whom one was called to the bar and given a Johore Government appointment.

81. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most Government and Aided Schools have recreation grounds. Foot-ball is universally popular. And the standard reached in team games and physical drill is extremely high, highest of all in the Malay Vernacular schools:—during the year the first Annual State Drill Competition for Malay boys' schools was held at Muar. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay girls. In the English Boy school foot-ball, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and more rarely tennis are played. At the English College, Johore Bahru, boxing and swimming were popular.

Government paid \$3,000 to the Johore Scout Association. The various scout troops in the English and Malay schools flourished. Two troops went into camp. There were Wolf Cub Packs at two schools.

At the English College lessons in musical appreciation were continued. Singing was taught in all but one of the English schools.

At Muar English School there was a Post-Normal Class for the study of drama.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Cub and one published a magazine.

82. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

There were the usual medical, dental and ophthalmic inspections of schools. Travelling dispensaries visited out-stations.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

83. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

84. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going steamers...	91	314,003	91	314,003
Coasting „ ...	3,158	147,444	3,158	147,444
Sailing vessels ...	9,248	158,268	9,369	164,511

These figures show a decrease of 129,291 tons entered and a decrease of 126,319 tons cleared as compared with 1930. There were 27 fewer ocean-going steamers than in 1930.

85. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

		<i>Entered</i>	<i>Cleared</i>
		<hr/>	<hr/>
1927	...	576,111½	574,712½
1928	...	737,127	732,285
1929	...	776,772	776,995
1930	...	749,006	752,277
1931	...	619,715	625,958

86. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (121 miles 14 chains with 21 stations and 5 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road. A new Station for Johore Bahru was completed during the year, as also Class III quarters for the Senior District Engineer, Johore Bahru.

87. The state possesses 681 miles of metalled, 110 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 48 miles of approach road and back lanes. On all the public roads lorries and motor-cars and converted-Ford-buses ply for hire. A census of the traffic on all roads taken for one week in August is given in Appendix G.

88. Mails are conveyed by train to 25 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 347 miles and to Kukup by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail. Johore has 5 group centre and 22 dependent telegraph offices and is linked by telegraph with the Colony and Federated Malay States. There are 6 group centre and 35 dependent telephone exchanges and the former are connected with telephone exchanges in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

89. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

		<i>1929</i>	<i>1930</i>	<i>1931</i>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Letters, papers and parcels handled	...	4,569,977	4,405,243	3,779,569
Value of Money Orders issued	...	\$961,989	\$868,902	\$554,881
Value of Money Orders paid	...	\$273,725	\$270,131	\$102,028

90. Three new Post Offices were opened at Pontian, Senai and Yong Peng and two new Postal Agencies at Layang-Layang and Cha'ah.

Direct trunk telephones were opened between Segamat and Gemas, Batu Pahat and Benut, Johore Bahru and Kota Tinggi (No. 2 line), and Segamat and Tenang.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

91. The Currency and Weights of Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

I chupak = 1 quart, *I gantang* = 1 gallon, *I tahl* = $1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.

I kati (16 *tahils*) = $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *I pikul* (100 *katis*) = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs..

I koyan (40 *pikuls*) = $533\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. *I bahara* = 400 lbs.

I hoon = .0133 ozs.

92. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

93. The following were the principal Buildings put in hand and completed:—

Johore Bahru District—

Johore Bahru.—Malay Girls' School, Tambatan; ward for Female Lepers; 12 quarters for subordinate officers; maternity block, covered ways, quarters for married dressers, for female dressers and for attendants, and garage for sisters' cars, General Hospital; store and garage for the Johore Volunteer Engineers; Judge's house and four quarters for Senior officers on Bukit Jepun; Johore (Malay) Club; conversion of old power station into a Printing Office.

Pontian Kechil.—General Hospital, Customs Office and Barracks, Police Headquarters, Post Office and quarters, and offices for Agriculture, Forest, Public Works and Survey Departments.

Senai.—Post Office and Telephone exchange.

Muar District—

Bandar Maharani.—Malay Boys School; Infant Welfare Centre; rebuilding sea and river walls; Female and Children's ward (36 beds), quarters for dressers and attendants; painting Istana; extension to permanent drains.

Tangkak.—Quarters for clerk and telephone operator, and for a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Parit Bakar.—Malay School for 180 boys and quarters for head teacher.

Ayer Hitam Road (15th mile).—Cooly lines and overseer's quarters.

Batu Pahat District—

Bandar Penggaram.—Quarters for subordinate officers; extension to drains; extension (4 rooms) to barracks for lorry-drivers; extension to police (single men) barracks; nine storage tanks for rain water; levelling playground, Malay boys' school.

District.—Malay school for 75 boys and quarters for head teacher, Bindu; extensions to Malay schools at Parit Kemang, Sungai Nipah and Bagan; cooly lines and quarters for overseer, Benut-Pontian road.

Segamat District—

Two third class wards (16 beds each); quarters for attendants and for married dressers; two quarters for Malay teachers; one set of quarters for two European officers; town improvements.

Cooly lines at 15th mile, Labis road; improvements to cooly lines 16th mile, Muar road; removal of cooly lines at 9th mile Labis road to a healthier site.

Kluang and Mersing Districts—

Kluang.—Government offices; a Class II Police Station; quarters for 12 clerks, a Sub-Inspector of Waterworks, workshop artisans and lorry drivers.

District.—Cooly lines at 18th mile Ayer Hitam-Yong Peng road, at 10th mile Kluang-Renggam road, at 34½ mile Jemaluang-Mawai road, on Yong Peng-Labis road and at Paloh; overseers' quarters at 18th mile Ayer Hitam-Yong Peng road and at Yong Peng; forced-draught incinerator.

Kota Tinggi District—

Quarters for one European officer and for chief overseer P. W. D.; floating bath-house; floating boat sheds for police at Kota Tinggi and at Mawai.

94. Other Buildings which were under construction include:—

New Hospital, Kluang; a class II Police Station with ten (married) barracks, Kota Tinggi; a new Operating Theatre, Muar; quarters for a Senior officer, Pontian Kechil; a garage and workshop for the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Johore Bahru.

ROADS.

95. Forty six miles of new road were constructed, the Pontian Kechil to Batu Pahat and the Yong Peng to Labis roads being opened to traffic. The programme of work on the construction of the east coast Jamaluang road was completed.

96. Approximately 83 miles of road were treated with bituminous materials.

ELECTRICITY.

97. The new Segamat Power Station commenced a 12 hour supply in March and a 24 hour supply in August.

98. The total capacity of Electrical Plant in operation and controlled by Government at the end of the year was 2,040 Kilowatts. The total Units generated were 2,221,858. B. T. U.

MISCELLANEOUS.

99. The value of construction work supervised by the Government Architect was \$158,068.

100. The Workshops were fully employed on the maintenance and assembling of departmental vehicles and road-rollers.

101. The Chief Inspector of Machinery reports that the total horse power of Plant (prime movers) installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment during 1931 was 14,808 H.P. of which 11,789 H.P. was in actual operation throughout the year, the remainder being closed down for the whole or part of the year owing to the financial depression.

FINANCIAL.

102. Expenditure on Special Services was by Districts—

	Works & Buildings	Roads, Streets and Bridges	Miscellaneous
	\$	\$	\$
Head Office ...	170,222	—	44,727
Johore Bahru ...	335,202	258,171	42,327
Muar ...	150,394	146,793	24,336
Batu Pahat ...	122,249	221,841	94,123
Segamat ...	89,669	267,070	82,295
Kluang ...	249,799	314,276	14,489
Endau ...	4,986	56,464	4,912
Kota Tinggi ...	25,424	204,254	4,929
	1,147,945	1,468,869	312,138

Electrical Special Services cost \$151,239.

103. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$225,497, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$1,023,182, on Miscellaneous Services \$466,188.

104. The average cost of maintenance of metalled and gravelled roads was \$1,175 a mile and of approach roads and back lanes \$254 a mile.

105. Expenditure on anti-Malarial works was \$45,621 and on river clearing \$101,085.

106. The revenue collected from Electrical Installations was \$276,359 compared with \$243,085 in 1930.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIME.

107. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 21,843 compared with 24,170 in 1930 and 22,033 in 1929 and 12,271 in 1928.

Of these reports 8,196 were taken to Court, while 7,999 were merely recorded and the complainants referred to a Magistrate. 5,648 reports disclosed no criminal offence, the complaints being false or relating to civil affairs.

108. The total number of seizable offences was 2,700. Arrests were made in 1,596 of these cases and convictions or committals to the Supreme Court obtained in 600 of them.

109. The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Murder and Homicide ...	69	54	28	37	55
Gang-robbery ...	17	24	6	20	24
Robbery ...	78	73	43	53	47
House-breaking ...	94	84	138	262	230
Thefts (over \$100) ...	164	121	111	81	72
Counterfeit Coin and Stamps	10	8	3	8	10
Unlawful Societies ...	4	26	28	11	12
Communism and Sedition ...	—	—	—	117	114

The continued rise in the crime curve may be ascribed to the economic depression.

110. Four hundred and sixteen persons were banished from the State as compared with 49 in 1930.

111. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,539 against 2,122 in 1930. Of these 1,990 were Chinese, 218 Indians, 173 Javanese and 152 Malays. 89 had previous convictions. 37 were females.

At the end of the year only 517 prisoners remained.

There were 26 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 12 executions.

Two floggings were inflicted, one of them by order of the Court.

112. Convicted prisoners who passed through the seven police lock-ups numbered 1,928. Of these 419 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

113. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,396 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,425.

One hundred and forty one Malays and 46 Sikhs were recruited. For the vacancies there were 845 Malay applicants and 150 Sikhs.

Discipline greatly improved. There were only 5 offences by the police against the law. Absence was the most frequent offence among Malays.

114. The Police Force consists (a) of a British Commissioner and 7 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the six police circles and the seventh, Commandant of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(b) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and six Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(c) 28 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,089 N. C. Os and men, of whom all but 22 are Malays;

(e) 175 Sikhs stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 19 Detective sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

A better type of recruit, better living conditions, instruction at the depot, and athletics are rapidly improving a force, to which the State owes much in the present trying times.

COURTS.

115. The *Courts Enactment, 1920*, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- (a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;
- (e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, in England.

116. There were one (British) Judge, 25 first-class and 5 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

117. In the Supreme Court 117 criminal cases and 23 criminal appeals were registered. Three hundred civil suits, 34 civil appeals, 143 probate and administration suits, 643 miscellaneous applications and 195 land applications were registered. In Bankruptcy 10 receiving orders were made: the aggregate gross liabilities were \$149,536.

118. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 16 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 11 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

119. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

			<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
			—	—
Johore Bahru	...	...	3,949	757
Kota Tinggi	..	...	782	205
Kukup (including Benut)	...	...	894	192
Muar	...	...	3,930	1,106
Batu Pahat	...	...	3,074	978
Endau	...	...	339	173
Segamat	...	...	1,670	345
Kluang	...	...	1,236	113
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			15,874	3,869
			<hr/>	<hr/>

PRISONS.

120. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also a European Gaoler and 7 European Warders.

121. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

122. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

123. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

124. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

125. At Johore Bahru an average of 159 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 52.

126. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

127. There is no time limit for times and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

128. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

129. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 35 and at Muar one. 92.61 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

130. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year and no serious complaints were recorded nor were they required to try any offence against prison discipline.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

181. The following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
2. The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
3. The Pensions Enactment, 1929, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
4. The State Secretary Incorporation Enactment, 1931.
5. The Post Office Enactment, 1924, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
6. The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
7. The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931.
8. The General Clauses Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
9. The Printing and Publication Enactment, 1931.
10. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931.
11. The Pensions Enactment, 1929, Amendment Enactment No. 2, 1931.
12. The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931.
13. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1931.
14. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, No. 2, 1931.
15. The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1931.
16. The Government Suits Enactment, 1931.
17. The Societies Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1931.

132. Of these Enactments ten effected brief amendments of existing law. The two Enactments to amend "The Courts Enactment, 1920" provide rights of appeal to the Courts of Appeal against the severity of a sentence, against a sentence of detention in a reformatory and against a sentence of whipping—an appeal which previously could only be made if a sentence of imprisonment had been imposed in addition to the whipping. The Court was also given power to enhance a sentence upon an appeal by the Public Prosecutor. The jurisdiction of a First Class Magistrate has been enlarged by giving him authority to try cases under section 457 of the Penal Code (house-breaking by night) if he considers his powers of punishment to be adequate. Section 74 (i), relating to the adoption of certain foreign laws, was amended to remedy looseness of drafting.

"The Pensions Enactment, 1929" was amended to repeal section 15 which limited the pension payable to a pensioned officer re-employed in the public service and also to raise the maximum pension from £1,300 to £2,000.

The need to stop the unauthorized scale of stamps led to the amendment of both "The Post Office Enactment, 1924" and "The Stamp Enactment, 1914". The opportunity was taken to alter the former Enactment so that the ever-changing list of articles which it is prohibited to send by post might in future be dealt with by Rules.

The amendment of "The Railways Enactment, 1914" gives the Railway administration power to provide motor services and frame regulations for their control and the right to fix special rates of freight without the formality of publication in the *Gazette*, provided that no such rate exceeds the statutory maximum prescribed by Rule under the Enactment.

"The Societies Enactment, 1915" was amended so as to make clear the position of societies which have no organisation and are not active in the State. Facilities were provided for winding up unlawful societies and for allowing societies to change their name.

The change made in "The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922" enables offences thereunder to be tried summarily when in the opinion of the prosecuting officer summary proceedings are warranted.

"The General Clauses Enactment, 1911" was amended to correct a defective definition of the word "solicitor", whereby members of certain Scottish Faculties of Law were disqualified from practising.

133. Of the creative Enactments, "The State Secretary Incorporation Enactment, 1931" made the State Secretary a body corporate in order that certain property acquired by the Government outside the State might be conveyed to it; "The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931" gave the

Government power to establish a scheme for controlling the production and export of tin; and "The Printing and Publication Enactment, 1931" supplemented "The Printing Presses Enactment, 1930", which controls printing presses by licensing them and subjecting the publication of books to some degree of oversight.

Since "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1919", Government has taken the sale of chandu out of the hands of licensed persons into its own and permits purchase of chandu only to those who have registered themselves as consumers. Radical revision of the law thus became necessary and a new Enactment, "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931" was passed.

The creation of the Naval Base made it necessary to define the Dockyard Port of Singapore, which was done by "The Admiralty Waters Ordinance, 1931". Seeing that much of the water area of that Port is included within the territorial limits of Johore, the powers reserved to the Admiralty in the Ordinance through the King's Harbour Master had to be vested in respect of the Johore waters in the same officer. "The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931" did this and gave the officer the title "Officer-in-Charge, Naval Base Waters, Johore". It also defined the Naval Base Waters in Johore Territory.

"The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1931" gives effect to the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider the law relating to the protection of women and girls. The principal change it is intended to bring about is the suppression of brothels.

When the Federated Malay States repealed Chapters XXX and XLI of its Civil Procedure Code, which is also Johore's Civil Code, and replaced them by "The Government Suits Enactment, 1928" the Johore law relating to suits by or against the Government and suits connected with public charities ceased to exist. "The Government Suits Enactment, 1931" supplied a new law.

134. The Rules made under various Enactments during the year are tabulated below:—

The Arms Enactment, 1921—

Amendment of fees in Third Schedule.

The Civil Procedure Code, 1918 (F. M. S.)—

Rate of interest payable under section 610.

The Courts Enactment, 1920—

Rules under section 73 (i).

The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929—

Addition of certain Drugs to the First Schedule.

Exemption under section 40 (i) (e).

- The Female Domestic Servants Enactment, 1926—**
Minimum rates of wages payable under section 6 (i).
- The Forest Enactment, 1921—**
Alteration of rates in Schedule I.
- The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915—**
Rescission of Rule 14 of Johore Military Forces Pension Rules, 1930.
- The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931—**
Price of Chandu Dross.
Rules under section 45 (i).
- The Pensions Enactment, 1929—**
Amendment of Regulation 14.
- The Police Force Enactment, 1916—**
Declaration of Police Circles.
Rescission of Rule 12 of the Police Force Pensions Rule, 1916.
- The Ports and Shipping Enactment, 1917—**
Prohibition under section 8.
- The Post Office Enactment, 1924—**
Amendment of Regulations 7 (a) and (b) and 27 (a) and (b).
Post Office Regulations, 1931.
Rules under section 49.
- The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1917—**
New Rules 81—91.
Rule under section 3 (i).
- The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1922—**
General Regulations.
Prohibition of certain text books and readers.
- The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923—**
Amendment of Telephone Rules, 1923.
Rules under section 6.
Rules under section 6 (ii) (a).
Charges for Malayan Telegraphic System.
Fees for telephonic messages.
- The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931—**
The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Rules, 1931.
Amendment of Rules.
- The Town Boards Enactment, 1921—**
Amendment of By-law 79 (vii).

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924—

Amendment of Table of Export Duties.

Variation of Customs duties on Liquors, Petroleum and Tobacco.

The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914—

Amendment of Rule 8 (i).

Amendment of Schedule I.

New Rules 10 A, 13 A and 13 B.

Order under section 12.

The nature of many of these is sufficiently indicated by the entries in the list but others require exposition.

The Rules made under "The Courts Enactment, 1920" regulate the practice and procedure in appeals to the Court of Appeal. Those made under "The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931" re-enact the Rules relating to the registration of consumers of chandu. The various amendments of Pension Rules either remove the limitation upon pensions in the case of a pensioner being re-employed in the public service or extend the period for exercising the option of commuting part of a pension when the officer through no fault of his own has been prevented from doing so. The Post Office Regulations amend, re-arrange and add to existing regulations so as to make them uniform with the Rules observed in the Colony and the Federated Malay States and revise certain postal rates. Similarly alterations of Rules made under "The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923" follow changes made by the same administrations relating to charges and the methods of calculating and paying them.

New Rules were made under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1917" regarding the importation and registration of dogs, the treatment of diseased dogs and the action to be taken in case of rabies. The General Regulations made by virtue of "The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1922" provide for the proper sanitation of schools, discipline, administration and medical inspection. Rules were made under "The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931" for the restriction of production and export of tin and tin-ore. The Rules made under "The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914" prescribed a new type of licence plate and holder, provided for the fixing of a maximum load and for the marking of certain particulars of weight and load in respect of lorries and restricted the weight of motor-vehicles on certain roads.

135. At present there is no special legislation dealing with factories, compensation for accidents or insurance for the sick and aged. Health officers, however, exercise strict control over Johore's two factories, which were started as recently as 1931. The fluctuating character of Johore's immigrant labour,

language difficulties and prejudice against European medicine render insurance legislation impracticable. The Labour Code provides for the payment of maternity benefits to estate labourers and the Code also compels employers to provide hospitals and medicine. The regulations are similar to those in the Federated Malay States.

136. Legislation equivalent to a Children's Factory Act and an amendment of the Labour Code to prevent the employment of women at night are being introduced. The present Labour Code prescribes standard wages for South Indian labourers only: to prescribe for Chinese and Malays is needless and impracticable.

FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

137. **Land:** a Premium on all sales of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and an Annual Quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold but inclusive of land held under licence for temporary occupation.

138. **Customs:** Import duties on
intoxicating liquors at graduated rates from \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon;
tobacco at graduated rates from 70 cents to \$1.60 a pound;
matches at \$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80 with 40% reduction on matches made in Malaya;
petroleum at 10 cents a gallon of kerosene and 35 cents a gallon of petrol.

139. **Export** duties on
agricultural products generally at 5% *ad valorem*, with fixed rates on a graduated scale in certain exceptions such as arecanuts, bananas, durians; 2%-5% *ad valorem* on cultivated rubber; oil palm products are free.

metals at 10% *ad valorem*, the chief metal exported being iron ore, with a special rate for tin at \$10 a *bahara* when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a *pikul* and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin ore is calculated at 72% of tin.

140. **Chandu**, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 *hoon*.
141. **Excise**: duties, on intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on intoxicating liquors of similar strength; on matches at 20-50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the provenance of the timbers used;
 annual fees for Licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.
142. **Forests**: royalty on timber of all classes varying from \$2 to \$10 a ton converted or 50 cents to \$5 a ton in the round; and
 duty at graduated rates for firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.
143. **Posts and Telegraphs**: revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters, and C.O.D. parcels.
144. **Municipal**: House Assessment rate 12% on annual valuation based on rental.
 Water rate, metered supply of 1000 gallons 30 cents for private purposes and 50 cents for trade purposes, unmetered supply at fixed graduated rates.
 Removal of rubbish and night soil according to house rating.
 Electricity at 25 cents a unit or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate based on the square measurement of the house: special rates for trade purposes.
 Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licenses.

145. **Stamp Duties:** payable by adhesive stamps, cancelled in a Stamp Office or otherwise as directed, on documents specified in a lengthy schedule of which the commoner are these:—

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof;

Mortgages (charges), \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.

Deeds \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

146. **Death Duties:** these are stamp duties payable on an affidavit for the Collector on delivery thereof or before the issue of probate of a will or letters of administration. There are two kinds of death duties:—

A Probate Duty leviable on the estate and effects in respect of which probates or letters of administration are sought, at graduated rates from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate at the date of the delivery of the affidavit after deduction of reasonable funeral expenses and local or locally secured debts, with a total exemption of estates valued less than \$500; and

An Account Duty at the like rates on gifts *mortis causa* and on gifts or transfers *inter vivos* or voluntary settlements made within 12 months of the death of the deceased.

147. There is no **Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.**

148. The revenue for 1931 was \$12,102,704 against an estimate of \$13,467,167 and against an actual revenue of \$14,634,966 in 1930 and \$17,633,212 in 1929.

149. The following comparative table shows the receipts in 1930 and 1931 under the more important heads of revenue.

Head of Revenue	1930	1931	Decrease — Increase +
	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue ...	2,368,973	2,251,831	- 117,143
Land Sales ...	391,183	380,190	- 10,993
<i>Customs:—</i>			
Areca Nuts ...	85,598	102,978	+ 17,380
Copra and Coconuts ...	201,736	122,695	- 79,041
Pineapples ...	80,159	99,725	+ 19,566
Rubber ...	407,841	213,163	- 194,678
Tin Ore ...	74,870	46,379	- 28,491
Iron Ore ...	364,625	246,516	- 118,109
Tobacco ...	1,459,137	1,257,922	- 201,215
Spirits ...	724,911	375,894	- 349,017
Petroleum ...	430,772	445,651	+ 14,879
Matches ...	138,752	104,865	- 33,887
<i>Licences:—</i>			
Posts and Telegraphs ...	324,266	268,995	- 55,271
Chandu ...	3,280,673	2,096,386	- 1,184,287
Interest ...	1,070,009	1,141,052	+ 71,043
Municipal ...	1,256,234	1,139,305	- 116,929

150. Under Land Revenue: annually recurrent rents came to \$2,113,321 against \$2,206,562 in 1930 and rents from annual licences were \$37,652 against \$41,353 in 1930.

Land Sales show a continuous decline from 1928 in the revenue derived from premia on the alienation of land for agricultural or mining purposes.

151. The decrease of nearly 50% in the export duty on cultivated rubber after last year's collapse is an indication of the coma in the rubber market. The decline of copra and coconut products was severe but not so great as rubber. The reduction of profits in these staples has diverted attention to minor agricultural products such as arecanuts (\$102,978 against \$85,598 in 1930 and \$98,300 in 1929) pineapples (\$99,725 against \$80,159 in 1930 and \$69,367 in 1929) and tapioca (\$36,020 against \$36,947 in 1930 and \$30,004 in 1929).

The reduced export duty on metals indicates a great drop in production and in value.

152. The decrease in all the import duties and in the chandu revenue reveals the progressive decline of trade and the general economic depression. The slight increase in petroleum is due to the enhancement of duty towards the end of the year.

153. Under Licences, Toddy Shops yielded \$69,828 against \$77,704 in 1930 and \$82,395 in 1929 a further symptom of the progressive decline of rubber. Stamp Duties realised \$90,613 against \$112,461 in 1930 and \$180,250 in 1929, Death Duties accounting for \$16,074 against \$27,876 in 1930 and \$23,876 in 1929.

154. Bad trade conditions are again reflected in the Postal and Telegraphic returns.

	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$
Telephones ...	141,810	158,304	138,235
Telegrams ...	13,306	15,270	8,899
Commission on Money Orders	9,434	8,735	6,602
Sale of Stamps ...	127,475	129,667	106,388

155. Municipal Revenue shows an increase in Electric Lighting and in Conservancy, probably due to tightening up of administration, and a decrease under other items indicative of decline in trade. The main heads of this revenue are shown in the following table.

	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ...	273,207	277,107	198,477
Electric Lighting ...	162,924	245,153	271,473
General Assessment ...	273,150	293,022	263,617
Market Fees ...	100,523	106,391	91,215
Water Supply ...	92,829	115,276	110,413
Conservancy ...	92,149	101,910	106,486

156. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principle heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past five years:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Lands & Forests ...	14·8	13·3	15·8	17·8	19·7
Customs ...	34·5	45·0	34·9	29·1	26·2
Licences, Excise ...	35·7	25·7	30·0	28·3	22·1
Other Revenue ...	15·0	16·0	19·3	24·8	32·0
	100	100	100	100	100

EXPENDITURE.

157. The expenditure was \$14,778,518 against an estimate of \$17,244,684 and an actual expenditure of \$16,671,946 in 1930 and of \$16,200,829 in 1929.

158. A contribution of \$500,000 was made to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. Exclusive of this item, the annual expenditure was \$14,278,518 this year against \$15,952,867 in 1930 and \$15,200,829 in 1929.

159. Pensions amounted to \$438,635 against an estimate of \$472,524 and an actual expenditure of \$476,428 in 1930 and \$424,986 in 1929.

160. Personal Emoluments absorbed \$5,331,217, showing a small saving of \$80,627 on the estimate of \$5,411,844 but a large increase on the actual expenditure \$4,892,314 in 1930 and \$4,525,760 in 1929.

161. Other Charges annually recurrent amounted to \$2,828,071, a reduction of \$134,850 on the estimate of \$2,962,921 against an actual expenditure of \$2,730,671 in 1930 and \$2,485,965 in 1929.

162. Miscellaneous Services cost \$683,896 against an estimate of \$634,638 and an actual expenditure of \$791,176 in 1930 and \$763,193 in 1929.

163. Public Works annually recurrent expenditure, estimated at \$2,044,300 actually amounted to \$1,714,871 against \$1,879,640 in 1930 and \$1,757,256 in 1929.

164. Public Works Special Services come to \$3,080,374 against an estimate of \$4,838,420 and actual expenditure of \$4,495,436 in 1930 and \$4,454,295 in 1929.

INVESTMENTS.

165. No remittances were made to the Crown Agents for investment.

166. Surplus Funds investments in Sterling Securities stood at \$16,080,013 on 1st January, 1931, but were reduced by realisations to meet annual expenditure to \$14,494,652 on 31st December, 1931.

Investments to the value of \$500,000 were transferred from Surplus Funds to the Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. Owing to worldwide financial uncertainty in the latter half of the year, these sterling securities depreciated approximately 6% in value at the mean market price in London on 31st December, 1931. Since that date they have appreciated considerably.

167. Investments in dollar securities (Straits Settlements Government Loans and Municipal Debentures) stood unchanged at \$415,405. These were at a slight premium on 31st December, 1931, and have appreciated further since that date.

168. Local Fixed Deposits stood at \$6¼ millions on 31st December, 1931, \$¾ million having been withdrawn to meet current expenditure.

169. The Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund (Opium Reserve Fund) stood at \$12,206,815 on 1st January, 1931, and increased to \$13,378,263 on 31st December, 1931. The whole fund is invested in sterling securities and depreciated, like the Surplus Fund, at the end of year.

170. The total investments of the State at the end of the year amounted to \$34,538,320 against \$36,202,197 at the end of 1930 and \$34,189,628 at the end of 1929. The market value of these investments at the end of the year was approximately \$32½ millions.

171. As shown in the balance sheet (Appendix A) the excess of assets over liabilities is \$21,798,251 against \$24,474,066 at the close of 1930 and \$26,511,045 in 1929. These assets are not earmarked for any specific purpose. Cash in Treasuries and at the Bank amounted to \$1,399,746 and cash at the Crown Agents to \$203,394.

172. Loans stood at \$190,951 at the end of 1930. These represent loans free of interest to Muhammadan subordinates to enable them to buy land and build houses for their own occupation. On this account \$191,542 remained outstanding at the end of the year on 148 loans.

173. Loans under the War Service Land Grants Scheme remained outstanding at \$28,450.

174. Special building loans amounting to \$34,636 were approved to senior Government Officers.

175. Advances stood at \$89,271. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance \$27,003 and Post Office Money Order Advance \$18,000. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport motor car, cycles, etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at the end of the year at \$1,512,587. Of this sum \$1,326,787 were Land Office Deposits mainly on account of premia and survey fees.

177. The gross surplus at the end of the year inclusive of the Opium Reserve Fund, was \$35,192,278 against \$36,680,880 at the end of 1930.

178. Johore has no public debt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

179. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

LAND ENACTMENT.

	1930	1931
	\$	\$
Number of Grants registered ...	926	494
Number of Transfers registered ...	1,110	947
Number of Charges registered ...	810	647
Other transactions ...	1,339	1,087

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1930	1931
	\$	\$
Mining Leases issued ...	1	13
Mining Certificates issued ...	16	13
Prospecting Licences ...	24	7
Other transactions ...	20	20
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	\$48,875	\$47,263

180. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Samentaras under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by Collectors:—

	1930	1931
	\$	\$
Mukim Registers ...	3,364	2,669
Surat Samentaras ...	5,162	3,540
Miscellaneous ...	1,044	2,484
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments	\$25,977	\$15,965

181. During the year Land Offices received 4,771 Mukim Register Extracts and 3,720 Surat Samentaras from the Survey Department as against 4,359 Mukim Register Extracts and 1,759 Surat Samentaras in 1930.

182. The application books were closed for rubber cultivation throughout the State. Applications for small holdings for the cultivation of rice and food-stuffs were entertained. Some applications for land for the cultivation of pineapples as a permanent crop were received.

183. At the end of the year the total of alienated land stood at 1,209,693 acres as against 1,224,139 acres at the end of 1930.

184. During the year the number of Foreign Companies on the Register rose from 153 to 156, 13 new Companies being registered and 10 being struck off.

185. The average effective strength of the Survey staff was 156 as against 115 in 1930, including the Superintendent and 12 European Officers.

186. The total revenue was \$41,550 as compared with \$33,515 in 1930. The falling off in revenue was due to the fact that for the greater proportion of surveys completed in 1930 fees were collected years ago.

MILITARY.

187. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 663, being 5 short of the authorized strength.

188. The signal section reached its establishment strength of 24.

189. Health and discipline were good.

190. The musketry was slightly above the standard of 1930 though the Johore Military Forces lost the Royal Johore Challenge Cup after winning it for seven years in succession.

191. Had not the Parade been cancelled owing to heavy rain, a contingent from the Johore Military Forces would have again taken part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, at the invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding. A contingent took part in the subsequent parade on the 14th June.

192. In the absence of H. H. the Sultan in Europe Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato Abdul Hamid acted as Commandant of the Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

193. The Johore Volunteer Forces established in 1904 were only 13 short of their authorised strength of 400 men at the end of the year. A high standard of musketry was maintained.

JOHORE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

194. The strength was 208 as compared with 226 in 1930.

195. Not including camps, 274 parades were held during the year. One camp, of a week's duration, was held at Changi. His Highness the Regent and His Excellency Major-General Oldfield visited the camp.

196. Musketry results continued to be satisfactory.

TOWN BOARDS.

197. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

		Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930	...	474,410	25,925	100,070	22,785	433,804	213,593
1931	...	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

198. 373 crocodiles, 59 tigers, and 10 leopards and panthers were destroyed. 85 persons were killed by tigers, 4 by leopards and panthers, and 8 by crocodiles. \$4,731 was paid in rewards, mostly for the destruction of the man-eaters of Renggam and Panchor (Muar).

GENERAL.

199. His Highness Sultan Colonel SIR IBRAHIM, D.K., S.P.M.J., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., etc., returned from Europe on 17th November receiving a sincere welcome from all communities who rejoiced that the health of His Highness had so greatly improved.

200. On 18th November amid universal rejoicings there were celebrated the return of His Highness the Sultan and the coronation of Her Highness the Sultanah HELEN. On 19th November there was a State banquet at the Astana Besar.

201. The dual Regency of His Highness the Tengku Mahkota and the Mentri Besar, DATO MUSTAPHA BIN JAAFAR, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., continued until June 30th when failing health compelled the retirement of the latter after 30 years' loyal and meritorious service. From that date until the return of the Sultan the Tengku Mahkota remained sole Regent.

202. From 1st July until 22nd November the Honourable ENSKU ABDUL-AZIZ BIN ABDUL-MAJID, D.K., acted as Mentri Besar in addition to his own duties as Deputy Mentri Besar. From 23rd November His Highness the Sultan appointed as Mentri Besar, Lieut. Col. the Honourable DATO' ABDUL HAMID, D.P.M.J., who had served in the Johore Military Forces since 1892 and was mentioned in despatches during the Great War.

203. The duties of General Adviser were performed by Mr. G. E. SHAW, C.M.G., O.B.E., from the beginning of the year until 26th June when he went on leave prior to retirement. From that date Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT, C.M.G., D. Litt. (oxon.), acted as General Adviser and he was confirmed in the appointment from 7th October.

204. The State sustained a loss by death in January of the Honourable ENSKU ALI BIN ABDULLAH, D.K., Secretary for Religious Affairs and a member of the Council of State. The following were appointed members of that Council during the year:—

Inche ABDULLAH BIN ESA, acting State Commissioner, Endau; Mr S. W. JONES, Acting Legal Adviser; Mr. L. RAYMAN, Acting Financial Commissioner; Mr. B. J. R. BARTON; DATO' TOH AH BOON and Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT, Acting General Adviser. The following were appointed members of the Executive Council: H. H. Tengku Abubakar, Aris Bendahara; Lieut. Col. DATO' ABDUL HAMID, Mentri Besar; Mr. R. O. WINSTEDT the Acting General Adviser and Mr. L. Rayman, Acting Financial Commissioner.

R. O. WINSTEDT,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,

12th April, 1932.

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APPENDICES.

A

Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1930 and December, 1931.

LIABILITIES	Dec., 1930		Dec., 1931		ASSETS	Dec., 1931		Dec., 1930	
	\$	c.	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.
Deposits	...	2,023,012 76	1,512,587 41	...	Cash in Treasuries ...	24,647 16	...	1,603,140 72	1,914,870 38
Opium Reserve Fund	...	12,206,814 59	13,394,026 68	...	" Banks ...	1,375,098 88	...	117,376 48	133,191 09
					" C. A. ...	203,394 68	...		
					" Transit ...	...	...
Suspense	...	6,364 79	—	...	INVESTMENTS (at cost) :—				
Surplus	...	24,474,065 58	21,798,251 29	...					
					Sterling Securities 14,494,652 18	(a)		21,160,057 32	23,995,417 79
					S. S. Government and Municipal Securities 415,405 14	(a)			
					Fixed Deposits 6,250,000 00	(a)			
					INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC (at cost) :—	(b)			
					Opium Reserve Fund ...	13,394,026 68		12,206,814 59	
					Due by other Governments ...	97,178 64		119,635 35	
					Chandu Stock ...	21,701 97		22,689 91	
					Advances ...	89,270 97		126,687 61	
					Loans ...	191,542 50		190,951 00	
					Suspense ...	30,570 10		—	
Total	...	38,710,257 72	36,704,865 38	...	Total	...		38,710,257 72	

(a) Valued @ \$13,468,010.03 @ mean market price in London on 31.12.1931.

(b) Valued @ \$12,385,562.68 " " " " " "

B

Actual Revenue for 1930 and 1931.

HEAD OF REVENUE	1930	1931	Increase	Decrease
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lands ...	2,368,973 00	2,251,830 74	—	117,142 26
Forests ...	160,960 00	137,918 66	—	23,041 34
Customs ...	4,142,845 00	3,173,381 24	—	969,463 76
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	4,025,757 00	2,671,152 69	—	1,354,604 31
Fees of Court, etc.	277,586 00	236,761 29	—	40,824 71
Posts and Telegraphs	324,266 00	268,994 84	—	55,271 16
Railways ...	470,000 00	470,000 00	—	—
Port and Harbour Dues ...	37,076 00	37,434 65	358 65	—
Interest ...	1,070,009 00	1,141,052 32	71,043 32	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	110,077 00	194,682 44	84,605 44	—
Municipal ...	1,256,234 00	1,139,305 28	—	116,928 72
Land Sales ...	391,183 00	380,189 95	—	10,993 05
Total ...	14,634,966 00	12,102,704 10	156,007 41	2,688,269 31

C

Actual Expenditure for 1930 and 1931.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	1930	1931	Increase	Decrease
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Pensions ...	481,277 00	438,635 02	—	42,641 98
Personal Emoluments ...	4,892,314 00	5,331,216 72	438,902 72	—
Other Charges ..	2,989,619 00	2,828,070 99	—	161,548 01
Transport ...	69,946 00	76,571 80	6,625 80	—
Opium Reserve Fund ...	750,000 00	500,000 00	—	250,000 00
Miscellaneous ...	791,176 00	683,896 00	—	107,280 00
Purchase of Land ...	322,538 00	124,882 36	—	197,655 64
Public Works (annually recurrent) ...	1,879,640 00	1,714,871 50	—	164,768 50
Public Works (special expenditure)	4,495,436 00	3,080,374 00	—	1,415,062 00
Total ...	16,671,946 00	14,778,518 39	445,528 52	2,338,956 13

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1911—1931.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1911	3,954,901	3,268,124
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ...	6	—	42,994	44,626
Chandu Monopoly ...	3,280,673	2,097,496	237,202	208,445
Chinese Protectorate	242,954	179,518	25,457	31,900
Courts ...	168,122	119,230	84,350	96,657
Customs ...	4,142,846	3,272,363	278,805	297,638
DISTRICTS*				
Muar				
State Commissioner	87	75	26,735	27,203
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	140,663	128,748
Dist. Officer, Chohong	—	—	8,927	8,746
Batu Pahat				
State Commissioner	131	85	23,954	23,880
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	87,810	91,405
Kluang				
District Officer ...	—	—	—	—
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	—	17,247
Kota Tinggi				
District Officer ...	—	2	23,241	22,984
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	35,425	37,924
Kukup				
District Officer ...	7	1	10,041	10,368
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	42,269	39,530
Mersing (Endau)				
District Officer ...	—	—	42,094	41,934
Segamat				
State Commissioner	8	1	12,489	12,771
Assistant Adviser ...	—	—	49,248	50,658
Education ...	28,964	31,525	662,640	703,025
Financial Department	145,286	116,553	122,659	122,531
Forests ...	160,960	137,919	97,935	95,648
Game Warden ...	975	2,819	19,001	19,789
Gardens ...	—	—	41,238	34,889
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	8,171,019	5,957,587	2,115,177	2,168,546

* The districts revenues appear mainly under Courts, Lands and Municipal

E—Cont.

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brought forward.	8,171,019	5,957,587	2,115,177	2,168,546
General Adviser ...	—	—	32,946	33,024
H. H. the Sultan ...	—	—	176,469	294,900
Interest ...	1,070,009	1,141,052	—	—
Labour ...	—	—	24,558	109,180
Land ...	2,368,973	2,340,898	115,868	113,010
Land Sales ...	391,183	380,190	—	—
Legal Adviser ...	—	—	31,477	27,070
Marine ...	37,076	46,843	108,237	107,211
Medical ...	66,305	54,288	1,143,768	1,096,329
Military				
Johore M. Forces ...	—	20	427,701	415,798
Do. V. Forces ...	—	—	19,647	13,947
Do. V. Engrs. ...	—	—	53,181	51,387
Mines ...	—	—	15,479	17,553
Miscellaneous Recpts. ...	110,077	194,682	—	—
Do. Services ...	—	—	791,176	683,896
Municipal ...	1,256,466	1,147,952	619,577	587,176
Officers on Leave ...	—	—	151,561	157,099
Opium Reserve Fund ...	—	—	750,000	500,000
Pensions and Retd. Allowances ...	—	—	481,277	438,635
Police ...	48,922	56,816	866,768	926,646
Posts and Telegraphs ...	324,266	268,995	245,735	259,644
Printing ...	5	180	220,439	207,892
Prisons ...	2,805	2,853	105,165	106,250
Public Works Dept. ...	7,698	5,315	187,360	225,106
Do. A. Recurrent ...	14,960	26,638	577,768	609,294
Do. S. Services ...	—	—	1,879,640	1,714,872
Purchase of Land ...	—	—	4,495,436	3,080,374
Railway ...	—	—	322,538	124,882
Registrar Foreign Co. ...	470,000	470,000	—	—
Religious Affairs ...	797	949	—	175
State Council and M. Besar ...	2,393	2,527	102,738	101,900
State Secretary ...	—	—	53,278	42,523
Survey ...	4,811	4,877	54,096	59,143
Transport ...	—	—	406,558	401,679
Veterinary ...	—	—	69,946	76,572
	99	42	26,382	26,805
Total ...	14,347,864	12,102,704	16,671,946	14,778,518

F

HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them.				Number of Barracks, Com- pounds, Tene- ment Houses, etc., and of persons in- habiting them			Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabi- tants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabi- tants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi- tants	Bar- racks, etc.	Inhabi- tants	Huts
Johore Bahru	20,737	—	—	442	2,747	1,762	10,956	10	2,466	742
Kluang	5,326	80	222	112	442	194	1,264	221	1,273	494
Muar	24,672	670	2,554	736	4,768	1,655	13,540	78	1,938	656
Segamat	1,987	52	150	45	221	64	507	34	496	115
Kota Tinggi	2,631	29	125	23	145	104	1,047	82	582	140
Mersing	4,005	381	1,671	53	600	164	1,134	29	382	46
Batu Pahat	6,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	65,958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress | The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.

G

TRAFFIC CENSUS.

A census of the traffic on all roads was taken for one week during August. The following is a summary of the results at the more important stations:—

Station	Weight per day in Tons	Intensity in Tons per foot per day
<i>Johore Bahru District—</i>		
(1) Jalan Ah Fook ...	1,691	68
(2) Jalan Tai Heng ...	3,326	129
(3) 8½ Mile, Jalan Scudai	1,660	104
(4) 46th Mile Renggam Road Junction ...	699	44
(5) 14th Mile, Pulai Road	580	42
(6) 27th Mile, Pontian Road	547	39
<i>Muar District—</i>		
(1) Panchor Road ...	2,384	132
(10) 1¼ Mile, Batu Pahat Road ...	1,374	85
(12) Parit Jawa ...	1,319	82
(16) Tanjong Agas Road ...	2,203	122
(22) Muar-Segamat Road at Tangkak Hospital ...	716	45
<i>Batu Pahat District—</i>		
(12) Jalan Rahmat ...	5,267	202
(13) Jalan Kluang 3rd Mile	1,035	64
(14) Jalan Kluang 14th Mile	940	58
<i>Segamat District—</i>		
(B) Batu Anam-Gemas Road	624	39
(H) Muar Road-Segamat ...	554	34
(M) Segamat-Labis Road 20th Mile ...	464	27
<i>Kluang District—</i>		
(1) 5th Mile, Mersing Road	648	54
(3) Mengkibol Road ...	408	34
(4) 8th Mile, Ayer Hitim Road ...	373	26
<i>Kota Tinggi District—</i>		
(1) 11th Mile, Johore Bahru- Kota Tinggi ...	523	32
(2) Johore River Bridge, Kota Tinggi ...	875	54



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(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see Nos. 1482 and 1526
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MAP.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING HISTORY AND CLIMATE.

Geography.

The island of St. Vincent, which is of volcanic origin, is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' North Latitude, and 60° 57' West Longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island are administered from St. Vincent.

A map of the Colony is annexed.

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

In 1748 St. Vincent was again declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

In 1773 an extensive portion of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs on condition that they acknowledged the King of Great Britain as their Sovereign.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French, and by the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, it was restored to Great Britain.

The language of the Colony is English throughout.

Climate.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian islands.

The climate may be divided into two seasons, wet and dry; the dry season from January to May, and the wet from June to December. The coolest months are December to April. The temperature varies from 78°F. to 85°F. The highest temperature is met in July and the lowest in December.

The rainfall in Kingstown, the capital, registered at the Agricultural Experimental Station, 80 feet above sea level, was 95.77 inches for the year. The heaviest fall for one day was 4.20 inches on 7th October.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly. In 1856 an Executive Council was created. In 1867 the Constitution was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony and the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council were abrogated and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead composed of twelve members, three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people.

This Constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the local Legislature by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. Until December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated March, 1924, a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, four *ex officio* members, one nominated unofficial member and three

elected members. The island is divided into three Electoral Districts, each returning one elected member. An election takes place every three years, the last being held in May, 1931.

There is also an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer as *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet or as the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from His Majesty may from time to time appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal. Every person other than *ex officio* members vacates his seat at the end of six years. Every member is eligible for re-appointment.

Municipal affairs of the town of Kingstown are under the control of the Kingstown Board consisting of four elected and four nominated members. The Board is elected every two years.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The latest census taken in the Colony of St. Vincent was on the 26th April, 1931, the population on that day being 47,961, an increase of 3,514 on the census of 1921. The distribution of race is as follows :—

Negroes	...	...	...	...	33,257
Coloured	...	...	...	...	11,292
White (including Europeans)	...	...	...	...	2,173
Other	...	...	...	...	1,239
					<hr/>
					47,961

The following comparative table gives statistics for the years 1930 and 1931 :—

				1930.	1931.
				(Census returns).	
Estimated population	...	...	...	53,228	47,961
Births, excluding stillbirths	...	...	...	1,771	1,852
Birth-rate per 1,000	...	...	...	35·34	41·09
Stillbirths	...	...	...	110	119
Percentage of live births to stillbirths	...	...	...	5·85	6·04
Death-rate per 1,000	...	...	...	15·07	21·23
Deaths of children under one year (excluding stillbirths)	...	...	...	166	281
Mortality per 1,000 births	...	...	...	94	152
Marriages	...	...	...	148	232
				(2·78 per	(4·23 per
				1,000).	1,000).
Emigration	...	...	...	4,046	2,732
Immigration	...	...	...	4,200	3,403

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The year 1931 was definitely unhealthy, the death-rate rose to 21.23 per 1,000 as compared with 15.07 in 1930. A serious outbreak of enteric fever occurred in the Buccament Valley. Altogether 77 cases, with 16 deaths, were definitely attributed to the epidemic. The original source of infection was traced to a returned labourer from Curacao.

Table "A" sets forth the sickness recorded in the districts, as well as the number treated in the institutions.

Table "B" shows the principal causes of death in the island of St. Vincent.

TABLE "A"

			1930.	1931.
Attendances at dispensaries	...	...	30,556	34,997
Colonial Hospital—In-patients	...	...	1,081	1,191
" " Out-patient casualties	...	...	316	304
Casualty Hospitals (2) In-patients	...	...	103	73
Pauper, Lunatic, and Leper Asylums	...	...	179	184
Totals	...	...	32,235	36,749

TABLE "B"

Causes of death.	No. of deaths from each cause.		Percentages on total deaths.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	57	92	7.11	9.04
Scalds	110	110	13.72	10.81
Bronchitis	43	71	5.36	6.97
Ascariasis	44	58	5.49	5.70
Tuberculosis	49	47	6.11	4.62

It is impossible to differentiate but, as the whole Colony is purely agricultural, practically all the sickness is amongst the labouring class.

There are thirteen dispensaries in the six Medical Districts including one in the St. Vincent Grenadines. The District Medical Officers attend at each dispensary at least twice a week.

Thanks to the Colonial Development Fund considerable improvement should manifest itself due to the laying down of water-supplies

in practically all the important villages on the leeward and windward coasts. It is hoped that baths will ere long be available at most of the primary schools.

Living conditions of the labouring class are on the whole good, due to the fact that the majority of labourers have either a small holding or provisions land in the mountains. The famous bread-fruit tree is to be seen in large numbers throughout the Colony.

The absence of any cyclonic disturbance was a strong factor in the production of edible crops.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Taken as a whole the housing of the wage-earning population leaves much to be desired.

At present in the country villages the houses are of the most primitive form—mud and wattle with cane-trash roofs. The same applies to the housing of the labourers on many estates. In most cases the estate rents a house-spot to a labourer with the result that the worst possible house is erected. The estate owner assists the labourer by renting him mountain lands to grow his provisions and in many cases a certain amount of grazing land for his cow, etc. It is a matter of moment that the Sanitary Authority has now stepped in and passed rules governing the erection of new houses and the extension of existing houses. The enforcement of sanitary laws will have most beneficial effect on the future housing problem.

Thanks to the Colonial Development Fund a model village of fifty houses, each 20 feet by 10 feet, each house erected in a fenced-in lot of 75 feet by 50 feet, is being established at Chateaubelair and Georgetown. These neat, sanitary houses, each having its own lavatory and kitchen, are being purchased by the labouring class on easy terms spread over twenty yearly payments, and costing in all under £55.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

There are no minerals found in the Colony.

Agriculture.

The following table gives the kind of crops grown, the estimated production, the estimated percentage grown by peasants and on plantations, the estimated percentage used locally and exported, and the estimated value of the products produced.

Crop.	Estimated produc- tion.	Estimated percentage produced by		Estimated percentage used.		Esti- mated value.	
		Planta- tions.	Peas- ants.	Locally.	Ex- ported.		
						£	
Cotton—Sea Is- land.	lb.	456,089	57	43	—	100	25,463
Cotton—Marie Galante.	„	33,809	27	73	—	100	704
Cacao	„	161,680	75	25	10	90	2,629
Arrowroot ...	„	3,732,327	80	20	3	97	46,262
Cassava	„	610,553	75	25	4	96	3,808
Sugar	tons	700	100	—	28	72	7,140
Syrup	gal.	288,674	75	25	30	70	10,894
Copra	lb.	1,842,477	98	2	—	100	8,121
Maize	„	100,000	55	45	83	17	450
Groundnuts ...	„	176,892	85	15	8	92	1,131
Peas and beans	„	35,418	65	35	50	50	577
Sweet potatoes	„	2,825,600	30	70	75	25	7,064
Plantains ...	stems	4,410	20	80	40	60	441
Pumpkins ...	lb.	265,440	15	85	50	50	829
Limes	„	105,600	15	85	50	50	287
Miscellaneous vegetables.	„	111,600	20	80	25	75	232
Bananas ...	stems	1,300	25	75	50	50	184
Tomatoes ...	lb.	90,390	55	45	34	66	817
Oranges ...	„	158,500	40	60	90	10	280
Grapefruit ...	„	42,090	40	60	90	10	130
Coco-nuts ...	„	264,500	20	80	75	25	1,098
Limes	brls.	2,683	50	50	95	5	1,341
Pine	lb.	2,596	60	40	—	100	229
Nutmegs ...	„	11,963	60	40	—	100	281
Ginger	„	1,645	5	95	10	90	16

Notes.

1. Advances are made to peasant growers by the Government Cotton Ginnery for cotton; it is ginned, baled and shipped for them; when sold 5 per cent. is deducted for handling charges and the remainder paid *pro rata* to them.

2. All arrowroot for export is graded, packed and shipped by the St. Vincent Cooperative Arrowroot Association who make cash advances to growers.

3. Maize is purchased by the Government Cotton Ginnery to which a Granary is attached. The maize is shelled, kiln-dried, and stored. When sold, 5 per cent. is deducted for handling charges and the remainder divided *pro rata* among vendors.

4. Tomatoes produced by peasants for export are graded, wrapped, packed, and shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau. After account sales have been received, 10 per cent. is deducted for handling charges. The remainder is paid *pro rata* as a bonus to vendors.

5. Other fruit such as Avocado pears, limes, oranges, etc., is also shipped by the Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau.

6. Not converted into copra.

Livestock.

In the agricultural census of 1931 the following numbers of animals appear as being in the island. Appended thereto are the estimated values with the estimated numbers owned by plantations and peasants, also the numbers exported with their values for 1931.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Estimated percentage owned by</i>		<i>Computed value.</i>	<i>Exported in 1931.</i>	<i>Value of Exports.</i>
		<i>Plantations.</i>	<i>Peasants.</i>			
				£		£
Swine ...	6,182	50	50	9,273	1,574	2,933
Cattle ...	6,070	40	60	24,280	42	189
Goats ...	2,813	15	85	844	2,370	829
Asses ...	2,365	15	85	1,184	29	34
Sheep ...	2,205	90	10	1,212	522	309
Horses ...	357	40	60	3,213	4	36
Mules ...	169	95	5	1,690	2	29

Fisheries.

There are no organized fisheries in the Colony, but a considerable amount of fishing is practised and the fish caught is consumed locally. Apart from this there are small whaling stations situated on some of the small islands. In 1931, 1,591 gallons of whale oil valued at £221, were exported, and 565 turtle shells, valued at £360, were sent out of the Colony. Practically all the fishing is done by persons of the peasant class.

Labour.

There is no recruiting of labour in the Colony. As a rule, labourers are employed by plantations on certain days, on others they work on their own holdings. They are usually paid so much per task; in other cases they are paid by the day.

The cultivation performed by persons of non-European descent (peasants) is on a par with that performed on plantations. Broadly speaking all peasants work or have worked on plantations and consequently they cultivate their own lands in a similar manner. They receive advice from Agricultural Officers.

The number of peasants who cultivate land for themselves, and who own land, are 2,763. Of this number, 2,614 possess areas from 1-10 acres, 116 from 10-20 acres, and 31 from 20-30 acres. Produce obtained from such areas is used for local consumption and also for export.

Stock-raising.

There is one modern dairy farm in the Colony which possesses some excellent pure-bred Jersey and other cattle. Some years ago the Government possessed a stud farm, consequently the animals attached to this have left their mark on the existing farm animals.

Rum.

There is a modern rum distillery in the Colony which is run in conjunction with a modern sugar factory on a plantation. In 1931, 37,920 gallons of rum were distilled; of this 7,780 gallons were exported and were valued at £1,167, 24,800 gallons were consumed locally and the value of this in bond was £3,720.

CHAPTER VII.**COMMERCE.**

The total trade for the year amounted to £290,657, of which £177,492 represent imports and £113,165 represent exports, as against a total in 1930 of £352,567 of which imports and exports were represented respectively by £200,830 and £151,737, thereby showing a total trade decrease for 1931 of £61,910 due principally to reduced values consequent on the trade depression throughout the world.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	£			Island Produce.	Other.	Total.
	£			£	£	£
1927	172,097	145,213	602	145,815		
1928	192,476	155,884	2,588	158,472		
1929	186,439	151,207	363	151,570		
1930	200,830	146,704	5,033	151,737		
1931	177,492	111,597	1,568	113,165		

The following table shows the value of imports and countries of origin for the past five years :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	55,812	62,335	58,030	73,802	74,256
Canada	40,540	45,787	49,382	43,763	34,346
British West Indies	12,789	11,873	11,350	15,091	10,078
India	1,229	1,098	888	1,199	418
Newfoundland	4,471	5,301	5,106	4,473	3,087
Norfolk	107	324	397	451	861
Other British Colonies	5,126	8,730	10,459	9,395	6,869
United States of America	36,663	44,127	37,645	39,008	34,850
France	1,485	3,189	3,424	3,597	3,301
Denmark	774	857	693	752	132
Germany	1,836	1,741	2,169	2,162	2,012
Holland	582	999	1,011	1,285	1,223
Foreign West Indies	1,003	720	384	629	272
Other Countries	3,494	3,812	4,110	3,308	4,079
Unclassified, including Parcel Post.	6,186	*1,583	*1,391	*1,915	*1,708
	£172,097	£192,476	£186,439	£200,830	£177,492

* Does not include Parcel Post.

The following is a summary of the imports for the last five years :—

	1927. £	1928. £	1929. £	1930. £	1931. £
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco.	64,104	69,274	70,301	71,715	56,227
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured.	16,735	18,075	16,792	18,785	15,497
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	84,954	103,192	97,810	108,083	103,923
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.	6,304	1,925	1,536	2,247	1,840
Class V.—Bullion and specie.	—	10	—	—	—
	<u>£172,097</u>	<u>£192,476</u>	<u>£186,439</u>	<u>£200,830</u>	<u>£177,492</u>

The following are the percentages, in the last five years, of the principal countries from which imported articles are obtained :—

	1927. <i>Per cent.</i>	1928. <i>Per cent.</i>	1929. <i>Per cent.</i>	1930. <i>Per cent.</i>	1931. <i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ...	32·43	32·38	31·12	36·75	41·83
United States of America ...	21·30	22·93	20·19	19·43	19·64
Canada ...	23·56	23·79	26·49	21·79	19·35
All other Countries ...	22·71	20·90	22·20	22·03	19·18

The following is a summary showing the destination and value of exports during the last five years :—

<i>Country of destination.</i>	1927. £	1928. £	1929. £	1930. £	1931. £
United Kingdom ...	68,452	68,930	62,000	64,800	44,690
Canada ...	10,276	16,435	15,446	15,816	12,334
Bermuda ...	305	292	434	429	530
British West Indies ...	35,619	39,653	41,252	38,814	23,625
British Guiana ...	747	272	788	532	206
United States of America ...	28,491	30,628	25,580	24,683	28,073
Other Countries ...	1,925	2,262	6,070	6,663	3,808

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The wages of labourers are :—females 7d.-10d. per day, males 1s. 3d.-2s. per day of from eight to nine hours.

Agricultural labourers are paid by task, this varies from 10d.-1s. A task usually means 5-6 hours' work. Such labourers as these are often provided with house-spots at pepper-corn rent and land for cultivation, and pasturage for a limited number of stock is given on the same terms.

There is little change from year to year.

It is difficult to put a value on the staple foodstuffs of labourers. Such crops as sweet potatoes, corn, peas, yams, cassava, eddoes, etc., are grown on their own land. Trees which produce mangoes, pears, and breadfruit, and plants bearing other edible fruit are

often found wild or can be obtained for the reaping. Fish are caught in the sea or rivers and cost practically nothing to the person who catches them.

The cost of living for officials varies very much according to the status of their office and the number in their families.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

On 31st December, 1931, there were 36 elementary schools. Of these, 13 belong to the Government which bears the whole cost of their maintenance. The religious denominations provide and are responsible for the upkeep of the buildings of the remaining 23 schools. The salaries of all teachers and the equipment of both Government and denominational schools are met from general revenue. Of the denominational schools 9 are Anglican, 12 Wesleyan, and 2 Roman Catholic.

The following comparative table gives particulars in regard to primary education during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of schools	36	35	36
Number of pupils on roll at 31st December.	7,653	8,573	8,838
Average attendance	4,086	4,690	4,730
Percentage of average attendance...	53.39	54.70	53.51
Government grant-in-aid	£4,284	£5,632	£6,240
Cost per head of average attendance	£1 1s. 0d.	£1 4s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.

The school-going age extends from 4 to 15 years.

The Government maintain and finance two secondary schools—the Grammar School and the Girls' High School. The fees charged at each school are at the rate of £2 per term. At 31st December the number in attendance at the Grammar School was 68 and at the Girls' High School was 75.

There is an island scholarship of the annual value of £250. This is awarded biennially and is tenable for not less than three years and not more than five years at an approved university. The cost of passages to and from the seat of learning is also defrayed.

There are no technical schools but the recently organized "Industrial School" offers instruction in carpentry, book-binding and needlework to small classes of boys and girls drawn from the primary schools, and under its auspices "evening classes" for persons desiring lessons in shorthand and typewriting are also held.

The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements are spreading and doing much to bring new ideas of social service to the island. Small amateur bands provide music for ceremonial occasions.

Provision for maintenance in the event of accident or sickness is offered by the Friendly Societies operating under Friendly Society Ordinance No. 49 of 1843. This is the only form of insurance against sickness.

The Thompson Home, a philanthropic institution, provides food and shelter for the "genteel poor" and the same class receive under the Graham Trust Bequest free treatment at the Colonial Hospital.

Opportunities for recreation, reading and social intercourse have been recently widened, especially in the rural districts. The Sun Ray Club at Questelles, and the Volunteer Club in Kingstown have been recently started as well as an Aquatic Club at Villa, three miles from Kingstown.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

The roads of the Colony are divided into two sections, viz., leeward and windward as shown below. The principal means of communication between the leeward coast and the capital, Kingstown, is by means of motor launch and canoes, and that of windward by motor vehicles.

The reconstructing and oiling of the road from Kingstown to Georgetown is being continued, also improvements to certain byways.

<i>Roads.</i>		<i>Mileage. Total.</i>	<i>Oiled mileage.</i>	<i>Macadam- ized mileage.</i>	<i>Earth mileage.</i>	<i>Means of Transport.</i>
<i>Main.</i>						
Leeward Road	...	26	4	6	16	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
Kingstown District roads.		4	1½	3½	—	Motor vehicles.
Windward Road	...	24½	9	15½	—	do.
Vigie Road	...	11	—	9	2	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>Byways.</i>						
Leeward	...	64¾	—	3	61¾	Carts and animals
Windward	...	112¾	—	15	97¾	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>Road in Grenadines.</i>						
Bequia	...	7½	—	—	7½	Carts and animals.
<i>Crown Land Roads.</i>						
Leeward and Windward.		53½	—	—	53½	do.
<i>Land Settlement Roads.</i>						
Leeward and Windward.		67	—	—	67	do.

Postal.

There is a Central Post Office situated at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony, and there are 18 District Post Offices.

A daily mail service is maintained on the windward coast by motor bus leaving Georgetown at 8 a.m. and Kingstown at 2 p.m.

On the leeward coast mails are conveyed daily by motor launch. Mails are conveyed to Bequia three times a week by sailing boat, and once a week to the Southern Grenadines by the Government *Sloop Carib*.

Wireless service is carried out by the Imperial and International Communications Company, Limited.

Telephones.

A telephone service is maintained by Government which links up Kingstown, the capital, with two exchanges in the Windward District and one in the Leeward District.

The reconstruction of the system in Kingstown from earth return to metallic return was completed in August.

Shipping.

The Colony is served by a regular weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships.

Steamers of other lines also call at various other periods.

Mails and cargo are also sent and received by sailing vessels to and from Barbados and Trinidad, whence there is direct communication by sea to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Banking.

1. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with a note circulation of £16,932. It is estimated that the amount of coin in circulation amounted to between £4,000 and £6,000. There is a Savings Branch, paying interest at 3 per cent. per annum, particulars of which are unknown.

2. The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank, the object of which is to advance money to peasants on crops, has a Savings Department paying interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The amount to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1931, was £6,927.

3. The Government Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1931, was £14,338. Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is paid on deposits.

Currency.

All the gold, silver, and bronze coin of the United Kingdom are taken at face value. Silver is legal tender for any amount. The value of the dollar for local purposes is four shillings and two pence of British money.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following works were undertaken from assistance under the Colonial Development Fund :—

1. Erection of two new dispensaries, including fittings, at Colonarie and Troumaca.
2. Provision of pipe-borne water-supplies at Chateaubelair (an extension to the existing system), Colonarie, Stubbs, and Coulls Hill.
3. Erection of incinerators at Barrouallie and Calliaqua.
4. Concreting of drains at Georgetown, Calliaqua, and Barrouallie.

Considerable improvements were carried out at the Fort Institutions so as to help in brightening the lives of the unfortunate inmates.

Other works of importance included :—

- (1) Construction of a new school at Union Island (Southern Grenadines)—now a Government school—to replace the wattle and daub school which was an Anglican school.
- (2) Construction of nurse's quarters at Union Island.
- (3) Extension of the petroleum warehouse.
- (4) Construction of a tank at Brighton School and renovation of an old one at Canouan (Southern Grenadines) to augment the water-supply in that island.
- (5) Extension of the Government Printing Office.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.**Justice.****ORGANIZATION OF JUSTICE.**

1. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is also Magistrate of the Kingstown District.

2. One Magistrate of the Second District (outside Kingstown) which district is comprised of the following :—Layou, Barrouallie, Chateaubelair (on the leeward coast), Calliaqua, Mesopotamia, Colonarie, and Georgetown (on the windward coast), and the island of Bequia.

3. One Magistrate of the Third District, which district is comprised of the Southern Grenadines,—Union Island, Mayreau, and Canouan, all of which are dependencies of St. Vincent.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS
(First and Second Districts).

FIRST DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	11	19	136	166
Malicious injury of property ...	—	—	12	12
Praedial larceny ...	1	2	17	20
Offences against property ...	3	10	38	51
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	1	—	5	6
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	18	10	187	215
Other offences ...	21	63	383	467
	55	104	778	937

Convictions.

<i>Result of convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Praedial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine ...	98	12	9	19	5	174	264	581
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	11	—	1	6	—	10	15	43
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	18	—	1	7	—	1	12	39
Whipping ...	1	—	1	4	—	—	13	19
Bound over and other trivial punishment.	8	—	5	2	—	2	79	96
	136	12	17	38	5	187	383	778

SECOND DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person ...	21	20	194	235
Malicious injury of property ...	—	3	8	11
Praedial larceny ...	6	16	136	158
Offences against property ...	10	16	43	69
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	2	2
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	27	24	241	292
Other offences ...	58	81	614	753
	122	160	1,238	1,520

Convictions.

<i>Result of Convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Praedial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine ...	161	7	109	36	2	241	553	1,109
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	2	1	1	4	—	—	2	10
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	7	—	9	3	—	—	20	39
Whipping ...	13	—	16	—	—	—	15	44
Bound over ...	11	—	1	—	—	—	24	36
	194	8	136	43	2	241	614	1,238

Police.**ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.**

Personnel.—The authorized strength of the Force as provided for in the Estimates, 1931, was :—

Officers :

Chief of Police	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspector of Police	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2

Other Ranks :

Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	3
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lance Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	6
First Class Constables	...	...	...	...	...	10
Second Class Constables	...	...	...	...	...	10
Third Class Constables	...	...	...	...	...	14
Recruits (i.e., Constables with less than one year's service)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	51

On 31st December, 1931, the Force was up to strength. There are nine stations in the Colony besides the Police Headquarters in Kingstown. All are in telephonic communication with Headquarters with the exception of the two situated at Bequia Island and Union Island in the St. Vincent Grenadines. Communication with Bequia by sloop is regular daily except on Sunday or in very bad weather. Communication with Union Island can only be relied on weekly.

Two officers and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and men are kept at Headquarters, the remaining seventeen non-commissioned officers and men being at the out stations.

Being under a semi-military organization that part of the Force stationed at Headquarters is organized and trained as a platoon of riflemen.

Enlistment is for three years, after which period the constable is deemed to continue enrolled for a further like period and so on from time to time unless he shall have signified his intention to resign before the end of such period.

Prisons.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONS.

Male Prison.—The buildings in the male prison comprise :—

(1) The record office, warders' mess-room and, on the first floor, quarters consisting of three rooms, gallery, and bath-room for the Chief Warder and his family.

(2) A building containing two punishment cells and five ordinary cells on the ground floor, the upper floor being occupied by the prison chapel and warders' dormitory.

(3) The main block of cells, the ground floor consisting of four large associated wards (average floor space 220 square feet) and the upper storey containing sixteen single cells.

In addition to the above main structures there are a covered work-shed, a covered stone-breaking shed, a bakery and a store-room and a weighing-room.

Female Prison.—The female prison has only one main building, the ground floor being divided into three associated cells and the upper floor having a room available for any sick prisoners and quarters for the matron.

There is a covered stone-breaking shed in the yard.

PROVISION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are very rarely sentenced to prison; during the last four years there have only been seven, and six of these for only short periods. When they are, they are kept working by themselves at polishing, cleaning, etc. The same practice is followed with regard to youthful offenders who are not technically juveniles, especially those sentenced for their first offence.

HEALTH.

The health of the majority of prisoners on arrival was not good. Many of them suffered from venereal disease and ulcers. In nearly all the cases of those who serve sentences of over a month or six weeks they leave prison in better health than that in which they arrived.

The most prevalent diseases among the prisoners while serving sentence are common colds and constipation.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the Ordinances passed, together with a table indicating the changes introduced, and of the subsidiary legislation issued :—

1931.

ORDINANCES.

No.	Short Title.
1	Export Duties (Amendment).
2	Kingstown Board (Amendment).
3	St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association Loan.
4	Legislative Council (Elected Members) Amendment.
5	Arrowroot (New Market Fund) Repeal.
6	Pensions (Amendment).
7	Customs Duties (Amendment).
8	Land and House (Additional) Tax.
9	Police (Amendment).
10	Supplementary Appropriation.
11	Income Tax (Amendment).
12	Loan (Electric Lighting).
13	Education (Amendment).
14	Export Duties (Amendment No. 2).
15	Arbitration (Foreign Awards).
16	Infirm Paupers and Immigrants Regulation (Amendment).
17	Passenger Boats (Amendment).
18	Pensions (Amendment No. 2).
19	Arrowroot (New Market Fund) Continuation Repeal.
20	Exportation of Fruit.
21	Scholarship (Amendment).
22	Emigrants Protection (Amendment).
23	Appropriation.
24	Export Duties (Amendment No. 3).

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE LEGISLATION OF 1931.

Ordinances affected.	Subject.	How affected.	By what Ordinance.
Cap. 49	Education	S.2. amended by addition of definition of " Head Teacher."	13 of 1931
		Insertion of additional Section 19.	
Cap. 51 ...	Scholarship	S.6 amended by the deletion of the word "July" wherever it occurs therein and the substitution therefor of the word " June."	21 of 1931
		S.7 repealed and replaced ...	

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE LEGISLATION OF 1931—*Contd.*

<i>Ordinances affected.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>How affected.</i>	<i>By what Ordinance.</i>
Cap. 55 ...	Infirm Paupers and Immigrants Regulation ...	S.4 (2) amended by the insertion of the words "if a native of a British West Indian Island or British Guiana and the sum of twenty pounds if a native of any other place" after the word "pounds" in line 2 thereof ...	16 of 1931
Cap. 110 ...	Legislative Council (Elected Members)	S.3 (1) amended to abolish re-registration of persons whose names are already on register of voters for time being in force ...	4 of 1931
Cap. 136 ...	Pensions ...	S. 13 repealed. S. 2 amended by the substitution of the words "not later than" for the word "within." S. 4 repealed and replaced ...	6 of 1931
Cap. 184 ...	Customs Duties ...	(a) of Item 37 in the first Schedule repealed and replaced. Second Schedule amended by addition of words "Electrical apparatus of all kinds for communication or illumination" and by the deletion of the words "oil lubricating and crude" and the substitution of the words "Oil :—crude fuel." S.2 (b) amended by the deletion of the words "Pacific Cable Board" and the substitution therefor of the words "Imperial and International Communications Company, Limited" ...	7 of 1931
Cap. 186 ...	Export Duties ...	Second Schedule amended by deletion of duty on sugar and syrup ...	1 of 1931
Cap. 186 ...	Export Duties ...	Second Schedule amended by deletion of duty on copra ...	14 of 1931

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE LEGISLATION OF
1931—*Contd.*

<i>Ordinances affected.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>How affected.</i>	<i>By what Ordinance.</i>
Cap. 186 ...	Export Duties ...	Export duty on copra re-imposed. Second Schedule amended ...	24 of 1931
Cap. 187 ...	Arrowroot (New Market Fund) ...	Ordinance repealed ...	5 of 1931
Cap. 192 ...	Income Tax ...	S. 7 amended by addition of proviso covering cases where commissioners have permitted alteration in period of assessment ...	11 of 1931
Cap. 201 ...	Passenger Boats ...	S. 20 repealed and replaced widening Governor's power to make regulations ...	17 of 1931
Cap. 209 ...	Kingstown Board ...	Addition of new subsections to sections 41 and 44 respectively providing for assessment of traders who start new or branch businesses after usual assessment period ...	2 of 1931
10 of 1927	Emigrants Protection	S.8 amended by deletion of word "ten" in line one of subsection (4) and substitution therefor of the word "five" ...	22 of 1931
24 of 1929	Police Pensions ...	S.2 (2) amended by deletion of the words "within six months" in line seven and substitution therefor of the words "not later than one month" ...	9 of 1931
14 of 1930	Arrowroot (New Market Fund) Continuation ...	Ordinance repealed ...	19 of 1931
6 of 1931	Pensions ...	S. 2 repealed and S. 13 of Pensions Ordinance replaced. S. 3 repealed and replaced ...	18 of 1931
14 of 1931	Export Duties ...	Ordinance repealed ...	24 of 1931

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, RULES, REGULATIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
Orders in Council.	
1931.	
24th Feb.	Under the Magistrates Ordinance (Appointing the second Friday and Saturday in each month Court days for the islands of Mayreau and Canouan respectively).
4th April	Under the Cotton Protection Ordinance (Declaring Close Season for St. Vincent and the Northern Grenadines).
16th "	Under the Cotton Protection Ordinance (Declaring Close Season for St. Vincent and the Northern Grenadines, and revoking Order in Council of 4th April, 1931).
25th "	Under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Extending Part 4 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance to di-hydro-morphinone and its respective salts and to any preparation, admixture, and extract containing di-hydro-morphinone).
14th Sept.	Under the Customs Ordinance (Prohibiting exportation of all arrow-root tubers, plants and bulbs).
Rules, Regulations, &c.	
1930.	
12th Dec.	Under the Post Office Ordinance (Providing for adoption of system of "Small Packets").
1931.	
24th Jan.	Under the Census Ordinance (Regulating the Census of 26th April, 1931).
" "	Under the Arrowroot Ordinance (Regulating the grading of arrow-root delivered to the Association).
" "	Under the Electricity Supply Ordinance (Prescribing conditions for supply of electricity).
29th "	Under the Electricity Supply Ordinance (Fixing scale of charges for meters, lighting purposes and power purposes).
" "	Under the Electricity Supply Ordinance (Fixing scale of charges for the supply of electricity for domestic purposes).
24th Feb.	Under the Cotton Protection Ordinance (Amendment of Regulations 4 and 5 of 22nd October, 1927, governing the ginning, treatment, &c., of seed cotton and cotton seed).
" "	Under the Scholarship Ordinance (Providing for the medical examination of any person to whom a scholarship has been awarded, before leaving the Colony).
25th April	Under the Motor Car Ordinance (Fixing fares for hire of motor cars).
28th "	Under the Legislative Council (Elected Members) Ordinance (Fixing hours for the taking of the poll).
16th May	Under the Electricity Supply Authority (Provision of poles by certain consumers).
" "	Under the Electricity Supply Authority (Conditions governing the grant of certificates of competency).

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
29th May	Under the Electricity Supply Ordinance (Amendment of special flat rate approved by the Governor in Council on 29th January, 1931).
18th June	Under the Education Ordinance (Amendment of Code of Regulations for Primary Schools).
3rd July	Under the Public Health Ordinance (Prescribing measures to be adopted for control of any epidemic, endemic or infectious disease).
23rd "	Under the Electricity Supply Authority (Fixing scale of charges for power purposes).
14th Sept.	Under the Pensions Ordinance (Repealing paragraph 1 of the Regulation made by the Governor in Council on the 20th day of October, 1930).
12th Oct.	Under the Shop Hours Ordinance (Amendment of Schedule to the Regulations made by the Governor in Council on 15th February, 1930).
4th Nov.	Under the Census Ordinance (Amendment of Regulation 14 of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council on 24th January, 1931).
9th Dec.	Under the Post Office Ordinance (Collection of commission on money orders payable by St. Vincent and Barbados).
21st "	Under the Post Office Ordinance (Empowering the Colonial Postmaster to fix rates for conversion into currency of money orders exchanged between St. Vincent and the Dominion of Canada).
" "	Under the Telephone Ordinance (Amendment of "business hours" at Exchanges).
" "	Under the Secondary Education Ordinance (Amendment of Rules for the control and management of the St. Vincent Grammar School).
" "	Under the Shop Hours Ordinance (Amendment of Schedule to the Regulations made by the Governor in Council on 20th December, 1930, and repealing Regulation made on 12th October, 1931).
Proclamations.	
7th Feb.	Appointing the 20th day of April, 1931, as the day for the holding of a general Election for Members of the Legislative Council.
9th "	Proclaiming the dissolution of the Legislative Council on 3rd April, 1931.
" "	Proclaiming the extension of time for payment of taxes in respect of the year 1930 without fines, in District No. 6.
12th "	Proclaiming the coming into operation of the Legitimacy Ordinance, 1930, on 1st March, 1931.
28th April	Proclaiming 26th May, 1931, as a Bank Holiday.
9th May	Convocation of the Legislative Council on 20th May, 1931.
19th Oct.	Proclaiming 26th October, 1931, as Thanksgiving Day.
3rd Dec.	Proclaiming 11th December, 1931, as a Bank Holiday.

There has been no factory legislation, compensation for accidents, and legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc., during the year.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years, excluding assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, were :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
			£		£	
1931	...	...	68,550	...	...	79,543
1930	...	...	68,602	...	...	67,769
1929	...	...	64,090	...	...	70,786
1928	...	...	64,593	...	...	60,442
1927	...	...	56,469	...	...	61,564

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1931, amounted to £67,845 of which, £2,030 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £21,000 to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association for the repayment of which General Revenue is only responsible in case of default. The accumulated funds towards its redemption amounted to £5,748.

The surplus assets, exclusive of Colonial Development Schemes, at 31st December, 1931, amounted to £3,710 which were non-liquid and are earmarked for Unallocated Stores and Loans to Boards.

The main heads of taxation are :—

						£
Import Duties	...	yield for 1931	...	...	...	27,970
Export Duties	...	" " "	...	...	...	2,266
Licences	...	" " "	...	...	...	2,911
Excise Duties	...	" " "	...	...	...	6,200
Land and House Tax	"	" " "	...	...	...	5,756
Income-tax	...	" " "	...	...	...	2,310
Stamp Duties	...	" " "	...	...	...	809
Estate Duties	...	" " "	...	...	...	3,732
Trade Duties	...	" " "	...	...	...	2,951

The Customs Tariff on the principal items of imports is as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Flour, wheaten	4s. per 196 lb.	5s. per 196 lb.
Fish, dried	1s. „ 100 „	1s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Rice	1s. „ „ „	1s. 6d. „ „ „
Machinery	Free.	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sugar, refined } unrefined }	1s. 9d. per 100 lb.	2s. 7½d. per 100 lb.
Hardware	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Bread, biscuits, etc., un- sweetened.	1s. 4d. per 100 lb.	2s. per 100 lb.
Oils, edible	6d. per gal.	9d. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	4s. 8d. per lb.	7s. per lb.
„ unmanufactured	1s. 2d. per lb.	1s. 9d. per lb.
Wood, lumber	6s. 6d. per 1,000 ft.	9s. 9d. per 1,000 ft.
Motor cars	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor cars (wholly British)	—	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor-car parts—except tyres—(wholly British).	—	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Kerosene oil	2½d. per gal.	4d. per gal.
Meats, salted, etc....	5s. per 100 lb.	7s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Motor spirits	6d. per gal.	9d. per gal.
Metals	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Soap, common	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Manures	Free.	Free.
Butter and substitutes ...	8s. 4d. per 100 lb.	12s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Cotton piece-goods ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

In addition to the above a further duty of 12½ per cent. of such duties is levied.

Except in a few instances the *ad valorem* duty levied is 10 per cent. preferential tariff and 15 per cent. general tariff.

An excise duty of 5s. per gallon proof is levied on rum manufactured in the Colony and the amount collected in 1931 was £6,200.

A trade duty of 2s. per proof gallon on all spirits manufactured in the Colony and 2s. per liquid or proof gallon (whichever quantity is mentioned in the Customs Tariff) on all imported spirits.

Stamp duties yielded £809 in 1931, the summary of the rates is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as barrister	26	5	0
Admission to act as solicitor	15	15	0
Agreements under hand, when the subject matter is of the value of £5 and not exceeding £25	1	0	
For each additional £25 or part thereof	1	0	
Agreement for the purchase or otherwise dealing with real estate when such purchase or dealing is to be carried out by subsequent deed	2	0	
Agreements not otherwise charged for	2	0	
Appraisement of goods, chattels, etc., over the value of £10	2	0	
Assignment of property where the value does not exceed £50	2	0	
For every additional £50 or part thereof	2	0	
Bank cheques		1	
Bills of exchange		1	
Bills of lading		3	
Bills of health	4	0	
Bills of sale absolute	10	0	
Bills of sale by way of security	5	0	
Bonds for any sum not exceeding £100	5	0	
For each additional £50 or part thereof	2	6	
Conveyance or transfer on sale of real property when the amount or value does not exceed £10	1	0	
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	2	6	
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	7	6	
For each additional £50 or part thereof	7	6	
Customs ships' manifests	1	0	
Customs bills of entry inwards		3	
Legacies :—			
Where the legacy amounts to £50 and does not exceed £100	2	0	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof	1	0	0
Licence for marriage	1	0	0
Mortgage of real property, for every £100 or fractional part	10	0	
Release of mortgage	10	0	
Protest of any bill of exchange	2	0	
Receipt for the payment of £1 and upwards... ..		1	
Probate of wills and letters of administration where the value of the property exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	10	0	
For every additional £50 or part thereof... ..	10	0	

Land and House Tax.

A tax of two shillings per acre or part of an acre on land and a graduated scale of from 2s. on houses of which the annual rental value does not exceed £5, to £4 per cent. on houses whose annual rental value exceeds £20. The revenue from this source amounted to £5,756.

These taxes are payable annually during the months of November and December. All unpaid taxes after 31st December are collected during the months of January to March with a fine of one shilling on amounts not exceeding £1 and five per cent. on amounts exceeding £1. Any unpaid taxes after 31st March are handed over to the bailiff for collection.

CHAPTER XVI.**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Crown Lands and Surveys.—The revenue collected during the year amounted to £556.

Arrears amounted to £458 as compared with £305 in 1930. This is largely due to financial depression, but steps are nevertheless being taken for recovery in certain cases.

Diagrams were prepared on 18 title deeds.

No surveys were carried out by surveyors in private practice.

Fifteen surveys were carried out by the Government Department.

During the year His Excellency the Governor visited the Colony on 16th March and remained for one month. He also paid a brief visit of four days in June.

His Excellency proceeded on leave of absence on 18th June and resumed on 22nd September. During His Excellency's absence Mr. C. W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator of Saint Lucia, administered the Government.

The Third Session of the Legislative Council was formally opened on 20th May.

A matter of considerable moment to the community was the inauguration of the electric lighting of the town of Kingstown which came into operation in May, 1931. This new service tends to have far-reaching effects on the future development of the town of Kingstown, as not only has electric light been almost universally installed but electric power is now available for the Arrowroot Association, Electric Bakery, etc.

To the great delight of the inhabitants His Majesty's Ships *Rodney* and *Adventure*, ships of the Atlantic Fleet, visited the Colony. Captain R. M. Bellairs, C.B., C.M.G., in command of H.M.S. *Rodney*, threw the ship open to scouts, girl guides and primary school children. This courtesy had far-reaching effects and the appreciation and thanks of those who were privileged to go over the ship were unbounded.

In September H.M.S. *Danae* visited the Colony, remaining a week.

For the first time for many years the island of Bequia was visited by one of His Majesty's ships, H.M.S. *Dauntless* remaining there for six days.

The people of Saint Vincent have the right to be proud that in the face of world-wide depression this Colony has held its own financially, and, at the same time, many social and much needed improvements have been carried out. Thanks to the generosity of the Home Government, many improvements have been carried out—water-supplies to all main villages, improved roads, sanitary schemes and the erection of dispensaries in outlying villages. All these have been accomplished due entirely to the financial assistance forthcoming from the Colonial Development Fund Committee.

The Arrowroot Association which was founded in 1930 with funds from the Colonial Development Fund has proved of untold benefit to all classes of the community. A ready market was found for the entire island crop.

Thanks to the schemes undertaken, unemployment was not known during the year. For any person really willing to work, work was available.

H. PEEBLES,

Administrator.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
SAINT VINCENT,

31st May, 1932.

St. Vincent
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No. 1578

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SIERRA LEONE, 1931

(For Report for 1929 see No. 1476 (Price 1s. 6d.) and for
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA LEONE FOR 1931.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between the 6° 55' and 10° 00' parallels of north latitude and the 10° 16' and 13° 18' meridians of west longitude. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe in Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 260 square miles.

2. Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorage close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Picket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

3. The Protectorate (27,665 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide estuaries; and, though none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for lesser craft, particularly during the wet season.

4. If we except the mountainous peninsula, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be generally described as being flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where altitudes of over 6,000 feet have been recorded in the Loma and Tingi mountains. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of the $8^{\circ} 30'$ parallel of north latitude dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered; but this gives place as one travels northward to more open or "orchard bush" country.

Climate.

5. The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced toward the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly "Harmattan" wind usually blows at intervals during the December-February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust which it is believed to carry down with it from the Sahara. During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

6. The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about 65° to 95° Fahrenheit. The average maximum and minimum may be placed at 87° and 74° , respectively.

7. The average rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period amounted to 152 inches. July and August are as a rule the wettest months. This figure is based on observations made at Tower Hill at a point some 200 feet above sea-level.

History.

8. Sierra Leone, which has been known to voyagers and historians for many centuries, first became a British settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement was established, at the instance of a Society for the Abolition of Slavery from which sprang the Sierra Leone Company, in order to make provision for a large number of slaves who had found their way to England after the American War of 1782, and also for such slaves as might be recaptured by British ships operating against the slavers. A strip of land was acquired on the north of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, and on this site the first colonists were landed in

May, 1787. These were augmented in 1792 by a large party of Africans (freed slaves who had fought for the English in the American War of Independence) from Nova Scotia. Later, in 1800, about 550 Maroons—originally slaves who fled from their masters in Jamaica and on surrender were conveyed to Nova Scotia—were transported to Sierra Leone and allotted lands. Similar treatment was subsequently accorded to the “Liberated Africans” who were captured slaves brought in by His Majesty’s ships.

9. For the first few years of its existence the Colony suffered many hardships and privations through famine and disease, and was attacked three times from land by the Temnes and once from the sea by a French squadron.

10. On 1st January, 1808, the settlement became a Crown Colony.

11. Chiefly owing to slave-dealing by native chiefs and European adventurers in the neighbourhood of Freetown, the English settlement soon found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of the hinterland, and from time to time various treaties were made with the surrounding Chiefs by which certain lands were ceded to the Crown. By this means the Crown Colony was gradually extended. Several missions were also sent to more distant chieftdoms with a view to opening up trade with the interior; these were often helpful in settling inter-tribal wars, and led to an extension of British influence over the territory now embraced in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.

12. From 1822 to 1827 the Governors of Sierra Leone held the title of Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and in this capacity were required to visit the Gold Coast and the Gambia. It was within this period, on 21st January, 1824, that Governor Charles MacCarthy was killed in a battle against the Ashantis at Assamako in the Gold Coast. In 1827 the Gold Coast Settlements were alienated and handed over to the African Company of Merchants, but, owing to reports as to connivance with slave trade, were again placed under the Sierra Leone Government in 1843. Further changes were made in 1850 when the British territories in the Gold Coast were made a separate Government for a second time, but in 1866 the Imperial Government constituted once more what was termed the Government of the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the Governor of Sierra Leone became the Governor-in-Chief. Eventually, a new Charter, dated 24th July, 1874, effected the separation which exists at the present time.

13. In 1895 the northern boundary between the British and French spheres of influence and interests was ratified by agreement; and in 1896 the hinterland of Sierra Leone was declared a Protectorate and divided into administrative Districts.

14. The year 1898 was marked by an insurrection in the Protectorate as the result of the imposition of a house tax. The resulting military operations were brought to a successful conclusion early in the following year, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful, apart from some minor disturbances caused by the fanatic Mohammedan missionary, Idara, early in 1931.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

Constitution.

15. The dependency of Sierra Leone consists of two parts, of which one is Colony and the other Protectorate.

16. The Colony of Sierra Leone is what is generally, if not very accurately, spoken of as a Crown Colony as opposed to a self-governing Colony. Its constitution is to be found in the following Prerogative Instruments :—

(1) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 28th day of January, 1924.

(2) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated the 28th day of January, 1924, as amended by additional Instructions dated the 19th day of January, 1929.

(3) The Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated the 16th January, 1924, as amended by Orders of the King in Council dated respectively the 27th day of June, 1927, the 21st day of December, 1928, and the 29th day of June, 1931.

17. So far as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone is concerned, the Constitutional Instrument under which it is governed is the Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, dated 16th January, 1924, passed by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

18. The Government of both the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (who in Sierra Leone is also a Vice-Admiral) appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

19. The Executive Council ordinarily consists of four members, namely the officers performing for the time being the duties of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, and Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

20. The Legislative Council consists—

(1) of the Governor as President ;

(2) of official members—viz., the members of the Executive Council, the Commissioners of the Northern and Southern

Provinces, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Director of Agriculture ;

(3) of nominated unofficial members, of whom there may not be more than seven. Of these nominated members three must be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. Of the remaining four, one represents general European interests in the community ; the other European nominated member is appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. The remaining two nominated members represent African interests ;

(4) of three elected members, of whom two are elected by the Urban and one by the Rural Electorate District.

21. Unofficial members hold their seats for five years and nominated unofficial members are eligible to be reappointed for a further term not exceeding five years.

22. There is power vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members upon any special occasion and to make provisional appointments on a vacancy in the seat of a nominated unofficial member.

23. The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, and questions therein are decided by a majority of votes, the Governor having an original vote as well as a casting vote.

24. It should be noted that the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone (like those of the Colonies of the Gambia and Kenya) has the power of legislating for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony, and that, in spite of the powers vested in the Governor and Legislative Council, the Letters Patent and the Sierra Leone Order in Council, 1924, expressly reserve to the Crown the power of legislating by Order in Council for the Colony and Protectorate, respectively.

Political Administration.

25. For administrative purposes Sierra Leone is commonly, though, as will be seen later, not accurately, spoken of as being divided into two hard-and-fast divisions—namely, Colony and Protectorate.

26. The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or concession under treaties entered into from time to time with native Chiefs and tribal authorities, ranging in date from 1807, when the first valid cession of the Peninsula was made, till 1872, when a portion of Koya or Quiah, previously ceded to the Crown, was re-ceded to the Chiefs and people.

Colony.

27. For administrative purposes the Colony may in fact be divided into two parts—

(1) Colony administered as such.

(2) Colony administered in every respect as Protectorate.

28. The part of the Colony administered as such consists virtually of the whole of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, with the adjacent Tasso and Banana Islands, of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, of the Turtle Islands and York Island. It is comprised within three Districts—

- (1) The Police District of Freetown,
- (2) The Headquarters Judicial District,
- (3) The Bonthe District.

29. *Police District of Freetown.*—The Police District of Freetown consists of the north-western portion of the Peninsula, and it is bounded on the south and south-west by the Adonkia Creek, and a line drawn from its source to a point between Allen Town and Grafton and from thence along Hastings Creek to the Rokell River.

30. This District which is defined by Section 52 (a) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, contains, in addition to the city of Freetown, the villages of Kissy, Wilberforce, Wellington, Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Lumley, and other smaller hamlets. Before 1931 the whole Police District of Freetown was under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, and no Political Officer visited the outlying villages. These villages have now been placed under the Commissioner of the Headquarters Judicial District for administrative (though not judicial) purposes.

31. *Freetown Municipality.*—The city of Freetown itself is governed by the "City Council of Freetown" pursuant to and in accordance with the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1927; but various so-called Tribal Rulers in Freetown and one on Tasso Island have certain administrative powers over the natives of the aboriginal tribes which they represent who reside in the capital.

32. *Headquarters Judicial District.*—The Headquarters Judicial District, which is defined by Section 52 (b) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, consists, roughly speaking, of the remainder of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, together with the Banana Islands.

33. The Headquarters Judicial District is in charge of a District Commissioner with his headquarters at Waterloo, the largest town in the District. Unlike the Commissioners of all the other Districts, the Commissioner of the Headquarters District is subordinate to no Provincial Commissioner and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary.

34. For purposes of house-tax collection and expenditure, the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters District are grouped together under one Advisory Board, constituted on 1st January, 1924.

35. *Tribal Rulers.*—Five native tribes in Waterloo possess Tribal Rulers, with powers similar to those in Freetown.

36. *Bonthe District.*—The Bonthe District consists of Sherbro Island and the Turtle Islands and of York Island and of the four following chiefdoms on the mainland—viz., Timdale, Bendu, Cha, and Nongoba Bullom, all of which were ceded to the British Crown by various treaties at different times. It is administered by a District Commissioner, who is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Southern Province, and it should be noted, as will be seen later, that whereas the whole of the Police District of Freetown and the Headquarters Judicial District are administered as Colony, by far the greater part of this District is administered as Protectorate.

37. The town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island are the constituents of the Port of Sherbro, by far the most important commercial and maritime centre in Sierra Leone after Freetown itself. The population of these two places consists largely of natives of the Colony and of Europeans engaged in commerce. The mode of administering Bonthe, York Island, and the small islands adjacent thereto, which together constitute what is called the Sherbro Judicial District, is on this account precisely similar to that employed in the Headquarters District of the Colony. The District Commissioner is assisted by three Tribal Rulers.

38. Outside the town of Bonthe, however, the whole of Sherbro Island has a largely aboriginal native population, divided into two chiefdoms—namely, Dema and Sittia—and the four mainland chiefdoms have a similar native population.

39. Administration on purely Colony lines being impracticable, the whole of the Bonthe District outside the narrow limits of the Sherbro Judicial District is, along with certain other parts of the Colony, administered exactly as is the Protectorate.

40. *Parts of Colony treated as Protectorate.*—These parts of the Colony which are, for all administrative purposes, treated as Protectorate, consist, in the first place, of a strip of coast-line of varying width acquired at different periods before the proclamation of the Protectorate for purposes of Customs control.

41. Secondly, there is one other area which is in fact Colony administered as Protectorate, this is the Bacca Lokko territory, acquired by a treaty of 1825.

Protectorate.

42. The hinterland of Sierra Leone, an area of some 26,000 square miles, was declared a British Protectorate in 1896, and the necessary legislative steps were taken to provide for its administration.

43. Until 1920 it was, for political purposes, divided into five Districts—viz., Koinadugu, Karene, Ronietta, Panguma, and Bandajuma. Each District was controlled by a District Commissioner, holding direct communication with the Secretariat in Freetown, aided by a small staff of Assistant District Commissioners, to each of whom he allocated such duties or such geographical spheres of activity as he thought fit. This division of the Protectorate was found, however, to be defective in practice, as it led to much duplication of work, and to the lack of both uniformity and continuity of policy. In order, therefore, to remedy these defects, as well as to bring the political division of the country into closer accord with the racial distribution of its inhabitants, the Protectorate was, in 1920, divided into three Provinces, designated respectively: the Northern, containing more or less the area formerly known as the Karene and Koinadugu Districts; the Central, taking in the Railway District and part of the Ronietta District; and the Southern, being composed of the Northern Sherbro District and parts of the Ronietta and Railway Districts. Each Province was placed in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces were divided into Districts of varying areas, each of which was controlled by a District Commissioner responsible, in his administrative capacity, to the Commissioner of the Province in which his District lay.

44. By the Protectorate (Administrative Divisions) Order in Council, 1930, which came into force on 1st January, 1931, those three Provinces were reduced to two, namely, the Northern and Southern Provinces; and the Order in Council under reference sets out:—

- (a) the respective boundaries of those two Provinces;
- (b) the Districts of which they consist; and
- (c) the native chiefdoms comprised in each of those Districts.

45. Each District is subdivided into chiefdoms, owned and administered by their respective tribal authorities, i.e., their Paramount Chiefs in association with the elders or principal men of the respective chiefdoms.

46. The division of the Protectorate into Provinces and of the Provinces into Districts is arbitrary, and has been dictated by considerations of administrative efficiency, due regard being paid to the necessity for including in one District, where possible, chiefdoms comprising one tribe or section of a tribe. The boundaries of the chiefdoms, however, are fixed by prehistoric tradition and native custom, and although disputes constantly arise as to sections of inter-chiefdom boundaries (indeed the settlement of boundary disputes forms an important part of the work of a Political Officer), the Government does not interfere with chiefdom boundaries unless invited to do so. The chiefdoms vary in size from the considerable

area of Tambakka Yobanji in the Karene District to the smallness of Yabai Krim in the Pujehun District, i.e., from approximately 500 square miles to about 20 square miles.

47. Each chiefdom is entirely separate and independent, and although there is natural cohesion between chiefdoms composed of the same tribe and situated in the same locality, no Paramount Chief can claim pre-eminence over other Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe, either by reason of the area of his chiefdom, the wealth of his people, or the antiquity of his house. At any meeting of the Paramount Chiefs of a District, pride of place would naturally be given to those whom age or, more especially, length of reign entitled to that honour at the hands of their brother Chiefs, but the conferring of that mark of respect implies no relationship of superiority and subordination. The several chiefdoms are well defined and have no official inter-relationship whatever, with this exception, that independent and disinterested Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe may be called upon to act as assessors in the settlement of any "palaver" which the Tribal Authority of a chiefdom find themselves unable to settle unaided. They may be invited to act in this capacity either at the instance of the Provincial or District Commissioner, or at that of the Paramount Chief in whose chiefdom the dispute has arisen.

48. The Tribal Authority of a chiefdom is the sole owner of the land within that chiefdom, and this principle of native law and custom, which is uniform throughout the Protectorate, has been consistently and actively supported by Government.

49. The Courts of the Paramount Chiefs are dealt with in Chapter XIII.

50. *Functions of Political Officers.*—The functions of a Political Officer are three-fold in nature: administrative, judicial, and departmental; but his departmental duties are so wedded to those that are purely administrative that it will be convenient to consider those duties together and separately from those of a judicial nature.

51. In his administrative capacity the District Commissioner (and, *a fortiori*, the Provincial Commissioner) is the representative of the Colonial Government in that portion of the Protectorate committed to his administrative charge. He is the guide, philosopher, and friend to the Paramount Chiefs, the Tribal Authority and the people. He is at once the support of the recognized native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy.

52. A District Commissioner's departmental duties in reality form a part of his administrative duties. He is responsible for the collection of Government revenue in his District, by (a) house tax,

and (b) the issue of licences for stores, hawkers, vendors of spirits, fire-arms, etc. He is the propagandist officer who is the coadjutor to the technical officers of the Agricultural and Forestry Departments; he supervises sanitation on behalf of a Health Department; he oversees the general conduct of the post offices and agencies; he keeps a wary eye on the Customs frontiers and sea-boards; he controls the management of the gaol; he advises the Education Department and assists in its propaganda; he supervises the laying out and construction of second-class roads, and the erection of native buildings required for official purposes; he facilitates the progress through his District of any officers whose duties require them to travel through it; in short, he has ancillary duties to perform on behalf of practically every Government Department in the Colony.

53. The judicial duties and powers of a Political Officer are fully dealt with under Chapter XIII, to which reference is invited.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

54. *Colony*.—The total population of the Colony according to the census of 1931 is 96,422, the racial distribution being as follows :—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Population.</i>
African native tribes ...	36,914	24,869	61,783	64·08
African non-natives—Sierra Leoneans.	14,438	18,408	32,846	34·06
Other African non-natives ...	583	346	929	0·96
Asiatics ...	309	135	444	0·46
Europeans ...	308	112	420	0·44
Totals ...	52,552	43,870	96,422	100·00

55. *Protectorate*.—The total population of the Protectorate is 1,672,057, of which 796,391 are males and 875,666 are females, and consists of African native tribes, African non-natives, Asiatics, and Europeans.

56. The total European population of the Protectorate is 231, of which 173 are males and 58 are females. Of this total 142 are British, other Europeans numbering 89, in which are included 34 Americans.

57. The total Asiatic population of the Protectorate is 772—577 males and 195 females. These include 754 Syrians, 16 Arabs, and 2 Indians.

58. African non-natives in the Protectorate number 3,265, 1,765 being males and 1,500 females. These include Sierra Leoneans for the most part and a few West Indians, Liberians, American Negroes, persons classed at the census as Nigerians, Gold Coasters, and Mulattoes. Of the total shown, Sierra Leoneans number 3,046.

Nationalities and Tribes.

59. The following table shows the various nationalities and tribes amongst the African population of the Colony and Protectorate, and the number in each case.

<i>Nationality or Tribe.</i>	<i>Colony.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total African Population.</i>
Sierra Leoneans	32,846	3,046	35,892	2·04
Other African non-natives	929	219	1,148	0·07
Temne	21,431	472,258	493,689	27·95
Mende	10,258	568,788	579,046	32·78
Limba	6,957	138,714	145,671	8·24
Loko	5,228	57,152	62,380	3·52
Bullom and Sherbro ...	4,634	139,101	143,735	8·15
Susu	2,391	43,210	45,601	2·58
Mandingo	1,988	14,081	16,069	0·91
Fula	1,330	15,523	16,853	0·96
Kono	604	68,521	69,125	3·92
Gallinas (or Vai)	673	19,865	20,538	1·16
Koranko	157	44,203	44,360	2·52
Kissi	170	34,810	34,980	1·32
Yalunka	73	16,066	16,139	0·92
Krim	41	20,639	20,680	1·18
Gola	—	8,509	8,509	0·50
Gbande	—	1,131	1,131	0·07
Fanti	125	—	125	0·01
Joloff	122	—	122	0·01
Kroo	4,481	—	4,481	0·29
Bassa	512	—	512	0·04
Miscellaneous	608	5,219	5,827	0·33
Totals	95,558	1,671,055	1,766,613	100·00

60. *Geographical Distribution.*—The main geographical distribution of the African population is as follows:—

	<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Colony other than Freetown.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sierra Leoneans	20,970	11,876	3,046	35,892
Other African non-natives	784	145	219	1,148
Tribes	32,919	28,864	1,667,790	1,729,573
Total African population	...	...	...	1,766,613

Migration.

61. Unfortunately complete records of immigration and emigration are not available. Registration merely of persons entering and leaving the Colony by sea is kept but no check whatsoever is kept of persons travelling to and from the Protectorate.

62. Of the immigrant population, Syrians are the most important element and now form a considerable community. They come solely for the purposes of trade. During 1931 the registers show that 99 Syrians entered the Colony by sea, and 66 departures are recorded.

63. The European population consists of Government officials, traders, mercantile agents, mining company employees and missionaries coming and going frequently between the Colony, Protectorate, and Europe.

64. With reference to the African population there is a constant flow between the Colony and Protectorate and various African colonies. The only reliable figures for migration are those relating to the Syrians.

Births and Deaths.

65. The figures for births and deaths for the Colony for 1931 are as follows:—

(a) Births—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Birth-rate.</i>
1,062	1,039	2,101	21.78

(b) Deaths—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Death-rate.</i>
1,312	993	2,305	23.9

No figures for births and deaths are available for the Protectorate, registration not being compulsory.

66. *Infant Mortality.*—The following are the figures for infant mortality for the Colony for 1931.

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 births.</i>
302	254	556	264.6

No figures for infant mortality are available for the Protectorate for the same reason as given in the previous paragraph.

67. *Comparison with last Census.*—As regards the Colony it will be seen that the figures for deaths in 1931 (which may be taken as an average) largely exceed those for births, but it is probable that the births are understated owing to the fact that many births still escape registration. The figures for deaths, however, are fairly reliable. It is a much simpler matter to evade registration of births

than of deaths. The recent census revealed an increase of 11,378 which is probably for the most part due to immigration.

68. As regards the Protectorate an increase of 216,548 is shown over the last census figures. It is not possible, however, to say whether this was a natural increase since the method of taking both the 1921 and 1931 censuses was by estimate. Enquiries however were made regarding numbers for family and fertility rates and the indications are that the Protectorate population is at least above static.

Marriages.

69. As regards the Colony, only Christian marriages and Mohammedan regular marriages solemnized in the various Mosques are registered. No registration of native marriages is kept. Of the Christian marriages the greater number are those relating to non-natives and to a less extent of the Mohammedan marriages.

70. Marriage rates are not given as they bear no relation to the conjugal state of the total population or the birth-rate and cannot be given with any accuracy for even the non-native portion of it.

71. The number of marriages as shown by the registers for 1931 are :—

		<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Village areas (Colony).</i>	<i>Headquarters District (Colony).</i>	<i>Bonthe (Colony).</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Christian	...	143	39	12	4	198
Mohammedan	...	31	—	—	—	31
Totals	...	174	39	12	4	229

72. Only figures for Christian marriages are available for the Protectorate, of which 27 were recorded as having taken place in 1931. Mohammedan marriages and those by " Native Custom " are not registered.

Occupations.

73. Of the total population of 96,422 persons in the Colony, only 60,954, or 63.2 per cent are returned as having occupations. This number has been returned as following some stated occupation or in the habit of following that occupation, but it can only be assumed and not definitely stated that they are earners or gainfully occupied; the remainder, 35,468, are returned as " no occupation ", " dependants ", " attending school ", " other children ", and " pensioners ". Of the total occupied persons 61.1 per cent are males and 38.9 per cent females. Of the total male population 70.9 per cent are occupied and of the females 54.1 per cent.

74. The following table shows the classes of occupation (percentages only) in 1931, by comparison with 1921 :—

<i>Occupation.</i>	1921 <i>Percentage.</i>	1931 <i>Percentage.</i>
Agriculture	15.1	{ 13.1
Fishing		{ 2.1
Commerce and banking (including petty trade)	43.1	{ 21.1
Professions (including teaching and religious occupations)		{ 0.8
Administrative and defence (including soldiers)		{ 1.7
Skilled trades and occupations ...		{ 7.0
Miscellaneous	9.1	{ 2.5
Labourers and servants		{ 7.2
No occupation, children, dependants, etc.		{ 34.5

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

General Health of the Population.

75. The table appended shows the cases of disease treated in all the Government institutions, hospitals, and dispensaries, in the Colony and Protectorate. Yaws is widely prevalent all over the territory, but the large predominance in the numbers of this disease shown in the table is due to the great popularity and marked success of the treatment.

76. Malaria is prevalent, but large numbers of those affected do not seek treatment unless the attack is severe.

77. Pulmonary complaints bulk largely in the returns. These are particularly prevalent in the commencement of the rainy season, and the people are very susceptible to pneumonia at this time.

78. Venereal diseases are common, but do not show in the returns in the proportions to be expected, as the people do not regard the disease, particularly gonorrhoea, as important, and only attend for treatment when seriously distressed.

79. No incidence of disease can be ascribed to occupation. The chief industry is agriculture and there are no factories or large numbers grouped in indoor occupations. Mining is in its infancy in Sierra Leone, and no statistics are available yet to show that any disease can be attributed to that form of labour.

80. The following table shows the main illnesses for the treatment of which patients applied at the various hospitals and dispensaries during the years 1930 and 1931 :—

<i>Disease.</i>	1930.	1931.
Malaria	6,101	6,520
Yaws	14,082	7,449
Acute rheumatism	845	502
Chronic rheumatism	4,327	5,081
Hemiplegia	164	123
Conjunctivitis	706	949
Affections of the ear	912	860
Haemorrhoids	113	121
Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific)	668	485
Coryza	1,082	884
Acute bronchitis	5,239	4,186
Chronic bronchitis	3,694	4,213
Asthma	106	143
Caries, pyorrhoea, etc.	1,665	4,169
Gastritis	348	394
Dyspepsia	3,812	3,495
Diarrhoea and enteritis	925	960
Ankylostomiasis	158	84
Hernia	612	479
Constipation	6,592	9,253
Acute nephritis	62	95
Schistosomiasis	97	17
Epididymitis	47	40
Orchitis	362	209
Hydrocele	230	210
Abscess	878	512
Scabies	1,545	761
Eczema	360	428
Osteitis	381	331
Arthritis	1,190	1,437
Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments)	1,312	1,054
Fracture	156	149
Other external injuries	6,347	4,397
Asthenia	655	838

Mortality.

81. The statistics as to mortality and the principal causes thereof are not very reliable, as registration of death, while compulsory in the Colony, is not necessarily by medical certificate, but frequently by notification by a relative. The cause of death is then assumed on a description of the symptoms, or, in suspicious cases, by a post-mortem examination. The question of legislation to make

registration by medical certificate or post-mortem examination compulsory is under consideration. Appended is a table showing the principal causes of death as registered. In this it will be seen that the most prominent place is taken by pulmonary affections and the second by malaria. The latter, however, most certainly includes cases of pyrexia of unknown origin. Infantile mortality is high but accurate statistics are not possible, as registration of births is not fully effective. The causes of infant deaths are largely due to malnutrition and maternal ignorance aggravating diseases which would not otherwise have proved fatal.

82. The principal causes of deaths were :—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Freetown (including Clintown) 1,380.</i>		<i>Colony (excluding Freetown) 925.</i>		<i>* Protectorate 452.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Bronchitis and pneumonia	351	25.43	66	7.13	65	14.38
Malaria	244	17.68	115	12.21	25	5.53
Heart disease	108	7.82	42	4.54	25	5.53
Senility	98	7.1	50	5.40	25	5.53
Dysentery, diarrhoea, and enteritis.	81	5.86	80	8.64	64	14.38
Debility	74	5.36	36	3.89	24	5.30
Premature birth	66	4.78	6	0.64	9	1.99
Infantile convulsions	53	3.84	39	4.21	21	4.64
Strangulated hernia	31	2.24	12	1.29	12	2.65
Tuberculosis, all forms...	26	1.89	28	3.02	9	1.99
Abdominal disease	24	1.73	50	5.40	20	4.42
Nephritis	24	1.73	27	2.91	14	3.09
Tetanus	24	1.73	4	0.43	4	0.88

* Death registration is compulsory only for non-natives of the Protectorate.

Provision for Treatment.

83. *Colony*.—There are two general hospitals maintained by Government in the Colony, the Connaught Hospital at Freetown and the Colonial Hospital at Bonthe. There is also a hospital maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Freetown.

The figures of attendance at the Connaught and Bonthe Hospitals are as follows :—

Connaught Hospital.—

In-patients	2,246
Out-patients—new cases	10,583
Subsequent attendances	50,059
Operations	1,410

Bonthe Hospital.—

In-patients	359
Out-patients—new cases	2,078
Subsequent attendances	17,901

84. *Protectorate*.—There are three permanent hospitals in the Protectorate at Daru, Bo, and Makeni, the last two being type hospitals which are to be extended to other towns as it becomes possible financially. There are in addition four hospitals of native construction and three conducted by Medical Missions. These are subsidized by Government and employ qualified medical men and nurses.

85. The figures of attendance at the two type hospitals are as follows :—

Protectorate Hospital, Bo, Southern Province.—

In-patients	105
Out-patients—new cases	2,035
Subsequent attendances	12,136

Protectorate Hospital, Makeni, Northern Province.—

In-patients	213
Out-patients—new cases	2,900
Subsequent attendances	13,829

86. *Dispensaries*.—These are situated in the Colony villages and in towns in the Protectorate not served by Medical Officers. They are conducted by dispensers who are trained as both druggists and nurses, and are visited regularly by the Medical Officer of the District. There are eight such dispensaries in the Colony, and eleven in the Protectorate.

87. *Nurses and Midwives*.—Male and female nurses are trained at the Connaught Hospital, where a full course of lectures and practical training takes three years, with an examination at the end of each year. After training they are sent to the other hospitals and institutions. Midwives are trained at the Connaught Hospital maternity section and at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital. An examination is conducted annually, with a high standard required for a pass, which entitles to registration as a midwife. Several of these are now in private practice, and are being increasingly employed by the public. Legislation is contemplated to place the practice of midwifery on the same status as in Great Britain.

88. *Child Welfare*.—Maternity and child-welfare work was well maintained throughout the year, the number of new cases and total attendances showing an increase in many instances. The following table indicates briefly the progress made and includes attendances from fourteen Colony villages :—

	<i>Connaught Hospital and Campbell Street.</i>		<i>Princess Christian Mission Hospital.</i>	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Ante-natal attendances	2,829	2,159	1,683	1,651
Labour cases admitted	251	260	90	117
Health visits	3,798	3,765	4,457	3,995
Infant-welfare clinic attendances	7,833	6,561	10,779	12,001

89. The immigrant natives from the Protectorate, who form the large majority of the inhabitants of Freetown and the Colony, come within the scope of the work of these institutions. The population of the Protectorate is for the most part rural and that of the more important towns is not large enough to justify the appointment of health visitors or the establishment of maternity and child-welfare centres as separate institutions. Facilities are provided at the general hospitals and dispensaries already referred to, for those who wish to avail themselves.

90. In connexion with the infant-welfare centres, three health visitors are employed, two of whom have been trained in England in welfare work and have also taken the C.M.B. The third is a locally-trained nurse and midwife. These visitors follow up the cases attending the ante-natal clinics and also visit children found ailing at the infant-welfare clinics.

Sanitation.

91. In addition to the facilities provided by the Medical Service for the treatment and prevention of disease, comprehensive measures are provided by Ordinance for the maintenance and improvement of sanitary conditions generally throughout the Colony and Protectorate. The preventive methods in operation resolve themselves chiefly into measures directed towards the provision and maintenance of pure water-supplies, and the control of insect-borne and other infectious diseases.

92. Owing to the prevailing financial depression, the engineering side of expenditure on public health was mainly restricted to the repair or renewal of permanent structures essential to the preservation of existing water-supplies, and of sanitary structures in general. In Freetown, the permanent canalization of Sanders Brook and the subsidiary drains of the several adjoining streets has been completed; and concrete or laterite surface drains were provided for seven other streets. Surface drainage was completed at King Tom Barracks and the repair of concrete drains and re-grading of earth drains generally was continued. The protection of Moore's Brook outfall and Garrison Street outfall drain have been responsible for a great reduction in mosquito breeding. Other measures adopted against mosquito-borne diseases were daily house-to-house inspection for larvae, oiling of pools and gutters, filling of tree holes, and clearance of bush.

Four new type concrete rat-proof dustbins were erected in various parts of the city. This is in prosecution of a scheme for replacement by rat-proof dustbins of old open-type bins in a system of eighty dustbins from which refuse is collected by lorries and removed by train to a dumping site nine miles from Freetown. Daily house-to-house and general inspections are made for nuisances; meat and animals for slaughter are inspected daily. A series of

inspections of provision stores in the Colony and Protectorate resulted in the seizure of large quantities of unsound food-stuffs of every description. One hundred and sixty-six inspections of schools were made and in almost every instance it was necessary to draw attention to the serious need for hygienic improvements. The vaccination of school children was continued.

93. The Headmen Ordinance contains provisions for the sanitation of the Colony towns and villages. Inspection of the mountain villages was carried out fortnightly by the police and reports made to the Health Department for necessary action. Other villages in the Colony were visited regularly by Sanitary Inspectors or Dispensers of the Medical Department.

94. From the administration point of view considerable progress was made during the year in the Protectorate. In one enactment under the Protectorate Health Areas Order in Council thirty-three of the more important towns and villages were declared health areas and the Public Health (Protectorate) Rules applied to all of them. The Rules make detailed provision for, *inter alia*, town-planning and building regulations, protection of water-supplies, drainage, disposal of refuse and nightsoil, clearing of bush, management of markets and slaughter-houses, food inspection, and for the notification and control of epidemic diseases in man and animals. Sanitary Inspectors are stationed at ten of the larger centres, their duties including periodic visits to the neighbouring health areas for the purpose of making inspections and advising the Paramount Chiefs who are health authorities where no Special Health Authority has been appointed. In fourteen of the health areas the Ordinance is administered by a Special Health Authority consisting of the District Commissioner, the Medical Officer, the Paramount Chief, and one other member. Monthly sanitary reports are returned on a form of questionnaire based on the health Rules.

95. As funds permitted, Government has provided pipe-borne water-supplies, or protection of the natural source; markets, slaughter-houses, and incinerators.

96. This has been more especially applied in those centres where the Chief and natives have shown a keenness for and appreciation of sanitation and have endeavoured to make progress by their own efforts. It is encouraging to note that this keenness and voluntary effort is becoming more widespread throughout the Protectorate.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

97. *Colony*—The majority of the wage-earning population of Freetown and the larger towns of the Colony occupy timber-framed houses on concrete or stone and mortar dwarf walls and roofed

with corrugated iron sheets or palm tile thatch. The floors are either of concrete or native timber boarding and window openings are fitted with glazed casements or boarded hinged shutters according to the means of the occupant.

98. The artisan class as a rule own their houses, but the labouring class usually rent one or two rooms in a compound for the accommodation of themselves and their families, and considerable overcrowding unfortunately arises therefrom.

99. There are no building societies in Freetown, but the City Council are at present considering a scheme whereby assistance may be given to owners of small houses to improve their dwellings. The Health and Building Authorities endeavour, by means of inspection and the enforcement of City Improvement Regulations, to improve housing conditions.

100. *Protectorate.*—In the Protectorate the great majority of houses of the wage-earning classes are built of wattle and mud daub with palm tile or thatch roofs—and this form of construction is frequently also adopted by Europeans both official and unofficial. In the Protectorate as a rule the occupier is the owner, though in the larger towns there is always a floating population who rent the accommodation they require.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

101. The minerals mined were gold and platinum. All the mineral won was exported. Prospecting was carried on for gold, diamonds, chromite, iron, and ilmenite.

102. *Gold and Platinum.*—Actual mining and production for export took place in respect of gold and platinum. The productions and values of the metals were:—

Mineral.						Produc- tion.	Value
						Oz. troy	(Estimated)
						Crude Mineral.	£
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	6,650	27,722
Platinum	...	...	...	...	...	594	3,093
							<hr/> £30,815 <hr/>

The total value of £30,815 compares with an amount of £6,113 for the preceding year.

The quality and value of the minerals mined increased satisfactorily during the year. At the end of the year the production rate for gold was about 1,000 ounces a month. The estimated values quarterly were :—

						£
First quarter	...	...	...	...	...	3,458
Second quarter	...	...	...	...	...	4,357
Third quarter	...	...	...	...	...	8,450
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	...	...	14,550

The estimated value for the last quarter was helped by the increase which took place in the sterling price of gold and platinum.

103. The mineral production is in the hands of the British mining companies and European and American engineers are in charge of operations. The natives of the country are employed as artisans, clerks, headmen, and labourers. There are no independent native operators.

104. The contract and the daily wage system of employing native labour are both in operation. At present all mineral is won by alluvial mining. Much of this mining is being done in narrow rock-bound channels and in shallow alluvium at the heads of small streams. These places are suitable for hand labour methods only.

105. Whenever possible the contract system is introduced in preference to the daily wage, and as mining and prospecting become more systematized the number of natives being paid on an output basis will increase at the expense of the number receiving day wages.

106. It is probable that as time goes on larger and lower grade areas will be mined by hydraulic and mechanical excavating methods. Excavating plants are already in operation at two places, and show a great reduction in cost compared with hand methods. Hand labour methods, on both contract and daily wage systems, show a cost of about 1s. a head each day, or 1s. a cubic yard of alluvium.

107. The supply of labour for mining operations and for works connected with mining is ample and the mines do not require recruiting programmes. A sufficient number of labourers come to any place where they think work might be had.

108. At the end of the year, mining was providing employment for about 7,000 natives. One hundred and fifty natives were employed in prospecting, 830 in mining, and 6,000 on works in connexion with the railway, shipping installation, and equipment programme for the exploitation of the Marampa iron ore deposits.

109. *Ilmenite*.—Three samples of talings, obtained from the panning of platinum-bearing black sand, were sent by the Geological Survey for examination at the Imperial Institute as to their value for the manufacture of titanium pigment, and also as to

whether they contained any appreciable quantities of platinum. The results of commercial trials of these materials by a firm of titanium pigment manufacturers showed that pigments of satisfactory colour could be produced, by appropriate treatment, from them. They were found by analysis to contain 49 to 52.5 per cent of titanium dioxide, and were valued at 60s. to 65s. per ton, c.i.f. London. The massive ilmenite which contained less than 34 per cent of titanium dioxide was also capable of yielding a good pigment, but on account of its lower titanium content was valued at only 20s. per ton. One sample of the tailings was found to contain about 12 dwt. of crude platinum per ton, but the others contained smaller amounts.

110. *Iron Ores*.—Actual mining on the Marampa deposit, for the development of which a loan of £500,000 from the Colonial Development Fund to the Sierra Leone Development Company is provided under guarantee by this Government, has not yet begun. The Company has, however, made excellent progress with the railway (about 55 miles long) which is being constructed from Marampa itself to Pepel, also with the works at the port itself.

111. Chemical analyses of 38 samples of iron ore were required in order that an estimate might be made of the value of a new iron-ore field in the Tonkolili Valley in the Koinadugu District of the Protectorate. The results showed that the majority of the samples represented ore of good quality, though a few of them contained a high percentage of phosphorus.

Agricultural Produce.

112. *Food Crops*.—The most important crop and staple food of the people is rice. There are at present no data from which to assess the total value of the crops grown. An attempt to estimate the rice crop gave something like 200,000 tons clean rice. Following rice, in order of importance as food, are cassava, yam, sweet potatoes, maize, millets, groundnuts, and coco-nuts.

113. Cotton and tobacco are grown for local consumption only. Attempts to foster cotton-growing on a large scale have not been successful, but certain areas within the Northern Province seem to be suitable for tobacco, the cultivation of which has increased considerably of late.

114. *Export Crops*.—The most important crops grown for export are palm kernels, palm oil, kola nuts, ginger, and piassava. Of these, palm kernels hold pride of place, as being this Colony's chief source of revenue at present. There is also now a good prospect of building up an export trade in rice, mentioned under "food crops."

115. The entire production of crops is in the hands of the individual native farmer, and a very large proportion of the population of the Protectorate devotes its energies to farming.

116. Instructional work and the improvement of crops and produce continue successfully through the efforts of the Agricultural Officers and produce inspectorate served closely by the advisory work (economics, entomology, and mycology) under guidance from the Headquarters of the Department of Agriculture. Among the more important features of the work were included the extension of the growing of swamp rice in inland swamps, especially in the Southern Province, oil palm and coffee planting, improvement and increased production of piassava, raffia production, and cultivation with the plough (in the Northern Province).

117. *Piassava*.—In connexion with experiments carried out by the Department of Agriculture to determine the best method of preparing piassava, 84 samples prepared from the leaf of *Raphia vinifera* by retting in brackish water were sent to the Imperial Institute for comparative examination. The samples were divided into three series, representing respectively the fibre from over-mature, mature, and under-mature leaf bases; each series was subdivided into seven sets, of four samples each, representing the results of retting for seven different periods ranging from 21 to 105 days; and the four samples in each set were derived respectively from the back, front, sides, and heart of the leaf bases. The whole of the samples were carefully examined and the opinion of piassava dressers in London obtained as to their comparative quality and value. The fibre in each of the 84 samples was usually more uniform in character, and better cleaned and prepared, than the samples of piassava from Sierra Leone which were examined at the Imperial Institute in 1926. In general, the material prepared from under-mature leaf bases was inferior to that from the mature and over-mature leaf bases, and it was suggested by the Imperial Institute that the preparation of fibre from immature bases should be avoided. The sides of the leaf bases were found to furnish the best fibre, but in some cases the fibre from the back was equal in hardness and scarcely inferior in resilience; there would, however, be no commercial advantage in keeping separate the fibre from the different parts of the leaf bases. As regards the time of retting, so far as this could be judged from the appearance and quality of the samples, it should be unnecessary to continue the operation beyond 63 days under the conditions adopted in these experiments.

118. *Piassava Tow*.—This material was submitted by the Department of Agriculture as representing the tow produced in the cleaning of piassava for export. It was desired to ascertain whether there would be an outlet for it in such industries as upholstery and twine manufacture. Commercial experts to whom it was submitted considered that, if freed from hard pieces of piassava, the tow might be employed as a cheap stuffing material for upholstery, but that the price obtainable would probably be insufficient to render its shipment profitable. It would be unlikely to find an outlet in the

United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe for twine manufacture, owing to its brittleness, irregular length and diameter, and general inferiority to the cheapest materials now employed.

119. *Sisal*.—This fibre, grown and prepared at the Njala Experimental Station, was clean, well-prepared, rather lustrous, of good strength, and about 5 feet long. The chemical examination showed that it was similar in composition and chemical behaviour to good commercial samples of East African sisal, and it was valued by merchants in London at £15 per ton with No. 1 East African sisal at £15 10s. per ton.

120. *Kola Nuts*.—In connexion with an enquiry which the Department of Overseas Trade had received from the Colonial Office regarding the possibilities of developing the export trade in dried kola nuts from Sierra Leone, information which had been obtained as a result of enquiries made among brokers in this country was furnished as to the market in the United Kingdom for the nuts. The present time does not appear to be opportune for such a project, but it was suggested that representative samples of the nuts should be sent to the Imperial Institute for examination and report, with a view to developing business when the market improves.

Live Stock.

121. There are as yet no statistics concerning the live stock of this country. Cattle-farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. A large proportion of the cattle (of which something like 5,000-6,000 are slaughtered annually in the Colony and Protectorate) are imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country, and pigs to a small extent. There are a few horses, the majority of which again come from French territory. The value of the exports in hides (mainly untanned) amounted to £1,689.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

122. The total value of imports into the Colony during 1931 amounted to £1,141,611 as compared with £1,424,175 in 1930, being a decrease of £282,564.

123. The following tables show the value of imports by classes during the past two years:—

		1930.	1931.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
Commercial imports	... ..	1,217,960	928,009	—	289,951
Government imports	... ..	117,771	63,111	—	54,660
Specie	... ..	88,444	150,491	62,047	—
Total	... ..	£1,424,175	£1,141,611	62,047	344,611
<hr/>					
				Not decrease £282,564	

	1930. £	1931. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Class I—Food, drink, and tobacco	381,007	239,817	—	141,190
Class II—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	161,708	111,037	—	50,671
Class III—Articles mainly manufactured.	790,442	639,021	—	151,421
Class IV—Miscellaneous ...	2,402	1,178	—	1,224
Class V—Bullion and specie ...	88,616	150,558	61,942	—
Total ...	£1,424,175	£1,141,611	61,942	344,506
				Net decrease £282,564

124. With the exception of Class V, which shows an increase of £61,942, or 69.90 per cent, on the previous year, a marked decrease in the other classes is recorded. In Class I the following articles were mainly responsible for the deficit of £141,190: food £90,821; spirits £11,219 (19,131 gallons); wines £5,080 (27,075 gallons); unmanufactured tobacco £19,526 (401,110 lb.); beer and ale £16,146 (74,646 gallons); cigarettes £8,206 (13,794 lb.).

125. Class II showed a decrease of £50,671. The following table shows the articles which chiefly contributed to this deficit:—

		1930.		1931.		Decrease.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Percentage.
			£		£	£	
Coal—Commercial and Government	Tons	42,763	62,698	36,100	53,166	9,532	15.20
Groundnuts	"	1,006	11,521	9	121	11,400	98.95
Oil, illuminating	Gal.	465,015	31,114	272,887	15,781	15,333	49.28
" lubricating	"	48,435	6,075	34,520	4,974	1,101	18.12
" motor spirit	"	369,976	22,185	308,493	15,164	7,021	31.65

126. Commercial coal decreased by 12,118 tons, valued at £18,129, fewer vessels having called at this port for purposes of bunkering. The decrease in illuminating oil, 192,128 gallons (£15,333), may be attributed to the greater use of electric light by residents of Freetown.

127. Class III, in which is recorded the greatest deficit during the year, fell in value from £790,442 to £639,021. The decrease under this head was, with one or two exceptions, general. An increase of 526 tons (£1,730) was recorded in cement, and in metals (other kinds) the value exceeded that of 1930 by £38,676. These increases were mainly due to heavy importations by the mining companies operating in the country.

128. As in the previous year the greatest decrease in this class was in cottons—cotton piece-goods accounting for £34,588 and cottons, other, £27,533. Other items which showed a marked decrease are apparel £9,529; bags and sacks £10,028; beads £3,360:

motor cars £4,336; electrical and telegraphic apparatus £7,519; hats, etc., £6,469; matches £5,045; silk manufactures £7,310; stationary £7,435; casks, etc., £8,229; and wool, other kinds, £6,533.

129. The following table shows the commercial imports for home consumption of cotton piece-goods for the years 1927 to 1931 :—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Quantity.</i> <i>sq. yds.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Duty obtained.</i> £
1927	...	...	...	9,376,122	317,934	58,265
1928	...	...	...	8,496,607	309,701	57,416
1929	...	...	...	5,837,797	204,926	37,042
1930	...	...	...	5,132,718	156,556	28,947
1931	...	...	...	5,014,822	121,960	22,302

130. The figures relating to other cotton goods were :—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Duty obtained.</i> £
1927	...	...	...	127,114	22,851
1928	...	...	...	138,583	25,167
1929	...	...	...	97,157	17,235
1930	...	...	...	66,823	12,013
1931	...	...	...	39,841	6,846

131. From January to the suspension of the gold standard in September, the progressive decline of wholesale prices, which was the outstanding feature of 1930, continued unabated. Following the departure from gold, sterling prices naturally rose.

Countries from which Commodities come.

132. The principal items of import from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods, 4,519,348 square yards, £108,060; metals—iron manufactures, other kinds, £100,359; coal 36,081 tons, £53,106; boots and shoes, 51,061 pairs, £14,695; cement, 5,595 tons, £16,090; electrical and telegraphic apparatus £15,573; salt, 63,251 cwt., £13,091; cigarettes, 39,207 lb., £13,798; silk manufactures £11,410; motor vehicles £11,775; ships and boats £20,209; beer, 39,390 gallons, £9,335; and whisky, 5,085 gallons, £6,062.

133. The United States of America supplied unmanufactured tobacco, 939,193 lb., £42,128; flour, 39,001 cwt., £24,878; illuminating oil, 239,442 gallons, £13,607; motor spirit, 288,654 gallons, £14,013; lumber, 393,644 superficial feet, £5,179; sugar, 8,115 cwt., £6,896; and milk, 180,053 lb., £4,697. Beer, 54,706 gallons, £9,592; salt, 31,238 cwt., £6,163; matches, 25,802 gross boxes, £2,852; and hats, caps, and bonnets, £3,746, came from Germany.

134. Holland provided gin, 4,111 gallons, £1,334; beer, 9,110 gallons, £1,597; and apparel £5,081.

135. The chief imports from France were wines, 33,540 gallons, £6,206; brandy, 796 gallons, £971; perfumed spirits, 344 gallons, £928; rum, 1,013 gallons, £559; cottons, 76,330 square yards, £2,047; apparel £2,138; and silk manufactures £1,968.

Exports.

136. As a result of the continued trade depression the total value of exports from the Colony fell from £1,216,046 in 1930 to £923,613, a decrease of £292,433 or 24.05 per cent. The value of domestic exports alone decreased from £1,047,339 to £616,337. Exports are valued as they lie on the exporting ship, such value includes export duty, cost of packages, and all charges incidental to shipment. Specie exports rose from £27,640 to £231,900.

137. The following table is a comparative statement of the principal exports during the years 1930 and 1931:—

				1930.		1931.	
				Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
Benniseed	tons	41			538	83	752
Cocoa, raw	... .. tons	80			2,548	61	1,034
Ginger...	... .. cwt.	39,437			57,228	38,532	32,518
Hides ...	... .. lb.	94,555			2,853	69,262	1,689
Kola nuts	... .. lb.	5,087,077			186,197	3,548,121	47,847
Palm kernels	... .. tons	56,641			664,591	54,462	449,742
Palm oil	... .. tons	3,652			79,310	1,359	19,830
Peppers	... .. lb.	247,947			4,421	28,573	552
Piassava	... .. tons	2,417			36,582	3,150	31,846
Platinum	... .. oz.	488			3,631	590	2,946
Rice ...	... .. tons	175			2,151	177	1,596
Gold ...	... .. oz.	384			1,617	6,265	21,672

138. *Palm Kernels*.—The low price recorded at the end of 1930 (£10 15s. a ton) improved slightly during the first quarter of the year, being followed by a gradual decrease until August when £8 15s. a ton, the lowest price on record, was offered for this product. In October, the price, however, advanced to £10 10s. a ton, and a further improvement was recorded in November when £12 was reached and maintained during December. The quantity of palm kernels exported during the year amounted to 54,462 tons as compared with 56,641 tons in 1930—a decrease of only 2.179 tons. The value including duty amounted to £449,742 as against £664,591 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of £214,849. The bulk of the kernels shipped was purchased on the Continent. Germany alone appropriating 31,864 tons as against 29,375 tons in 1930, an increase of 2,489 tons or 8.47 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 17,713 tons in 1930 to 12,676 tons—a decrease of 5,037 tons or 28.44 per cent.

139. The following table shows the quantity and value of palm kernels exported during the past five years :—

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Tons.	£
1927	...	...	...	...	65,436	1,077,450
1928	...	...	...	...	67,105	1,150,649
1929	...	...	...	...	60,205	876,308
1930	...	...	...	...	56,641	664,591
1931	...	...	...	...	54,462	449,742

140. *Palm Oil*.—The total export of palm oil amounted to 1,359 tons, valued at £19,830, as against 3,652 tons of a value of £79,310 in 1930. The bulk of this oil, as in previous years, went to the United Kingdom. The average European price per ton was £17 15s., a decrease of approximately £7 5s. on the price recorded in 1930.

141. *Kola Nuts*.—Shipments of kola nuts, the second most important article of domestic export, amounted to 3,548,121 lb. as compared with 5,087,077 lb. in 1930, and in value £47,847 as against £186,197. This decrease in quantity (1,538,956 lb.) and value (£138,350) may be attributed to three causes. Firstly, the result of the low prices offered for groundnuts in Europe which resulted in the reduced purchasing power of the natives of West Africa who are the consumers of this product. Secondly, by the increased cultivation in Nigeria of the nut and in consequence a heavy decrease in exports to that country—a falling away of over 1,000,000 lb. having been recorded; and thirdly, by exports to the Senegal, which fell from 487,653 lb. to 137,728 lb.; this decrease, which has been gradual, is the result of the heavy preferential tariff imposed by the French Government.

142. Nigeria purchased 1,813,616 lb., the Gambia 1,412,753 lb., and Senegal 137,728 lb. The local price of kolas in 1931 ranged from £1 12s. in January to 19s. in December, and averaged throughout the year £1 4s. per measure (176 lb.)—a reduction of £2 18s. on the previous year's price. In the months of July and October the price fell as low as 10s. to 13s.

143. *Ginger*.—The quantity exported, 38,532 cwt., compares favourably with 1930, 39,437 cwt., although the value fell from £57,228 to £32,518.

144. The United States of America purchased more than half of the ginger crop—21,291 cwt., valued at £17,948. European prices averaged £1 7s. 7d. as compared with £2 1s. 5d. in 1930.

145. *Platinum*.—Exports increased from 488 oz. to 594 oz. in 1931, though a decrease in the value was recorded. In 1930 the

value of platinum exported was £3,631 as against £3,093 in 1931. The price of platinum fell as low as £5 5s. in April, advanced to £8 8s. in July, and ultimately settled at £9 10s. in October.

146. *Gold*.—Exports of gold showed a gratifying increase over the previous year. In 1930, 384 oz. (troy), valued at £1,617, were shipped. In 1931, 6,650 oz. (troy) of a value of £27,722, or an increase over the preceding year of 6,266 oz. (troy) and valued at £26,105, were exported. The total quantity of gold exported, as in the case of platinum, went to the United Kingdom.

Direction of Trade.

147. The following comparative table shows the state of trade in the Colony during the past five years:—

Year.	Total imports less specie.	Re- exports less specie.	Net imports.	Exports of the produce and manu- factures of the Colony.	Excess of net imports over domestic exports.	Excess of domestic exports over net imports.	Customs duty on imports and exports.	Tonnage shipping entered and cleared.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1927 ...	1,880,824	189,982	1,690,842	1,527,077	163,765	—	534,718	4,529,068
1928 ...	1,784,788	162,659	1,622,129	1,609,614	12,515	—	560,352	4,774,591
1929 ...	1,667,252	180,309	1,486,943	1,319,453	167,490	—	508,139	4,812,560
1930 ...	1,335,731	141,066	1,194,665	1,047,340	147,325	—	428,369	4,621,121
1931 ...	991,120	75,376	915,744	616,337	299,407	—	340,056	3,927,457

148. Of the total import trade of £1,141,611 in 1931, United Kingdom contributed £722,792 or 63.31 per cent as compared with £783,812 or 55.04 per cent in 1930. The United States of America accounted for £132,578 or 11.61 per cent, Germany came next in order with £69,312 or 6.07 per cent, while Foreign West African Possessions contributed £50,540 or 4.43 per cent.

149. Of the gross export trade of £923,613, £396,532 or 42.93 per cent went to the United Kingdom—an increase on the previous year of 15.19 per cent due entirely to re-exports of specie which amounted to £224,300—£291,641 or 31.58 per cent to Germany, British West African Possessions £60,626 or 6.56 per cent, Holland £44,074 or 4.77 per cent, and £34,307 or 3.71 per cent to the United States of America.

150. The increased cultivation of rice affords possibilities of an export trade to the neighbouring British West African Colonies.

Suggestions as to Development of Trade within the Empire.

151. Towards the end of 1931, consideration was given to the question of giving preference to Empire products and manufactures. A scheme was actually adopted in April, 1932, and will be the subject of report for 1932.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**Wages.**

152. *Artisans (Public Works).*—In Freetown during 1931, Public Works Department artisans were paid at 4s. to 5s. per day for journeymen and 2s. 6d. upwards for improvers; towards the end of the year, rates were reduced to from 3s. to 4s. for journeymen, the reduction corresponding to the decreased cost of staple articles of native diet such as rice, cassava, and palm oil.

153. In the Protectorate, rates of pay for artisans have been slightly higher than in Freetown due to the fact that this class are generally recruited from Freetown and expect slightly higher pay for working in the Protectorate. The great reduction of work and the decreased cost of living in the Protectorate has caused the rates to be reduced to an average of 3s. 6d. per day for carpenters and masons and 4s. 6d. per day for blacksmiths.

154. *Labourers (Public Works).*—In Freetown, the pay of skilled labourers was from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day, but this was reduced towards the end of the year to 1s. per day.

155. In the Protectorate, the average rate of pay of labourers in Government employment was ninepence for a day's work of eight hours. There was a considerable decrease in the price of rice (staple food) during the year. A labourer earned in a week, on an average, the price of a bushel (84 lb.) of clean rice.

156. *Railway workers.*—The following table gives the minimum, maximum, and average rates of pay of railway workers :—

Grade.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average rate	
			per diem paid in 1931.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
<i>Traffic—</i>				
Station porters ...	9	1 3	1 1	
Pointsmen ...	1 3	2 0	1 7	
Shunter pointsmen	1 6	3 0	2 6	
Watchmen ...	9	2 0	11	
Yard foremen ...	2 6	6 6	3 6	
Telegraph mes-				
sengers ...	—	—	11	
Caretakers ...	1 0	1 3	10	
Train porters ...	1 0	1 6	1 4	
Trolley boys ...	1 0	1 6	1 4	
Lampmen ...	1 3	2 0	1 3	

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Maximum.</i>	<i>Average rate per diem paid in 1931.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>Engineering—</i>			
Timekeepers ...	2 9	6 6	4 1½
Artisans ...	2 6	10 0	3 2
Headmen ...	1 9	2 9	2 0
Telegraph lines- men ...	2 0	5 6	2 9½
Telegraph labourers	1 3	1 9	1 4½
Labourers ...	8	1 3	11
<i>Locomotive and carriage—</i>			
Artisans ...	2 6	10 0	4 5
Gatemen ...	1 6	4 0	3 3
Storemen ...	2 9	6 6	4 0
Shops clerks ...	3 0	5 0	3 3
Tools clerks ...	1 3	6 6	4 0
Timekeepers ...	2 9	6 6	3 0
Brakesmen ...	9	1 6	11
Carriage cleaners ...	9	2 0	1 2
Coalmen ...	9	1 9	1 2
Drivers (pumping and stationary engines) ...	1 3	4 0	2 5
Drivers (crane) ...	1 6	5 0	2 9
Engine cleaners ...	9	2 9	1 2
Greasers ...	1 3	2 6	1 11
Lighters-up ...	1 3	3 0	1 8
Pumpmen ...	9	1 6	11
Passed firemen ...	3 0	5 3	3 10
Firemen ...	1 9	2 6	2 1
Crane firemen ...	1 0	1 6	1 3
Washers-out ...	1 3	3 0	2 3
Labourers (skilled)	1 3	1 9	1 4
Labourers (un- skilled) ...	8	1 3	9
Painters ...	1 6	6 0	2 7
Apprentices ...	1 0	2 6	2 0

157. The average rates paid during 1931 are rather lower than in the previous year owing to changes in staff. The standard rates are the same as were introduced in 1926.

158. The wages of artisans outside Government employ are practically the same as those paid by the Government departments.

Cost of Living.

159. *Cost of living for labouring classes.*—While the cost of living for officials rose slightly under increased taxation, that of the labourers fell substantially.

160. The staple food for labouring classes most nearly corresponding to the 4-lb. loaf is the "kettle" of rice but as rice is supplemented by "foo-foo" (cassava) to a greater or lesser extent according to the purchasing powers of the individual, it does not provide such a "yard-stick" as the 4-lb. loaf does in the United Kingdom. The present price of a kettle of rice (21 lb.) is 1s. 6d.; a labourer's family of five will probably consume from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 kettles of rice per week.

161. The artisan's family will probably consume less rice but will substitute a larger amount of "foo-foo." Artisans also eat a certain amount of bread and fish.

162. The staple food-stuffs of the subordinate railway staff are, as for the labouring classes, rice, cassava, palm oil, etc. It may be taken that the average cost of living for the majority of the daily-wage staff (including labourers) is from 6d. to 8d. a day for themselves and family. More highly paid railway artisans, however, have a higher standard of living, as for other artisans.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

163. An Education Ordinance passed in 1929 provides a complete Code for all Colony and Protectorate schools. Separate Schedules of Rules which apply to the Colony and Protectorate respectively, differ in the important means of providing Government grants-in-aid.

164. In the Colony the schools are conducted by Boards of Managers as a result of the amalgamation of the Mission primary schools. The Managers are responsible for the upkeep of the school buildings, but the Government pays the salaries of teachers and provides equipment in the primary schools. All school fees are paid into Government revenue.

165. The secondary schools on the Assisted List in the Colony receive capitation and equipment grants-in-aid. Grants are also paid to qualified teachers.

166. In the Protectorate, the assisted schools receive capitation, building, and equipments grants, but the salaries of the teachers are paid by the Mission authorities. Additional grants to qualified teachers in the Protectorate are paid by Government.

167. *Colony Schools.*—In the Colony there are at present 48 assisted primary schools with 7,126 pupils on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 5,010.

168. The secondary schools (which in some cases provide primary and preparatory education as well as secondary) may be summarized as follows :—

Boys—6 schools with 83 primary, 315 preparatory, and 274 secondary pupils.

Girls—4 schools with 399 primary, 102 preparatory, and 125 secondary pupils.

169. Included in the boys' secondary schools is the Prince of Wales School, established and maintained entirely by Government. This school makes special provision for the teaching of science and for technical instruction and is liberally equipped with laboratories and workshops.

170. There are also four assisted schools in the Colony providing technical training—the Albert Academy (carpentry and printing), the Diocesan Technical School (carpentry, surveying, and building construction), the Sir Alfred Jones Trade School (carpentry and cabinet making), and the American Methodist Episcopal Girls' Industrial School (domestic science and arts).

171. With regard to the education of girls, domestic science in all its branches forms a most important part of their curriculum. A special examination is held annually by independent examiners and certificates and diplomas are awarded to successful students. Provision is also made at the Roman Catholic Convent School for instruction in this subject to girls who have already left school and are contemplating marriage. Training for nurses is given both at the Connaught (Government) Hospital and at the Princess Christain Mission Hospital.

172. Scholarships tenable at the Women Teachers Training College at Wilberforce are awarded to girls from the secondary schools. The College is residential and is financed and largely controlled by Government.

173. Higher education for boys is provided at the Fourah Bay College, a missionary institution affiliated to Durham University. Arts, theological, and science courses are provided.

174. A separate course for the training of men teachers is also provided at the Fourah Bay College. Residential scholarships are awarded annually by Government, which also finances the scheme for teacher training.

175. *Protectorate Schools.*—In the Protectorate 11 missionary authorities conduct 88 assisted schools with 4,542 boys and 1,456 girls on the rolls. In addition, these bodies conduct 82 unassisted schools with an estimated total of 2,228 pupils.

176. The Government controls 10 boys' schools in the Protectorate with 432 pupils. These, with the exception of the Bo School and the Protectorate Central College at Koyeima, are rural schools of junior primary grades.

177. *Bo School*.—The Bo School was established by Government in 1906 for the education of the sons and nominees of chiefs. It aims at providing the boys with a liberal education in preparation for the important work they will probably be called upon to undertake in connexion with their chiefdoms. Hygiene and sanitation, town-planning, building, and hand and eye training are important parts of the curriculum.

178. *Koyeima College*.—The Central College at Koyeima is intended to provide education for Protectorate youths beyond that given in the primary schools. The College provides an adequate training in such technical subjects as woodwork, building, tailoring, wood-carving, surveying, town-planning, and agriculture, and will also, it is hoped, in time become the centre for the training of Protectorate teachers.

179. *Music, &c.*—The natives of Sierra Leone have a real gift for music—both vocal and instrumental. Most of the large churches and chapels have pipe organs which are played by African organists. Many of them, too, show skill on the pianoforte and other instruments. The band of the Sierra Leone Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, is an outstanding example of how far musical art can be developed.

180. A special music master has been engaged to teach singing on correct lines in the schools, and very good results have been achieved. Naturally the children excel in rendering negro spirituals but they have made great progress in music of a more classical nature. An annual singing competition has been inaugurated among the schools and this has been highly appreciated and the competition is very keen.

181. Dramatic art is being encouraged to some extent and the students of the secondary schools are proving apt pupils. This faculty is receiving attention and steps are being taken to concentrate on it at an early date.

Welfare Institutions.

182. There are no orphanages or Poor Law institutions in the Colony and Protectorate. Government, however, provides a certain sum yearly as a grant towards the relief of the poor in the Colony, which sum is disbursed by Charity Commissioners. In the Protectorate native customs demand that the poor and sick be looked after by the people of the chiefdom concerned.

183. As regards members of the native races living in the Colony, the Tribal Administration Ordinance empowers the Tribal Ruler to levy a small toll on the members of his tribe for the following objects, *inter alia* :—

- (a) the relief of the poor and sick,
- (b) burial of the poor having no relatives at time of death,
- (c) relief of any member of the tribe in distress.

184. There are also in existence many Friendly Societies whose object is the relief of the members in time of distress and death.

Mental Home.

185. There is a Mental Home at Kissy about 5 miles from Freetown.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

186. *Colony.*—The principal means of communication between the towns of the Colony is by narrow roads; there is, however, a motor road from Freetown to Waterloo (20 miles) which connects several villages on the route with the capital of the Colony. Freetown is connected to Lumley Village ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and to Hill Station (5 miles) by tar-surfaced laterite roads, and a laterite gravel road from Hill Station, two miles in length, affords facilities for the use of motor transport to the population in and around the village of Regent. There are 50 miles of roads and streets in the capital of the Colony of which about 18 miles are motorable—the principal streets are provided with concrete surface, water drains, and are surface treated with bitumen.

187. *Protectorate.*—A very considerable road programme has been carried out in the Protectorate during the last four years, and at the end of 1931—including approximately 250 miles completed previous to 1928—nearly 820 miles of motor roads had been constructed, only two or three bridges remaining to be completed for the whole of this mileage to be opened to traffic and it is anticipated that this work will be completed before the end of February, 1932. In general, the Protectorate motor roads are 16 feet in width and are surfaced with laterite gravel. The majority of bridges are built of steel joists, with concrete abutments and piers, and timber decking. A number of timber bridges still remain, and these are being replaced as their condition requires and funds permit.

188. There are fourteen ferries in the Protectorate for transporting motor vehicles over the large rivers, in cases where the width of the river has rendered the construction of a bridge financially impracticable.

Railway.

189. The total length of open line at the end of 1931 was 311 miles, and the gauge 2 feet 6 inches.

190. Capital expenditure of the railway to 31st December, 1931, was £1,741,904.

191. The total revenue of the railway was £146,500, which shows a decrease of £44,077 on the figure for the previous year. The depression in trade which manifested itself in 1930 continued throughout the year under review. The railway receipts were also appreciably depleted owing to the growth of road competition. The revenue includes £1,382 for contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

192. The expenditure, other than capital, for the year was £220,792. This total includes £86,777 for loan charges, pensions and gratuities, cost of services rendered by other Government departments, and expenses in connexion with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme.

193. Passenger journeys in the year were 252,472, a decrease of 6,362 on the previous year, and the tonnage carried was 61,859 tons against 70,949 tons in 1930.

	1913.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Receipts per train mile ...	9	6·11	11	3·44	11	7·13	10	10·71	8	5·39
Working expenses per mile	5	1·09*	9	2·55	10	4·34	11	4·17	8	9·48
Passengers carried ...	438,388		604,737		367,602		258,834		252,472	
Tonnage carried ...	62,084		78,385		75,473		70,949		61,859	

* Exclusive of pensions, gratuities, etc.

194. The rolling stock in use during the year consisted of 40 locomotives, 75 coaching vehicles, and 326 goods vehicles.

Motor Bus Service.

195. The motor bus service was placed in charge of a Committee during the year. This service runs on two routes, viz., route 1 to Hill Station European settlement through Wilberforce, a distance of 6½ miles, and route 2 to Lumley Beach where there is an excellent golf links, 6½ miles from Freetown, in the western sea-board of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. The fleet in 1931 consisted of nine passenger vehicles and one goods lorry.

196. The total number of passengers carried was 350,000 and the gross receipts amounted to £4,000.

The staff employed was :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
							—

Postal Business.

197. There was a further general falling off in postal business during 1931 due to the continuance throughout the year of the depression in trade. Postal business was conducted from 22 post offices and 48 postal agencies; money order business from 24 and postal order business from 52 offices.

198. The total revenue collected was £22,503 as against a sum of £26,925 the previous year. Of this amount £11,852 was derived from direct postal revenue, £6,686 from Customs duty on parcels, and £3,965 from the sale of stamps for Inland Revenue purposes.

199. As regards correspondence, the estimated number of articles of all kinds dealt with during the year was 1,858,572, as compared with 2,014,666 in 1930. Included therein are 92,335 registered articles.

200. Money order transactions decreased from 5,079 (value £42,813) in 1930 to 4,385 (value £30,502) in 1931.

201. The total number and value of postal orders issued during the year (46,314 and £29,927) and also the number and value of postal orders paid (38,549 and £25,940) showed decreases on the corresponding figures for the previous year which were—orders issued 55,351, value £36,437, orders paid 45,086, value £31,339.

202. The parcel post transactions also showed a falling off—33,966 parcels being handled as against 44,614 the previous year.

203. In the cash-on-delivery parcels service (within Great Britain only), 8,725 parcels were received (value £16,413), as compared with 12,131 (value £23,495) in 1930.

Telegraph System.

204. The internal telegraph system is maintained by the railway. The main system runs from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles from Freetown) with transmitting stations at Bauya and Bo; this system is connected up by branches with most of the District headquarters in the Protectorate. The total mileage is 1,126¾ miles, plus the railway traffic control line of 455 miles.

205. A cable connects the Island of Sherbro with the mainland.

Telephones.

206. The only service is that in Freetown and district, maintained by the Railway Department. Total mileage is 377 miles 340 yards.

Cables and Wireless.

207. The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a cable office and a low-power wireless station in Freetown; the latter is used mainly for communicating with shipping.

208. Increase in the knowledge of wireless telegraphy and recent improvement in the manufacture of wireless installations of moderate cost have led to large numbers of applications on the part of private individuals for licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, and the holders of such licences have little difficulty in picking up any station in Europe and America broadcasting on suitable short wave-lengths.

Shipping.

209. There was a decrease of 157 in the number of steam and motor vessels entering the Colony during the year, and in tonnage 347,201. Of a total of 1,963,798 tons entered, 55.78 per cent was British, 9.16 per cent French, 9.13 per cent German, 8.79 per cent American, 7.06 per cent Italian, and 6.47 per cent Dutch. The following table gives details of nationality and tonnage entered during the year :—

Steam and Motor Vessels entered.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Percentage proportion to total tonnage.</i>
American	...	...	...	51	172,634	8.79
British	...	...	...	348	1,095,487	55.78
Danish	...	...	...	5	4,555	0.23
Dutch	...	...	...	55	127,098	6.47
French	...	...	...	48	179,762	9.16
German	...	...	...	71	179,329	9.13
Greek ...	...	...	...	1	2,127	0.11
Italian	...	...	...	45	138,719	7.06
Norwegian	...	...	...	10	2,895	0.15
Spanish	...	...	...	7	13,009	0.66
Swedish	...	...	...	20	48,183	2.46
Totals	...	...	...	661	1,963,798	100.00

Of the above vessels 13 entered at Sherbro, 6 at Mano Salija, and 8 at Sulima.

210. The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports :—

<i>Line.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Frequency of calls.</i>	<i>Mail contracts.</i>	<i>Other features of contract and other remarks.</i>
American West African Line ...	New York ...	Every 20 days with general cargo.	Mail contract with U.S.A. Government outwards.	—
Elder Dempster and Company...	United Kingdom ports.	Passengers fortnightly; cargo frequently.	Liverpool and West African Colonies.	Colony pays a proportion of the subsidy for conveyance of mails between Liverpool and West African Colonies.
do. do.	Continental ports ...	Fortnightly.	—	—
do. do.	Canada ...	Monthly.	—	—
Fabre-Fraissinet ...	Marseilles ...	Monthly.	—	—
Holland West African ...	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bordeaux, coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	Passengers monthly; cargo monthly.	Mail contract with the Netherlands Government.	—
Navigazione Triestine Libera ...	Genoa, coast ports...	Cargo monthly.	—	—
Woermann ...	Hamburg, Southampton and continental ports.	Passengers monthly.	Mail contract with Spanish Government.	—
do. ...	Hamburg, Amsterdam.	Cargo monthly.	do.	—
United Africa Coy. Limited ...	Liverpool, coast ports.	Cargo monthly.	—	—

211. The lower reaches of all the rivers of Sierra Leone are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about four tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

212. There are four ports of entry in the Colony—Freetown, Bonthe, Sulima, and Mano Salija.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Banking.

213. Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). The former is established at Freetown (local head office) with a branch at Bonthe (Sherbro) and agencies at the more important trading centres. Barclays Bank is established at Freetown, and has no branches or agencies.

214. Both banks afford their customers saving bank facilities. In addition there is the Government (Post Office) Savings Bank controlled from Freetown with nineteen agencies throughout the Colony and Protectorate. The balance standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December, 1931, was £64,238 10s. 8d.

215. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks. The absence of realizable security and direct ownership properly registered, precludes the possibility of the introduction of the former. The co-operative movement has not yet been introduced.

Currency.

216. The coins current in Sierra Leone are :—

United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coins ;

West African silver coins, value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. ;

West African alloy coins value of the same denominations ;
and

West African nickel-bronze coins of the value of 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

217. The United Kingdom coins are being superseded by the West African coins. The West African silver coins authorized by the Sierra Leone and Gambia Coinage Order, 1913, and introduced in that year are being withdrawn from circulation. Other West African coins of mixed metal of the same denominations and of the same standard weights, and authorized by His Majesty's Order in Council of February, 1920, were introduced in July, 1920, to replace the silver coins.

218. Gold and silver coins are legal tender up to any amount and copper and nickel-bronze coins up to one shilling.

219. West African currency notes of the values £5, 20s., 10s., 2s., and 1s. were introduced in 1916 under the Currency Note Ordinance of that year. Currency notes of the value of 20s. and 10s. are now in circulation, the £5, 2s., and 1s. having been withdrawn. A new issue of the West African currency notes of 20s. and 10s. denominations were put into circulation on 1st July, 1928; the old issue notes are being withdrawn.

Weights and Measures.

220. The use of and the inspection of weights and measures in Sierra Leone are regulated by the **Weights and Measures Ordinance** (Cap. 233) and Rules made thereunder. The legal units employed are the pound avoirdupois, the gallon, the yard, and the square yard.

221. The Sierra Leone standards of weights and measures are:—

Length.—An imperial standard yard graduated to parts of one-eighth part of an inch.

Avoirdupois Weight.—112 lb. or 1 cwt. 56 lb. or $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 28 lb. or 1 quarter. 14 lb. or 1 stone. 7 lb. 4 lb. 2 lb. 1 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Measures of Capacity.—1 bushel. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. 1 peck. 1 gallon. $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon. 1 quart. 1 pint. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint or gill.

222. The Sierra Leone standards were verified by the Board of Trade in England before being brought into use. Copies of these standards have been procured duly authenticated as secondary standards and issued to Deputy Inspectors.

223. Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures carry out periodical inspection of weights and measures and weighing machines in all trade centres and stamp those found to be just and accurate.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

224. *Canalization of Streams and Drainage.*—Owing to the drastic reduction in expenditure rendered necessary by the depression in world trade, the amount of construction work carried out by the Public Works Department during the past year has been comparatively small. Work on the canalization of streams and street drainage, however, made very satisfactory progress, and, although the first section is still incomplete, the improvement in the sanitary conditions of the District is most marked. Three hundred and twenty yards of the main Sanders Brook canal were constructed

and over 1,400 linear yards of concrete street drains were laid in connexion with the section of the Improvement Scheme dealing with the Sanders Brook area.

225. Although the amount of money available for expenditure was comparatively small, the sub-surface drainage work carried out at King Tom Police Barracks has been most effective, and has resulted in a very great improvement in the area surrounding the barracks. The drainage of Fourah Bay Road and the works for the protection of the Cliff at Moore's Brook have been satisfactorily completed.

226. *Landing ground for Aircraft.*—During the year a landing ground for aircraft was constructed near the village of Wellington about seven miles by motor road from Freetown. The actual landing ground is of cruciform shape with east and west arm 640 yards in length, and north and south arm of 600 yards in length; the total area of the ground being approximately 41 acres in extent.

227. *Wharf Repairs.*—The work on Freetown wharf repairs and improvements was completed during the year under report, and consisted of the construction of a heavy rubble apron in front of the existing wharf wall on a slope of 2 to 1, rising up to a horizontal berm at the face of the wall at mean sea-level. A total quantity of over 24,500 tons of rock, the majority of which was obtained from the Public Works Department quarry, was used in forming the apron.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Courts of Justice.

228. *The West African Court of Appeal* has both civil and criminal jurisdiction in appeal cases arising in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia; its Judges consist of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of those Colonies together with the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, the President of the Court being the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast. The Court sits at Accra for the hearing of cases sent up from the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the Gold Coast, and at Freetown for those sent up from the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Sierra Leone and the Supreme Court of the Gambia.

229. *Courts of the Colony.*—The following Courts have jurisdiction in the Colony :—

(i) *The Supreme Court (Cap. 205).*

(a) The Court consists of a Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, and also of the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony and of the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia.

(b) In its ordinary jurisdiction the Court has all the powers of the High Court of Justice in England, except Admiralty jurisdiction.

(c) The Court has also a summary jurisdiction in civil causes similar to that of the County Courts in England.

(d) The Court is also a Court of Appeal from any decision of a magistrate.

(ii) *Magistrates' Courts* (Cap. 118).

There are certain Judicial Districts in each of which is established a Magistrate's Court for the summary trial of criminal causes and with power to commit persons for trial before the Supreme Court. These Courts have also jurisdiction in various quasi-criminal causes, which is conferred upon them by sundry Ordinances. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner or by two Justices of the Peace.

(iii) *Courts of Requests* (Cap. 43).

These are Courts for the trial of civil causes in which the amount involved does not exceed a sum fixed by the Ordinance. There is one Court for each Judicial District. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner who in this capacity is styled "Judge of the Court of Requests," or by two Commissioners.

(iv) *Tribal Rulers* (Cap. 217).

For each of several tribes, members of which are permanently or temporarily resident in Freetown, the Governor has appointed a Tribal Ruler, whose duty it is to see to the welfare of the members of his tribe and to settle small disputes. Proceedings before these Tribal Rulers are conducted in a very informal manner. A Tribal Ruler may make rules for various purposes, subject to confirmation by the Governor, and may prescribe fines for contravention of such rules. The payment of fines may be enforced by the Police Magistrate.

The provisions of the Ordinance (Cap. 217) have been extended by Order in Council to three other places in the Colony.

230. *Courts of the Protectorate.*—The Courts of Justice of the Protectorate are as follows :—

(i) *The Circuit Court* (Cap. 169).

(a) This Court is composed of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, each of whom is for this purpose styled "Judge of the Circuit Court."

(b) The Court has extensive criminal and civil jurisdiction as defined by the Ordinance (Cap. 169). It has no jurisdiction in divorce and matrimonial causes.

(c) The Court also hears appeals from decisions of District Commissioners in both criminal and civil causes.

(ii) *Courts of District Commissioners (Cap. 169).*

(a) In each District there is a Court consisting of the District Commissioner and known as "the Court of the District Commissioner."

A Provincial Commissioner, who is in charge of a group of Districts known as a Province, has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in each of those Districts. (Cap. 167.)

An Assistant District Commissioner has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in the District in which he is stationed, if appointed by the District Commissioner to exercise it. (Cap. 167.)

(b) The jurisdiction of these Courts is practically the same as that of Magistrates' Courts in the Colony. They can commit persons for trial before the Circuit Court, or, in certain specified cases, before the Supreme Court of the Colony.

(iii) *Courts of Native Chiefs (Cap. 169).*

These Courts are composed of native Chiefs and have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases arising exclusively between natives of the Protectorate, other than persons employed in the Government Service.

(iv) *Combined Courts (Cap. 170).*

In certain chiefdoms where there is a considerable number of non-natives settled or residing, the Paramount Chief and a non-native appointed by the District Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Governor, sit as "Joint Judges" to decide petty cases arising between non-natives and natives. The orders of this Court may be enforced by the District Commissioner, who in certain cases can review its decisions.

231. The criminal statistics for the Circuit Court and Courts of District Commissioners in the Protectorate in 1931 were as follows :—

Number of persons prosecuted	...	...	...	1,451
Number of persons imprisoned	...	...	...	300
Number of persons fined or otherwise punished	...	...	...	684
Number of persons condemned to death	...	...	...	4
Number of persons discharged	...	...	...	463

232. The details of cases tried in the Police Magistrate's Court in Freetown were as follows :—

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Cases reported.</i>	<i>Persons arrested.</i>	<i>Persons convicted.</i>	<i>Persons discharged.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Assault and battery ...	71	77	60	17	—
Harbour offence ...	33	43	39	4	—
Stowaways ...	24	24	10	14	—
Customs offence ...	22	23	20	3	—
Housebreaking ...	19	19	8	11	—
Burglary... ...	13	5	2	3	—
Larceny ...	136	398	277	121	—
Larceny from shop ...	48	43	38	5	—
Larceny from ship ...	8	9	9	—	—
Public health offence ...	218	225	215	10	—
Shop breaking ...	14	14	9	5	—
Larceny from a house ...	85	85	59	26	—
Breach of Immigration Restriction Law.	8	8	5	3	—
Selling palm wine without a licence.	39	43	40	3	—
Disorderly conduct ...	63	99	88	11	—
Fighting ...	48	96	91	5	—
Drunk ...	37	37	37	—	—
Wounding ...	14	19	10	9	—
Larceny ...	29	29	29	—	Juvenile Offenders.
Assault and battery ...	2	2	2	—	..
Throwing stones ...	2	2	2	—	..
Trespass ...	1	1	1	—	..
Committing nuisance ...	1	1	1	—	..

233. *Payment of Fines by Instalment.*—A magistrate may allow “ a reasonable period ” for the payment of a fine. The experiment was made at one time of allowing a generous period within which small fines might be paid, but it was found most unsatisfactory. The persons fined made little or no effort to pay the small sum involved, and collection gave a great deal of trouble. In fact some fines were not recovered at all. The present practice is to allow time when

(a) the fine is large, or

(b) the fine is small and there is a reasonable prospect of its being paid without unnecessary trouble.

234. *Juvenile Offenders.*—Young persons are detained in the Freetown Prison, a portion of that institution being set apart for them.

Police.

235. The Police Force is organized under the Police Ordinance, Cap. 156 of the Laws of the Colony. The authorized strength of the Force consists of 1 Commissioner, 1 Assistant Commissioner, 1 Chief Inspector, 1 Senior Inspector, 2 Inspectors (Europeans), and 3 African Sub-Inspectors, 1 Sergeant Major, 30 Sergeants, 56 First Class Constables, 76 Second Class Constables, and 131 Third Class Constables. The strength has been temporarily reduced by 31 constables owing to the need for economy.

236. The following Rules are made under the Ordinance :—

Lost Property,
Leave,
Good Conduct,
Dress, and
Police Reward Fund.

237. The duties of the Force are concerned with the preservation of the peace, prevention and detection of crime, or other infraction of the Law ; and, for these purposes, members of the Force are invested with all the powers, authorities, privileges, and immunities, and are liable to all the duties and responsibilities conferred, or imposed, upon constables by the Ordinance, by the Common Law of England.

238. Enlistment is for five years the first year being probationary, followed by a further term of five years and thereafter any term between one and five years. All probationers undergo a full course of six months' training before being drafted to full duty. The course of instruction consists of education, general police duties, traffic duty and drill. Promotions are by examination and selection. There is a short musketry course sufficient to train the men in the use of the rifle in case of internal disturbance. The office is pensionable.

239. Offences committed by the rank and file are dealt with by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, and in a certain number of cases the punishment requires the confirmation of the Governor.

240. The police perform duties in the Colony only and are distributed as follows :—

Freetown, 251 (including 16 detectives).
Headquarters District, 29.
Mountain District, 24.

The police at the Headquarters District being under the supervision of the District Commissioner.

241. The rank and file is composed of a great many tribes the principal of which are :—

Mendi 44, Temne 85, Aku 58, Susu 24. All speak English.

242. The Police Reward Fund has now lapsed into general revenue and has been replaced by an annual grant of £100. From this, rewards for special services are paid and sports and recreation provided.

Prisons.

243. There are now ten prisons administered by the Prisons Department, which have been established as follows :—

Colony : Freetown, convict and local : Bonthe, local.

Protectorate : Northern Province, local prisons : Kambia, Port Loko, Batkanu, Kabala, Makeni. Southern Province, local prisons : Kenema, Moyamba, Pujehun.

244. The number of persons committed to the central prison at Freetown during the years 1930 and 1931 was as follows :—

	1930.	1931.
Males	831	859
Females	28	17
Juveniles	43	37

245. The number of persons committed to the local prisons of Colony and Protectorate during the years 1930 and 1931 was :—

	1930.	1931.
Males	1,280	1,003
Females	11	5

246. The daily average number of prisoners in custody at the central prison at Freetown during the years 1930 and 1931 was :—

	1930.	1931.
Males	194	131

247. *Juvenile Offenders.*—Juvenile offenders are separated from adult prisoners at the main gate of the prison and they are afterwards kept apart from other prisoners of all classes. During working hours the boys occupy a large room in the female prison where they are taught to cut out and sew by hand simple articles of clothing. One of the observation wards in the hospital block of the male prison is used as a schoolroom, and the boys are taught elementary subjects from 4.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. on five nights a week. Meals are served in this room, and during their leisure time the boys are allowed to read books or play games.

248. Female and juvenile prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment by the District courts or committed to prison for safe custody pending trial, are transferred to the central prison at Freetown.

249. *Health.*—There was an outbreak of epidemic oedema at Kenema and Freetown Prisons, otherwise the general health of the prisoners was good. The total number of deaths at all prisons was 11.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

250. The more important Ordinances which became law during 1931 are as follows :—

The Marampa Railway and Harbour Works Construction Ordinance, 1931 ;

The Domestic Loans Ordinance, 1931 ;

The Foreshores Ordinance, 1931 ;

The Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance, 1931 ;

The Court Messengers Ordinance, 1931.

The Destruction of Locusts Ordinance, 1931 ;

The Ferries Ordinance, 1931 ; and

The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1931.

251. The Concessions Ordinance, 1931, though of considerable length, is largely a re-enactment of the Concessions Ordinance, 1924, and establishes no new principle. There were several amendments to the Minerals Ordinance, 1927, for the purpose of reconciling the requirements of the Law with the needs of practical miners but they have disturbed no general principle.

252. The Marampa Ordinance, which empowers the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited, to construct a railway from Pepel Point to the Marampa Iron Ore Deposits and confers very considerable powers and privileges on that company, was the outcome of prolonged negotiations between Government, the Company, and the Secretary of State. The Ordinance contains a Section designed to prevent those powers and privileges from passing out of British hands.

253. Under the Domestic Loans Ordinance, 1931, £150,150 was raised and spent.

254. The Foreshores Ordinance, 1931, was passed to regularize the legal position in regard to existing wharves, and empowers the Governor to grant leases of the foreshore and sea bed. It also contains provisions enabling Government to reclaim parts of the foreshore and sea bed, and providing for the vesting of all such reclaimed lands in the Crown.

255. The Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance, 1931, has for its object a closer control over such exhibitions and the posters and pictures which are usually displayed to advertise the same. The Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Board of Control to which all films must be submitted before they can be displayed.

256. The Court Messengers Ordinance, 1931, applies to the Force of Court Messengers (who are, in reality, the Protectorate Police) the usual provisions for the organization, discipline, and control of a Police Force. Sections 27 to 32 provide for the enlistment and service of Supernumerary and Special Court Messengers. Should trouble arise in the Protectorate the Force can be rapidly expanded.

257. The Destruction of Locusts Ordinance, 1931, is designed to enable the Agricultural Department to co-ordinate all available resources in any area which is in danger from locusts. The damage done in the Northern Province of the Protectorate during March, April, and May, 1931, by invading locusts and the difficulties experienced in meeting their attacks, demonstrated the need for some powers of compulsion and co-ordination if similar attacks in the future are to be met with any reasonable prospect of success.

258. The Ferries Ordinance, 1931, was passed to vest all public ferries in the Protectorate in His Majesty, to enable Government,

which has constructed all such ferries, to charge tolls for their use, and for purposes incidental to the latter object. Section 16 empowers the Governor to "let" all or any of such tolls.

259. The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1931, has for its object the imposition of a yearly tax of £4 a head on all non-natives who come to Sierra Leone for purposes of gain or profit. It should be noted that wives living with their husbands are exempted from liability under Section 3 (2), and powers of remission and refund are given to the Governor in Council by Section 14. The Magistrates have also power to reduce the amount payable in individual cases under Section 10.

260. The only subordinate legislation made during the year which appears to call for comment as being of special importance or establishing a new principle is as follows:—

The Stamp Duty (No. 2) Order in Council, 1931, which makes real estate as well as personal estate liable to estate duty and doubles the amount of duty payable in respect of estates exceeding £100 in value.

The Stamp Duty (No. 3) Order in Council, 1931, which extends the provisions of the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1924, in so far as they appear to be applicable thereto, to the Protectorate.

261. By a Royal Order in Council of 29th June, 1931, which amends the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, the Commissioner of the Central Province, who ceased to exist on 1st January, 1931, was removed from the list of official members.

262. *Ordinances.*—The following Ordinances and minor legislation were passed during the year under review:—

- (1) Census Ordinance, 1931.
- (2) Marampa Railway and Harbour Works Construction Ordinance, 1931.
- (3) Interpretation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (4) Domestic Loans Ordinance, 1931.
- (5) (1930) Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1931.
- (6) Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (7) Minerals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (8) Public Health (Protectorate) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (9) Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (10) Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (11) Foreshores Ordinance, 1931.
- (12) Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance, 1931.
- (13) Court Messengers Ordinance, 1931.
- (14) Interpretation (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1931.

- (15) Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (16) Magistrates' Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (17) Courts of Requests (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (18) Protectorate Courts Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (19) Pensions (Non-European Officers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (20) Stamps (Demonetization) Ordinance, 1931.
- (21) Destruction of Locusts Ordinance, 1931.
- (22) (1932) Appropriation Ordinance, 1931.
- (23) Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (24) House Tax (Colony) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (25) Auctioneers' (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (26) Aku Mohammedan Burial Board Ordinance, 1931.
- (27) Ferries Ordinance, 1931.
- (28) Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1931.
- (29) Concessions Ordinance, 1931.
- (30) Minerals (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1931.
- (31) Non-Native Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (32) Court Messengers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931.
- (33) Henry Alfred Young Pensions Ordinance, 1931.

263. *Orders in Council* were made as follows :—

- (1) Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Order in Council, 1931.
- (2) Health Districts (Pujehun and Yonni) Order in Council, 1931.
- (3) Customs (Legal Quays and Sufferance Wharves) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1931.
- (4) Customs (Transit Sheds) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1931.
- (5) Koinadugu District Closed Areas to Prospecting (Amendment) Order in Council, 1931.
- (6) Dangerous Drugs Order in Council, 1931.
- (7) Freetown Municipality (Arrears of Licence Fees) Order in Council, 1931.
- (8) Public Holidays Order in Council, 1931.
- (9) Public Holidays (No. 2) Order in Council, 1931.
- (10) District Commissioners' Court Fees Order in Council, 1931.
- (11) Freetown Municipal Council (Arrears of Rates) Order in Council, 1931.
- (12) House Tax (Extension of Time) Order in Council, 1931.
- (13) Gum Copal (Export Prohibition) Order in Council, 1931.
- (14) Pensionable Offices Order in Council, 1931.
- (15) Forest (Protection) Order in Council, 1931.

- (16) Customs Tariff Order in Council, 1931.
 - (17) Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 2) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (18) Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 3) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (19) Unlawful Societies (Bia Hine and Others) Expulsion Order, 1931.
 - (20) Protectorate Health Areas Order in Council, 1931.
 - (21) Stamp Duty Order in Council, 1931.
 - (22) November Public Holiday Order in Council, 1931.
 - (23) Marampa Closed Area to Prospecting Order, 1931.
 - (24) Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 4) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (25) Customs Tariff (Amendment) (No. 6) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (26) Customs (Fees) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (27) Customs Tariff (No. 5) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (28) Stamp Duty (No. 2) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (29) Stamp Duty (No. 3) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (30) Hill Station and Wilberforce Barracks (Dog Licences) Order in Council, 1931.
 - (31) December Public Holiday Order in Council, 1931.
 - (32) Ferry Tolls Order in Council, 1931.
 - (33) Kumrabai-Mamila Ferry Discontinuances Order in Council, 1931.
264. *Governor's Orders* were made as follows :—
- (1) House Tax (Colony) (Exception) Order, 1931.
 - (2) Lunatic Asylum Order, 1931.
 - (3) Lunatic Asylum (Revocation) Order, 1931.
 - (4) Makeni Town (Amendment) Order, 1931.
 - (5) Kissy Headman and Committee Removal Order, 1931.
 - (6) Regulation of Work by Residents (Aku Town, Matindi, Samblama, Sussex, Tasso and Waterloo) Order, 1931.
 - (7) House Tax (Colony) (Exemption) Order, 1931.
 - (8) Regulation of Work by Residents (Samuel Town) Order, 1931.
 - (9) (A deportation order of one Karimu Ture) (Unentitled).
265. *Rules* were made as follows :—
- (1) General Minerals (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
 - (2) Railway (Telegraph) (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
 - (3) Railway (Goods Tariff) (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
 - (4) Customs Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
 - (5) Public Transport Services (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
 - (6) Customs (Marking of Imported Merchandise) (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
 - (7) Railway (Goods Tariff) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1931.

- (8) Courts of Native Chiefs (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (9) Railway (Goods Tariff) (Amendment) (No. 3) Rules, 1931.
- (10) Railway (Telegraph) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1931.
- (11) Pensions (Non-European Officers) (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (12) Freetown Waterworks (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (13) Telephone (Officials) Rules, 1931.
- (14) Railway (Goods Tariff) (Amendment) (No. 4) Rules, 1931.
- (15) General Minerals (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (16) Post Office Savings Bank (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (17) Pensions (European Officers) (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (18) Pensions (Non-European Officers) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1931.
- (19) Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (20) Freetown Waterworks (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1931.
- (21) Customs Drawback (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1931.
- (22) Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1931.
- (23) Mineral Royalties Rules, 1931.
- (24) Native Produce (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (25) Native Produce (Raffia) (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (26) Liquor (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (27) Sherbro Judicial District (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (28) Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
- (29) General Minerals (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1931.
- (30) Public Health (Protectorate) (Amendment) Rules, 1931.

266. *Proclamations.*—The following Proclamations were made :—

- (1) Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1931 (Date of Commencement) Proclamation, 1931.
- (2) Prorogation of Seventh Session of Legislative Council.
- (3) Assembling of Eighth Session of Legislative Council.
- (4) Alteration of time of Eighth Session of Legislative Council.

267. *Royal Orders in Council.*—The following Royal Order in Council was made :—

The Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1931.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

268. The financial year closed on 31st December, 1931, showing the state of the year's working and the financial position of the Colony to be as follows :—

	£	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on		
1st January, 1931		101,308
Revenue 1931	884,153	
Expenditure 1931	884,008	
	<hr/>	
Surplus Revenue over Expenditure		145
		<hr/>
Balance of Assets over Liabilities on		
31st December, 1931		£101,453
		<hr/>

269. The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1927	719,637	754,610
1928	826,319	815,374
1929	740,646	871,086
1930	742,972	805,725
1931	884,153	884,008

Note.—The above figures do not include the revenue and expenditure of the railway, but expenditure includes the loss on working of the railway.

Revenue includes £76,862 13s. 6d. re-imbursement from Domestic Loan in 1930 and £150,155 in 1931.

The figures for 1931 revenue and expenditure include the loan of £180,000 from the Colonial Development Fund and paid to the Sierra Leone Development Company in respect of the Marampa Iron Ore Concessions.

Debt.

270. The funded debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1931, was £2,141,273, against which the accumulations to the sinking funds, for its amortization, amounted to £507,223 (market value). The cost price of the Sinking Fund Investments is £549,337.

Assets.

271. The assets of the Colony as disclosed in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1931, amounted to £401,882 as follows:—

	£
Investments	296,369
Stores	27,514
Loans (City Council and Railway)	52,141
Sundry Debtors	14,955
Cash	10,903

Taxation.

272. The main heads of taxation from which revenue was derived in 1931 were:—

	£
Customs	339,337
Port Harbour and Light	12,469
Licences and Internal Revenue	15,467
House Tax	79,986

Customs Tariff Imports.

273. An *ad valorem* duty of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is levied on all edibles, provisions, and articles ordinarily used for human consumption, excepting a few imports of this nature bearing a specific duty, the more important of which are sugar, 9s. 4d. per cwt.; tea, 4d. per lb.; salt, table, 1s. 10d. per 100 lb.; lard, 10s. 5d. per 100 lb.; flour, 1s. 2d. per cwt.; dried, salted, smoked, and pickled fish, 3s. per 100 lb.; beef and pork, pickled and salted, 4s. 2d. per 100 lb.; onions and potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

274. On wares and merchandise (including cotton piece-goods) is levied an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent excluding a number of imports subject to specific duty. The main items subject thereto are:—bags, 8s. 4d. per 100; candles, 10s. per 100 lb.; cement, 1s. 1d. per 400 lb. (gross); corrugated iron sheets, £4 2s. 8d. a ton; paint, etc., 5s. per 100 lb.

275. On fuel oil is levied a duty of 4d. per gallon; kerosene, 9d. per gallon; lubricating oil, 9d. per gallon; and motor spirit, 8d. per gallon.

276. Unmanufactured tobacco is subject to a duty of 1s. 6d. per lb., manufactured tobacco 6s. per lb., cigarettes 2s. per 100 or 8s. per lb. over $4\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per 100.

277. On spirits (50 per cent volume of alcohol) duty is levied at the rate of £1 13s. 6d. per gallon, and on wines from 4s. 6d. to 8s. a gallon; beer and ale, stout and porter are liable to 1s. 6d. duty per bulk gallon.

Export Duties.

278. The following exports are subject to duty :—palm kernels, 30s. a ton ; kola nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb.

279. A royalty of 5 per cent is levied on gold, platinum, and diamonds exported.

Preference.

280. There were no preferential duties in 1931. As to this see the last paragraph of Chapter VII.

Drawbacks.

281. The usual provision is made for payment of drawback, 95 per cent of duties paid on imported goods being allowed.

Wine, spirits, kerosene, tobacco, arms and ammunition, and gunpowder are excluded from this benefit.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

282. Under a Stamp Duty Ordinance, stamp duties are levied on cheques, bills of exchange, deeds, legal documents, probates, etc. The aggregate collections in 1931 amounted to £701.

283. There are no Excise duties but revenue is derived from licences as follows :—

Auctioneer, hawkers, spirits, store, wine and beer, petroleum, motor vehicles, dog and game licences, etc.

Pawnbroker, bicycle, shopkeepers, hotel, and professional licences, etc., are levied by the Freetown City Council.

House Tax.

284. A house tax of five shillings per house is levied throughout the Protectorate and yields approximately £80,000 annually. The District Commissioners control the collections in the various chiefdoms, but the native Chiefs are responsible, and receive a remuneration of 5 per cent on such collections. The assessment is made biennially or triennially by Assistant District Commissioners as occasion arises, aided by the Paramount Chiefs. House tax in Freetown and the Sherbro Judicial District is assessed on the value of the property and varies in different years. House tax in the remainder of Colony villages is at a fixed rate of five shillings per house.

CHAPTER XVI.**MISCELLANEOUS.****Surveys.**

285. The financial situation necessitated the retrenchment of 10 more surveyors, for some of whom unofficial employment has however been found. During the year the Department was reduced to three Europeans and 22 Africans, inclusive of Headquarters Clerical Staff.

286. *Topographical Survey*.—Further reproduction was suspended for a similar reason. Of the 109 "one-inch" sheets, 44 only have been published. Provision has, however, been made for the preparation and issue, on demand, of unpublished sheets in sunprint form. Revision work has also been suspended.

287. *Cadastral Branch*.—Fifteen mining surveys were executed during the year and realized £726 in revenue (£129 remaining to be collected). Surveys in connexion with land acquisition and leases were also carried out, and good progress made in detail survey on existing framework in the vicinity of Freetown.

288. The Drawing Office has been very fully employed. Apart from other work the map of the Protectorate (1/500,000), a reduction from the topographical sheets, was completed and issued in sunprint form. Arrangements were made for the reproduction of this work by the War Office.

289. *Lands Branch*.—All the usual business in connexion with grants, acquisitions, valuations, leases, preparation of tenancy agreements, collection of rents, beaconing of Crown Lands, etc., has been carried out satisfactorily.

290. A scheme (based on a report by Sir Ernest Dowson, K.B.E., and Mr. C. L. O. Sheppard, C.B.E., two leading experts on land registration) has been put forward for transferring the present registration service to the Lands Office and for introducing Compulsory Registration of Deeds, convertible in due course into Registration of Title in Law.

291. *General*.—The value of maps supplied to Government Departments during the year amounted to £108. Sales to the public realized £166.

Geological Survey.

292. During 1931 the Department continued actively the investigation of the geology and mineral resources of Sierra Leone.

293. Reconnaissances were made in the two Provinces and the schists belts of the Upper Loko Hills, hills east of Bumbuna, Gori Hills, the Port Loko District, the Marampa haematite deposits and the gabbro hills of the Colony were further examined in greater detail.

294. A number of rocks were examined and analyses made of several mineral samples.

295. The work done during the year on the platinum and ilmenite occurrences in the Colony confirms the opinion that the intrusion forming the hills is made up chiefly of well banded medium grained gabbros and norites—olivine bearing types appear to be in excess of olivine free anorthosite and anorthosite gabbro. The largest mass extends continuously from near No. 2 to beyond the Whale River. In the vicinity of the road from York to Waterloo the anorthosite appears to be at least 1,000 feet thick and to have a dip of

10°-15° towards the coast. Alluvial platinum occurs in all the streams cutting across the anorthosite mass, but the source of the platinum has not yet been found. The platinum in the Big Water is intimately associated with ilmenite, and it is possible that the alluvial platinum has been derived from the blebs and lenticles of ilmenite which are scattered through the anorthosite.

296. Rutile is widely distributed in small quantities in the streams draining that part of the eastern margin of the belt of older crystalline gneisses and schists which lies between the Great Scarcies River to the north and the Mabole River to the south.

297. Two diamonds of good quality and weighing 0.22 and 0.35 carats, respectively, were discovered in the gravels of the Kenja River near the town of Pava, four miles to the east of Kenema.

298. This discovery, together with that in the Nimi Koro chiefdom of Kono District, is now being actively prospected and the results to date are fairly promising. A high percentage of the stones are of a fine white colour and are of gem quality, and the stones are larger than the usual run of West African diamonds.

299. The Tonkolili iron ores are a bedded deposit of haematite consisting of four beds, the largest extending about 15 miles, with an average width of 1,000 feet. The beds stand almost vertically, inter-bedded between sand-stones, quartzites, and amphibolitic lavas. The regions with the greatest amount of visible ore are, first, the Numbara Hill deposit with its extension up the Waka valley to the headquarters of the Waka stream, and next the Soukoya region and the region due east of Kegbema. The deposits are of unusual interest geologically, and in size represent one of the great iron ore reserves of the world.

Imperial Institute—Public Exhibition Galleries.

300. Samples of oil palm products were lent for use at the International Colonial Exhibition in Paris. A collection of West African products, including those of Sierra Leone, was also lent to the Church Missionary Society for an exhibition in London.

301. Photographs of Sierra Leone scenery and industries have been used in the new series of picture postcards recently issued by the Imperial Institute.

302. Labels and charts relating to the exhibits in the Court have been revised and brought up to date where necessary.

303. Lectures to organized parties from schools have been continued, also the distribution of samples of products, literature, and postcards.

304. The public attendance in the Galleries during the year was 732,455, including 2,634 organized school parties.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1, AND FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, GEORGE STREET, FREETOWN.

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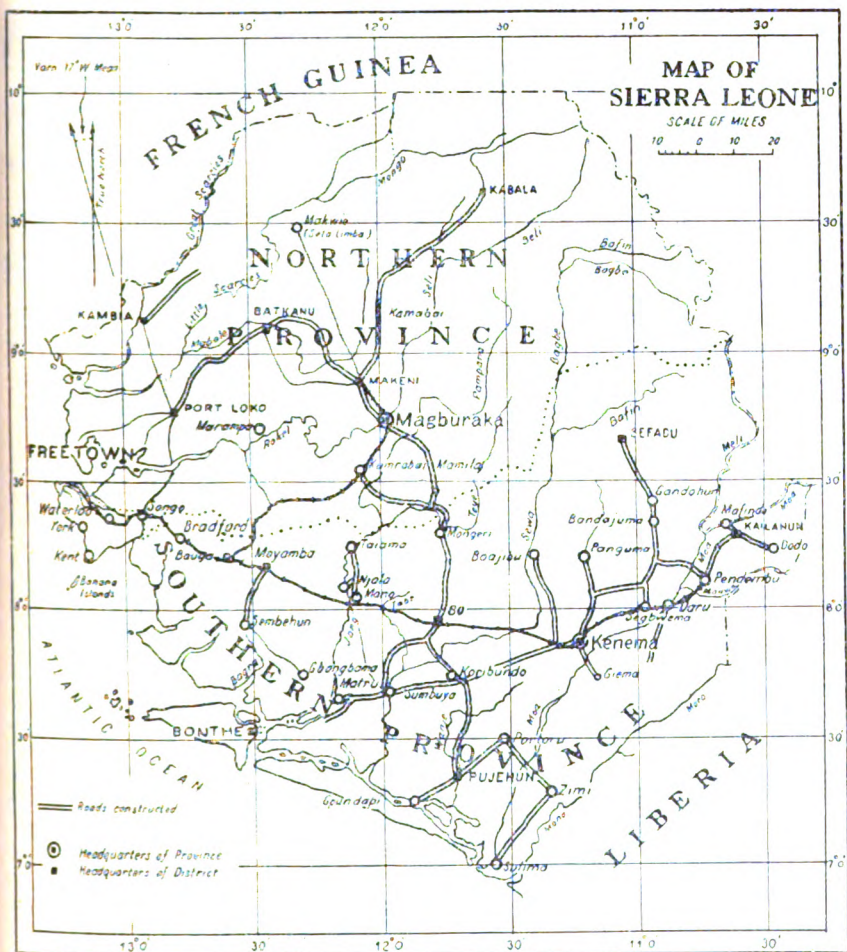
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	£ s. d.	s. d.
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Revised Laws, separate Vols., half pigskin, each ...	2 9 0	*1 3§
Revised Laws, separate Vols., buckram, each ...	2 2 0	*1 3§
Revised Laws, Protectorate Volume	1 10 0	*1 3½
Revised Laws, Customs and Trade Volume	1 0 0	0 8
Blue Book, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, each	0 12 6	1 4
Blue Book, 1929 and 1930, each	0 12 6	1 2
Customs Trade Report, 1930	0 5 0	0 5
Governor's Address on the Estimates for 1932	0 0 6	0 1
Legislative Council Debates—No. 1 of any year ...	0 1 6	0 2½
Legislative Council Debates—Subsequent Numbers, each	0 0 6	0 2
The Handbook of Sierra Leone	0 10 6	0 8
Sierra Leone Studies (Abridged Edition) of Nos. 1, 2 and 3	0 1 0	0 2
Sierra Leone Studies, No. 6	0 0 6	0 2
Sierra Leone Studies, Nos. 7 to 17, each	0 1 0	0 2
Handbook of the Temne Language	0 5 0	0 3½

	Price.			Postage.
	£	s.	d.	s. d.
Handbook of the Sherbro Language	0	10	6	0 3
Handbook on the Tsetse Fly (Austen)	0	5	0	0 6
Bibliography of Sierra Leone, by H. C. Luke, c.m.c.	0	8	6	0 4
Report on the Fishery Resources of Sierra Leone ...	0	1	6	0 2
Beriberi and the Freetown Prison	0	10	6	—
The Birds of Tropical West Africa, Vols. I and II, by D. A. Bannerman, each	1	2	6	*1 0
Report on Potential Rice Lands, by R. R. Glanville	0	2	6	0 1½

* Inland Parcel Post. Imperial or Foreign Parcel Post at the rates for: † 22 lb.; § 7 lb.; ‡ 5 lb.

Note.—Remittances from Overseas should be by Bank Draft (plus commission) or British Postal Order, made payable to the Government Printer, Freetown.



EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1928, to March, 1931. Cmd. 3914.	9d. (10d.).
The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
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Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).

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5,342
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(For Report for 1929 see No. 1491 (Price 1s. 3d.) and for Report for 1930
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1931.*

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CHAPTER I.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE.

Proclamation of British Protectorate.—During the year 1885 Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuana and Boers from the South African Republic, visited

* The financial information given in this report is for the year ended the 31st March, 1931. Other details are for the calendar year, 1931.

the principal Chiefs in Northern Bechuanaland (known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate), namely, Khama, Gasietsiwe, and Sebele, and as a result a British Protectorate was proclaimed over their territories. No further steps were taken until the year 1891, when, by an Order in Council, dated 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner for South Africa was authorized to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Protectorate and another for the Northern Protectorate, the laws in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th June, 1891, being declared in force in the Territory, *mutatis mutandis*, and so far as not inapplicable. Subsequent legislation has been effected by Proclamation of the High Commissioner.

Relations with the British South Africa Company.—For fiscal and other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland until 15th November, 1895, when the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony. In the autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the exception of certain reserves for native Chiefs, to the British South Africa Company. The country occupied by the Bamalete tribe, and so much of the Baro-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within the limits of the Protectorate, were transferred to the administration of the British South Africa Company. Later the administration of the two areas above referred to was transferred to the British Government, by whom the Protectorate, in its entirety, is still governed under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It includes the Tati District, which is a portion of the old Matabeleland conceded in 1887, by Lobengula, to Mr. S. H. Edwards.

Boundaries.—The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, and on the north and on the west by the Territory of South West Africa.

It has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. Its mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

The eastern portion of the country has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is, in reality, undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs, and trees. There are occasional outcrops of limestone, and the surface generally is sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses indicate, however,

that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake N'gami. There is reason to believe that good underground waters exist, and development in this direction will be undertaken as soon as the Territory is able to provide funds for the purpose.

Climate.—The climate of the country on the whole is sub-tropical but varies with latitude and altitude.

As latitude 22° south passes through the centre of the country all that portion north of this line lies definitely in the Tropics.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Territory lies in an extensive saucerlike depression having an altitude of 3,000 to 3,200 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe, and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher portions of the Territory is sub-tropical, varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm, and the nights cold with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night ; whereas, in the extensive basin the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the end of August, is likewise pleasantly warm and the nights comfortably cool. But in summer the days are very hot and the nights are mostly very warm.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry which helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability—particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

Provided the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by Proclamation.

The Territory is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following Districts under Resident Magistrates who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police :—

N'gamiland (Headquarters—Maun).

Chobe (Kasane).

Ngwato (Serowe).

Gaberones (Gaberones).

Lobatsi (Lobatsi).

Ghanzi (Gemsbok Pan).

Francistown (Francistown).

Tuli Block (Selika).

Kweneng (Molepolole).

Ngwaketsi (Kanye).

Kgalagadi (Lehututu).

In those parts of the Territory which have been proclaimed native reserves the Chiefs are allowed to rule their native subjects in accordance with native law and custom through their Kgotlas (Councils) so long as their jurisdiction is not exercised in such a way as to be repugnant to the sentiments of British justice and the generally accepted principles of humanity. The jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner's or Resident Magistrates' Courts, does not extend, except in the case of murder, to any matter in which natives only are concerned unless the exercise of such jurisdiction is considered necessary in the interests of peace or for the prevention or punishment of acts of violence to persons or property.

No suits, actions, or proceedings in which a European is a party can be adjudicated upon by a Chief.

Provision is made for appeals against the judgments of native chiefs in the first instance to a Court composed of the Magistrate of the District and of such Chief, and in the event of their disagreeing then the Resident Commissioner decides the matter in dispute.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

No vital statistics are available. The vast area of the Territory, with a widely scattered population and a relatively small number of officials, has made it impossible for the Government to collect data which would be of any value.

Attempts have been made to get information as to the number of deaths that may have occurred during certain particular epidemics, but they have proved valueless.

According to the notices of death received in respect of Europeans, there was a total of 18 deaths in 1931, out of an estimated total

European population of 1,800, which would give a death-rate of 10 per thousand. But it is impossible to give the death-rate among natives.

The last census, taken in 1921, gave the total European population as 1,743; Indians, other Asiatics and Coloured Persons as 1,055; and Natives as 150,185, distributed thus :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics and Coloured.</i>	<i>Native.</i>
Bamangwato Reserve ...	230	6	58,047
Bakwena Reserve ...	107	77	11,162
Bangwaketsi Reserve ...	82	58	17,466
Bakgatla Reserve ...	13	—	11,604
Bamalete Reserve ...	69	37	4,578
Batawana Reserve ...	45	14	17,449
Batlokwa ...	—	—	1,199
Tati District ...	195	69	11,877
Gaberones Block ...	120	13	392
Tuli Block ...	86	6	1,374
Lobatsi Block ...	354	1	1,001
Barolong Farms ...	99	—	3,154
Ghanzi District ...	124	34	1,698
Kazungula District ...	8	—	2,115
Nekati ...	4	—	836
Molopo Strip ...	4	—	1,285
Lehututu District ...	19	522	4,004
Railway Strip ...	184	218	944
TOTAL ...	1,743	1,055	150,185

No record has been kept of emigrants or immigrants.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, six Medical Officers, three District Surgeons (subsidized Medical Missionaries), two Hospital Matrons and four European Staff Nurses, two European Dispensers, one trained Native Dispenser, three Native Pupil Dispensers and eight Native Probationer Nurses.

Hospitals.—There are two Government hospitals, one in the Southern Protectorate at Lobatsi, opened in September, 1930, and the other in the Northern Protectorate at Serowe, which commenced to function in March, 1931. At each of these there is accommodation for five European patients and eighteen native patients. The Medical Officers of the respective Districts are responsible for the treatment of all in-patients and the administration of the hospitals. The nursing staff of each institution consists

of a Matron, two European Staff Nurses and four Native Probationer Nurses (two male and two female). Both institutions have electric lighting and waterborne sewerage connected with septic tanks.

At Kanye the Seventh Day Adventist Mission have a cottage hospital capable of admitting eight native patients, under the care of their Medical Missionary.

At Mafeking the Administration has access to accommodation for European patients at the Victoria Hospital, where the patients come under the medical care of the Principal Medical Officer.

During the year 1931, 580 patients were treated in Government hospitals, of whom 27 died, as compared with 291 in-patients and 22 deaths in 1930. 117 operations were performed—43 on Europeans and 74 on natives. These included 23 major operations and 93 other, but excluded 1,462 minor operations performed in the out-patient departments. All native in-patients, bona fide residents of the Protectorate, receive all maintenance and treatment in Government hospitals free of charge.

Dispensaries.—There are Government dispensaries at five of the principal District Headquarters where out-patients are attended by the Government Medical Officers of the District. At these dispensaries natives are afforded consultations and treatment for 1s. per individual attendance—while patients suffering from venereal disease are treated free. Likewise at the Mission Stations the Medical Missionaries treat out-patients at a nominal charge, and venereal disease cases free.

During the past year, in the remote stretches of the Kalahari, where the inhabitants are sparsely scattered, syphilitic remedies were distributed free of charge by the District Police Officer and his European Sergeant of Police. This has proved of untold help to many whose lives were a misery through disease—many of them thus being rendered fit to resume their normal duties of life. The cost of all anti-venereal disease measures throughout the Territory is borne by the Administration.

At Serowe the out-patient department has been reconstructed, and with it has been incorporated a clinic for the treatment of venereal disease. The latter was made possible by a loan from the Colonial Development Fund.

The total attendances at the dispensaries in 1931 were 31,530. Of these 22,777 were first attendances and the balance subsequent attendances.

School Medical Inspections were undertaken at a certain number of the schools, European and native. This is preliminary to systematic and regular examinations to be put into force in the coming year; but at best these must be restricted by the great distances of schools from District Headquarters and by the small number of medical men available whose time is very fully taken up with other more pressing work.

It has, up till now, been impossible to obtain throughout the Territory records of births and deaths, and such data as have been obtained would be valueless for statistical purposes. The only means of ascertaining to what extent the population is affected by particular diseases is by the record of diseases diagnosed among patients attending the out-patient departments. A comparison of the individual Districts shows great uniformity in the incidence of each particular disease throughout the Territory, except perhaps for malaria which, in certain Districts, is endemic, these being the low-lying areas, whereas in those areas which have an altitude of over 3,500 feet, it is more or less absent or epidemic.

Malaria accounted for 1,286 new cases attending the dispensaries, being 5.5 per cent. of total attendances, as compared with 11.53 per cent. in 1929 and 4.73 per cent. in 1930. The low malaria rate in 1930 and 1931 is due to the rainfall during those two years being low and the rains falling at sufficiently long intervals to allow most pools and other mosquito breeding places to dry up before the larvae had developed into the adult stage.

Syphilis.—7,060 patients presented themselves for treatment, being 30 per cent. of total new attendances during the year.

Yaws.—There were 117 cases as compared with 27 in the previous year. This great increase is probably due rather to the difficulty the inexperienced observer has in the differential diagnosis between it and syphilis than to new infections. It is quite conceivable that many cases of yaws are diagnosed as syphilis. Fortunately both conditions respond to the same remedial measures.

Tuberculosis would appear to be on the increase. In 1928, 37 cases were reported; in 1929, 22 cases; in 1930, 165 cases; and in 1931, 208 cases. There is little or no doubt but that most of the new infections occurred on the Witwatersrand gold mines, but as the disease is now being seen among women and children it shows that infection within the Territory is taking place. The poor physique and poor diet of the Bechuana, added to the recognized inherent susceptibility of the native tribes to the disease, renders the Protectorate native very liable to infection.

Smallpox.—There was only one small outbreak of modified smallpox at Kachikau on the southern bank of the Chobe River, 120 miles south west of Livingstone. Sixteen cases were reported with two deaths. Prompt measures of isolation and vaccination completely smothered the epidemic within a period of two months.

Influenza did not occur in epidemic form in any of the Districts. 401 sporadic cases were reported.

The Enteric Group of Fevers.—It is worthy of note that 1931 was no exception to other years in the more or less total absence of any cases of enteric fever and its allied diseases. This is all the more

remarkable when it is realized that in the large native townships numbering up to 25,000 inhabitants, sanitation is of the most primitive. From time to time an odd case contracted in one of the neighbouring States has occurred, but no further spread has taken place. This is probably due more to good fortune than to good guidance.

Intestinal Parasites.—Generally tapeworm, roundworms, or threadworms accounted for 62 attendances. No case of hookworm was reported.

Bilharzia.—Only five cases were observed as against six cases in 1930 and 25 in 1929. The reduction is undoubtedly due to the efforts of the Magistrate in Lobatsi District in forbidding bathing in a certain artificial dam which was considered to be the source of infection.

Scurvy was definitely manifested in 140 out-patients though many others with incipient symptoms of the disease were observed. This is not to be wondered at when it is known that the greater portion of the native inhabitants are normally badly nourished, particularly as regards anti-scorbutic elements in their diet.

Respiratory Diseases represented over 11 per cent. of all attendances. The Bechuana generally are prone to affections of the air passages—fortunately in the form of bronchial catarrh. Only 13 cases of pneumonia came under observation.

Sanitation.—Lack of necessary funds has made it impossible to institute any form of trustworthy sanitation in the native townships and villages. Such advice and propaganda as have been instituted in native schools have not yet had time to bear fruit, but it is hoped that in due course the average native will come to realize that it is his duty to make some effort to provide for this absolute necessity.

Hygiene, particularly on the lines of a more suitable diet, is essential. The curriculum of native schools now includes the teaching of hygiene in all classes. This is specially necessary among the Bechuana whose physique—with the exception of the Bakgatla tribe—is much below that of the average native races in South Africa.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of the Protectorate consists of:—

(a) *Traders and farmers* who for the most part are tolerably well housed with reasonable sanitary conveniences, and

(b) *Natives*.—In the native towns and villages sanitation is, at present, non-existent. This state of affairs has the earnest attention of the Administration, which, however, is handicapped in its desire to establish more satisfactory conditions by its present lack of sufficient funds to do so. By propaganda in schools and elsewhere natives are advised and encouraged to try to work out for themselves a simple form of sanitation.

Chiefs and a few of the more affluent Headmen live in brick or stone built houses, the floors being of hardened mud. The housing conditions of the rank and file vary enormously according to the tribe, the best housed being the Bakgatla. In this tribe most families occupy well-built stone or brick rondavels excellently thatched. Generally speaking a householder has three good rondavels enclosed in a form of courtyard—the house and the courtyard wall being artistically decorated with multi-coloured geometric figures. The interior and surroundings of these courtyards are particularly clean and tidy.

The houses of the Bangwaketsi and Bamalete tribes consist of rondavels built of mud bricks and carefully thatched. Generally the householder has two such huts but less attention is paid to the courtyard, decorations, or general tidiness. The remaining tribes are satisfied with mud rondavels of smaller dimensions. Very indifferently thatched, two such hovels suffice a householder. They are surrounded by a rough wooden palisade, the surroundings of the huts and palisades being generally untidy and uncared for. In all cases, the better class rondavels have wooden doors and a small hut window but the less pretentious simply have a mat hung over the doorway and no window.

Generally the parents and daughters occupy one rondavel and the sons and the male guests the other—thus allowing approximately three inhabitants per hut.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Cattle.

The main occupation of the natives of the Protectorate is the business of cattle rearing, and much has been done in recent years to improve the breed both by purchase out of the Native Fund and distribution amongst the various tribes of pure-bred bulls and cows. Cattle exported to Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo from N'gamiland, Ghanzi, and the Francistown District must be certified by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon as being clean and as coming from an area which has been free from transmittable disease for a

period of six months. In the case of N'gamiland or Ghanzi cattle, they must also have travelled to the border of the Territory along road free from the tsetse fly and their blood must be microscopically examined at the border. A period of quarantine is imposed on entrance of such cattle into Northern Rhodesia and, in order to conserve the grazing there, only a limited number is allowed to cross annually.

An inspection fee of 1s. a beast is levied on all cattle exported as a contribution towards the cost of the services rendered necessary in order to satisfy the above-mentioned veterinary restrictions.

The export of cattle to South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia is absolutely prohibited.

During 1931, 9,634 head of cattle were exported to the Johannesburg abattoirs, representing a decrease of 176 from the previous year.

The number of cattle exported overseas totalled 7,739, the decrease of 3,970 from the 1930 figure being due to restrictions imposed as a result of the outbreak, in April, 1931, of foot-and-mouth disease in Southern Rhodesia, which is alluded to elsewhere in this Report.

Cattle exported to the Belgian Congo numbered 8,836, which represents an increase of 8,691, over the previous year, an enhanced export to the north being a result of the restricted outlet to the south.

The total export for the year 1931 was 26,209, being a decrease of 1,968 in comparison with the year 1930.

Small Stock.—Exports of small stock totalled 8,812 head, as against 10,070 in 1930, the decrease of 1,258 being due to poor prices offering on the Johannesburg market and to foot-and-mouth disease restrictions generally.

Pigs to the number of 1,121 were exported during 1931.

Minerals.

The only minerals at present produced are gold and silver in the Tati—Francistown District. 1,302 ounces of gold and 662 ounces of silver valued at £5,471 and £36, respectively, were mined in 1931 as against 1,997 ounces of gold and 360 ounces of silver valued at £8,391 and £23 respectively, in the previous year.

Crops.

As a result of the comparative failure of the rains—which started early and well, but which were followed by a long period of drought—crops, generally, have failed, and the rains which fell towards the end of the year were too late to be of use.

In certain areas, where the rainfall has been greater, normal crops have been gathered, but, generally speaking, the Territory

will not reap more than about a quarter of its normal year's crop and the outlook is serious. In addition to the very inadequate rainfall which has resulted in poor crops, shortage of food and lack of grazing, the country is faced with the difficulty of finding markets for its cattle under the foot-and-mouth embargo, and with the financial depression generally.

Fair crops of mealies and beans were reaped in the Molepolole District, and a certain amount of kaffir corn—a better drought resister than most cereals—was produced in the Kanye area. In the Tuli Block the farmers have reaped some fifty tons of cow-peas. and spineless cactus is grown there also in considerable quantities for cattle feed.

Cotton.—No cotton has been grown during the year.

Tobacco.—This has been grown in small quantities only for private consumption in the N'gamiland, Ghanzi, Kasane, and Serowe Districts.

Dairying.

Routine.—The usual routine work was carried out by the division comprising inspection and registration of creameries, cheese factories, and butter factory at Lobatsi, examination of butter samples, cheese and butter grading, check grading and cream, attending meetings, answering farmers' queries, and general advisory duties. relative to the industry that is now assuming some magnitude. A certain amount of time was also devoted to the furtherance of the poultry industry.

Cream Production.—Butterfat production has reached record figures, European production being 223,892 lb. more than in the previous year, and 186,013 lb. more than in 1926, which was a favourable season. The native butterfat production increased by 130,417 lb. over the previous year.

A further pleasing feature was the great improvement in grade in the native production, in spite of the high standard of grading enforced at butter factories, due to the necessity of making butter for export overseas.

Thirty-four per cent. of the total native production was first grade as compared with 18 per cent. in the previous year. Second grade production was 27 per cent., whilst third grade fell off from 42 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Dairy produce prices have been low in sympathy with the general world deflation, nevertheless the dairy industry brought into the Territory the total of £47,973 17s. 5d., being £37,021 7s. 6d. for butterfat, £282 0s. 6d. for farm butter, and £6,050 17s. 6d. being in respect of the increased value obtained by manufacture at the Lobatsi Creamery Butter Factory, together with cheese £4,599 17s. 3d., and whole fresh milk exported £214 14s. 7d.

At the Bulawayo Agricultural Show, Protectorate cream-producers were again successful in carrying off the first and second prizes in the class for one gallon of cream suitable to be manufactured into first grade butter.

Native butterfat production brought £8,980 2s. 11d. into the Territory.

The development statistics again show strikingly the rapid expansion of the native cream production.

Butter Production.—The Lobatsi Creamery Butter Factory continues to make good progress, and has added considerably to the value of the Territory's output. The assistance which the management have given in developing the dairy industry and their public spirit in all matters pertaining to the general good of the Territory have been greatly appreciated.

This factory produced 590,329 lb. of butter.

Cheese Production.—Prior to the formation of the South African Cheese Stabilization Association, which only really became effective from about November, the cheese market was so chaotic, that many manufacturers ceased to produce. This state of affairs rapidly improved from November onwards, and there is every indication of the position being now well in hand. The result however, of the adverse conditions has been reflected in the lowered production as well as the lower net per lb. realization value. The introduction of compulsory cheese grading has had satisfactory effects on the general quality. Indeed, were it not for the improvement in quality which such grading has brought about, the position during the period under review would have been much more serious than it has been.

Dairy Industry Control Board.—The Territory's participation in the scheme of control and representation on the Dairy Industry Control Board has been justified.

Inter-state co-operation has resulted in a considerable degree of stabilization in the butter market.

In spite of the world deflation conditions dairy produce prices were fairly well maintained throughout the year. Butterfat did not suffer nearly such a proportionate drop in price as wool, beef, cattle, or grain.

This stability was in a large measure due to the Dairy Industry Control Board exporting surpluses over South African market requirements, as they were produced, and not allowing the local markets to become glutted.

Agriculture.

Native Agricultural Shows.—The holding of native agricultural shows was further developed during the year under review. In addition to the Mochudi Show, which is now safely established as an annual event amongst the Bakgatla, native agricultural shows were

successfully held at Kanye for the Bangwaketsi and at Ramoutsa by the Bamalete.

All shows held have aroused keen rivalry between the tribes and also amongst individual natives, which feeling is resulting in greater interest being given to improvement schemes.

After one show a local Chief who had not fared too well in the awards, immediately purchased improved stock to the value of over £300.

The native arts and crafts such as pottery, basket-making, wood-carving, and kaross-making, which were gradually dying out, have received considerable stimuli. The improvement in design and execution has made easy the creation of new markets for these products.

On Saturday, the 22nd of August, 1931, His Excellency the High Commissioner accompanied by Lady Stanley opened the Mochudi Agricultural Show.

During the morning His Excellency and Lady Stanley visited all the various sections, and were greatly impressed with the exhibits.

An outstanding feature of the Show was the exhibit of machinery of British manufacture, staged by Messrs. Mangold Bros., of Johannesburg. Enterprise of this nature will bring its reward, more especially as the prices quoted for supply were extremely reasonable when compared with those of the foreign machinery which is such a feature of the native trade.

Johannesburg Exhibit.—At the 25th Annual Show of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society held at Johannesburg from 31st March until 6th April, 1931, the Bechuanaland Protectorate staged an entry in the Low Veld Districts competition. This entry was successful in winning the "Connock" perpetual Silver Challenge Cup for the best Low Veld District Exhibit on the Show, also a first prize of £100 for the best District Exhibit (open).

The exhibit was comprehensive depicting all branches of agriculture, and the commercial activities of the Territory. The exhibit occupied a space of 70 feet by 20 feet and was displayed in the centre of the Agricultural Hall. At the entrance a wooden arch was erected decorated with grasses indigenous to the Protectorate. The right side of the exhibit was devoted to European activities and the left to native.

Beef and Mutton.—This section was primarily designed to show the great possibilities of the Bechuanaland Protectorate as a cattle-raising country, improvements which have been made so far, in the class of stock, and the source of such improvement. The beef for the exhibit was provided by excellent specimens of the standard aimed at, viz., animals suitable for supplying the English markets and the higher class of Johannesburg trade—in the shape of two grade Shorthorn oxen—bred by Mr. H. C. Weatherilt, O.B.E., J.P.,

of the Tuli Block. These animals were three and a half years old, and veld-fed up to a week of dispatch from the ranch, from which time they were given a little hand feeding to prepare them for the train journey. Their official live weights at Johannesburg were 1,297 lb. and 1,184 lb., the respective carcasses after slaughter weighing 760 lb. and 700 lb. These represent a dressing percentage of the live weights of 58.55 per centum and 59.00 per centum; for grass-fed cattle this may be considered to be very good.

A dressed black-head Persian lamb from the flock of Mr. Adams, of the Lobatsi Block, was also exhibited. It was of prime quality, and excited favourable comment.

The meat exhibit, as a whole, created a great amount of interest and received much appreciative comment.

An historic touch was given by the presence, side by side with the choice beef of to-day and large photographs of the animals which yielded it, of a pair of immense horns from the head of one of the old unprofitable leggy, narrow-framed oxen of the past. The contrast provided an object lesson in what can be achieved under Protectorate conditions, by the introduction of good blood. As a matter of interest it may be mentioned that the horns alluded to measured 8 ft. 6 in. from tip to tip in a straight line, and 11 ft. 6 in. round the curve. They were a constant source of wonder to visitors, many of whom could not credit that they were ox-horns.

In front of the stand and adding to its attractiveness were placed specimens of our natural grasses, all proved varieties, as visible evidence of the superior quality of our natural pastures.

The bloom on the beef, both fat and lean, was good, and the quantity of the interior fat was abundant. This last was a particularly satisfactory feature as it is a point in which South African cattle are generally considered deficient.

Grasses.—Valuable assistance was rendered by Dr. Pole-Evans, Chief of the Plant Industry Division of the Union of South Africa, in collecting and classifying a dozen or more of the best varieties which were appropriately ranged in front of the meat exhibit. These growing varieties attracted considerable attention prominent among them being the newly discovered "Woolly Finger" and "Panicum" grasses, varieties of which have a wide range within the Territory.

Woolly Finger retains its nutritious properties right through the winter and enables Protectorate ranches to provide cattle in good condition for the Johannesburg markets at a time when prime beef is scarce in the Union and at a correspondingly high price. In order to obtain as many varieties of these grasses as possible help was solicited in different quarters, particularly from the school teachers and children of the Territory and a sufficient supply, of wide range, was received.

Dairy Produce.—The dairying activities of the Territory were indicated by a pitch of some 2,500 lb. of cheese weights varying from the 21 lb. loaf cheddar to the 80 lb. export size.

Poultry and Eggs.—The Lobatsi Egg Circle provided an exhibit of dressed poultry comprising turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, etc., together with cases of both white and brown eggs packed ready for export.

Historic Interest.—Various old documents, the property of the Tati Company, were shown as a matter of historic interest. A remarkable old letter from David Livingstone written in the Bechuanaland Protectorate on his way up north when he discovered the Falls, asking a friend to replace his library which had been destroyed by the Boers, caused considerable interest among the public.

Other documents of interest were Moffat's letter advising that war with Lobengula had been declared, and the log book of the Northern Light Gold Mining Company, commencing 7th July, 1881.

Timber.—The Tati Company staged a most attractive exhibit of indigenous timbers obtained from the Tati Concessions.

A revolving stand of nine panels showing Tati mahogany, bloodwood, white syringa, feathery acacia, aapiesdoorn, Tati ebony, wisteria, red syringa, and yellow wood was particularly interesting as it afforded a means of quick comparison between the various timbers. Separate large panels of split planks of bloodwood and yellow wood surfaced and polished demonstrated the wonderful graining effects of these timbers.

Home Industries.—Woman's share in contributing to the resources and amenities of life in the Protectorate was amply depicted in this section. Arrays of bottled fruits, jellies, comfits, chutneys, jams, and vegetables, were backed with exquisite samples of needlework, pen painting, paintings in both water colours and oils, and leather work. Fur stoles, photographs of home life in the Territory, and cakes and other food-stuffs all helped to make this section really attractive.

Karosses.—Over one hundred karosses were supplied by European traders and natives, which made a good display.

The commercial possibilities of this branch of native craft were amply shown by the fact that all the karosses were sold after the conclusion of the Show.

Mats and Skins.—One hundred skin floor-mats were exhibited and met with such favourable reception that all were disposed of after the show concluded.

Reptiles.—Both python and lizard skins were shown in the raw state and as dressed skins. Various articles such as belts, straps, bags, and shoes were made up to demonstrate the variety of uses to which these skins could be put.

Basketry.—The London Missionary Society's School, and the Khama Memorial School, both of Serowe, exhibited a fine selection of basket work.

Pottery.—The native pottery exhibited was useful, and in some cases really attractive.

Wood Carvings.—A collection of native wood carvings was displayed, the bulk of which were animals. The various species of buck, giraffe, lion, leopard, baboons, crocodiles, and tortoises were faithfully reproduced. Their beauty appears to lie in their crudeness of craftsmanship.

Furniture.—Several pieces of furniture were exhibited which were made solely by natives under European instruction. The Tamboetie timber lends itself for furniture manufacture, as the timber is durable and a high polish can be obtained.

Bead Work.—The majority of the bead work was drawn from the Mission schools throughout the Territory, and in most cases was the result of European instruction.

Native designs were incorporated in European articles, bags, purses, necklaces, and table mats comprising the greater part of the exhibit.

STATISTICS.

1st January to 31st December, 1931.

BUTTER FAT PRODUCTION—

						lb.	lb.
First Grade—							
European	...	...	...	...	...	358,637	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	70,604	
						<hr/>	429,241
Second Grade—							
European	...	...	...	...	...	135,555	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	55,470	
						<hr/>	191,025
Third Grade—							
European	...	...	...	...	...	71,495	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	61,808	
						<hr/>	133,303
Below Grade—							
European	...	...	...	...	...	17,020	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	18,010	
						<hr/>	35,030
Grand Total						...	<hr/> 788,599

FACTORY BUTTER MANUFACTURED—

Lobatsi Butter Factory	590,329	lb.
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FARM BUTTER	3,659	
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WHOLE FRESH MILK—

Supplied to trains, etc.	1,784	gal.
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CHEESE PRODUCTION—

								lb.
Cheddar	78,272
Gouda	17,649
Total								95,921

POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM EUROPEAN SETTLERS—

							£	s.	d.
Poultry (994 head)	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	18	0
Eggs (11,674 dozen)	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	14	1
Total							£663	12	1

POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM NATIVES—

Poultry (11,565 head)	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	9	2
Eggs (3,259 dozen)	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	14	0
Total							£535	3	2

VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS—

Europeans—

Butterfat	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,041	4	7
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,599	17	3
Farm butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	0	6
Whole fresh milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	14	2
Factory butter (being increase on values due to manufacture)	6,050	17	6
Total							£39,188	14	0

Natives—

Butterfat	8,980	2	11
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Grand Total ... £48,168 16 11

REGISTRATIONS—

European—

Cheese factories and creameries combined							No.
Creameries	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Butter factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Cream depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stores handling dairy produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
							11

192

Native—

Creameries	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
Milk sellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	342

Carried forward 832

REGISTRATIONS—*contd.*

<i>Coloured—</i>							No.
<i>Creameries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	832
							7
						Total	839

EUROPEAN CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

	1927-1928.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
<i>Grade.</i>	<i>April-March.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
First ...	240,962	304,393	273,056	276,572	358,637
Second ...	61,637	63,275	40,235	62,103	135,555
Third ...	18,603	24,128	18,197	18,726	71,495
Below Grade	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,414	17,020
Total ...	321,202	391,796	331,488	358,815	582,707

Grading Percentages.

	1927-1928.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
<i>Grade.</i>	<i>April-March.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
First ...	75	78	82	77	62
Second ...	19	16	12	17.3	23
Third ...	6	6	6	5.3	12
Below Grade	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.4	3
	100	100	100	100	100

NATIVE CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

	1927-1928.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
<i>Grade.</i>	<i>April-March.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
First ...	16,623	28,090	25,832	13,897	70,604
Second ...	18,623	31,434	34,541	23,244	55,470
Third ...	8,253	7,427	53,787	31,853	61,808
Below Grade	24	Nil.	Nil.	6,481	18,010
Total ...	43,523	66,951	114,160	75,475	205,892

Grading Percentages.

	1927-1928.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
<i>Grade.</i>	<i>April-March.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>	<i>January-December.</i>
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
First ...	38	42	23	18.4	34
Second ...	43	47	30	30.8	27
Third ...	19	11	47	42.2	30
Below Grade	under 1	Nil.	Nil.	8.6	9
	100	100	100	100	100

Grass and Veld Conditions.—The year was an average one as regards rainfall, and cattle maintained their condition fairly well. The ranch cattle exported were generally of good stamp and quality. There was, however, a noticeable shortage of sizeable native bullocks, and another unsatisfactory feature was the large number of native breeding-cows exported.

In April, Dr. I. B. Pole-Evans, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., conducted a reconnaissance trip through the eastern portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in search of pasture grasses. This had been made possible by the grant of £100 from the Empire Marketing Board. The result of Dr. Pole-Evan's enquiry confirmed the fact that there are excellent and valuable pastures throughout this portion of the Territory. The most important of the grasses encountered were the digitarias which cover wide areas and of which there are several species and a number of different strains, and which grow more luxuriantly in the Bechuanaland Protectorate than in any part of Southern Africa.

It was noticeable that the digitarias are the first grasses eaten out, and in the parts which had been overgrazed and over-stocked digitarias could only be found in the shelter of thorn bushes and other places of refuge.

Next in importance and abundance were the urochloas which were widely distributed in the Northern Protectorate, particularly in the Tati District which from the cattle-raising point of view was considered the gem of the eastern portion of the Protectorate.

A chemical analysis of a urochloa gathered just south of Francistown revealed a phosphorus content of 1.28 per cent. which constitutes a record for South Africa. Apart from phosphorus this leafy and succulent grass has a high calcium and protein content and therefore has great possibilities as a pasture grass.

Another valuable grass common in the Protectorate is that included under the head of panicum. These are drought-resisting, have a high mineral content, and yield high food values.

When further experimental work is accomplished it will probably be found that the excellent cattle-grazing of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is primarily due to the digitarias, urochloa, and panicums.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

There is practically no internal trade in the Territory. Traders have dealings in the main with firms in the Union or Rhodesia. In a few isolated instances there are direct importations from Great Britain, Belgium, India, and elsewhere overseas, but in the absence of Customs statistics no particulars can be given. The

export trade almost wholly comprises cattle, small stock and their by-products.

Conditions locally and in the world generally contrived to make the year 1931 one of the worst on record in the annals of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

In addition to the prevailing financial depression the embargo placed on exports—particularly of cattle—into and through the Union on account of the outbreak in April, 1931, of foot-and-mouth disease in Southern Rhodesia, involved the Protectorate in severe loss.

Some alleviation was afforded by the raising of the embargo south of a line drawn through Serowe and Palapye Road, but trade generally has been practically at a standstill, prices have been very low and the difficulties have been added to by the failure of crops owing to drought, and by the restriction of native labour required for both the gold and diamond mines.

The inhabitants in the north where the embargo has been complete, and where currency difficulties have arisen in connexion with the departure of Southern Rhodesia from the gold standard have been involved in heavy losses, and their trade, except with Southern Rhodesia, has suffered severely.

A Bechuanaland Protectorate exhibit is being staged at the British Industries Fair to be held early in 1932 in London and it is hoped that this will lead to trade development with the United Kingdom in furs, crocodile and snake skins, wooden toys, and other articles.

The total imports for the year were £216,863 as against £237,085 for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1930, and the exports were £179,831 as against £216,732.

The following tables show comparative import and export figures for the last five years :—

CHIEF IMPORTS INTO THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE
LAST FIVE YEARS.

Article.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Kaffir corn	8,275	£ 8,470	7,497	£ 5,722	14,327	£ 9,876	2,335	£ 1,330	1,158	£ 974
Maize	27,209	19,325	19,203	12,675	11,107	7,663	2,412	1,440	7,883	3,477
Mealie meal	33,399	9,720	12,920	10,009	11,616	8,793	11,656	6,289	13,672	6,460
Wheat and wheat meal	5,181	9,808	5,255	9,529	4,967	8,730	17,979	7,796	4,371	7,569
Cattle	635	12,700	166	2,554	126	1,747	40	861	38	686
Sheep and goats	2,318	3,730	94	104	24	31	4	10	3	13
Horses	216	1,709	99	1,280	121	1,059	97	807	30	280
Mules	8	128	2	45	2	30	—	—	—	—
Donkeys	367	184	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	118	101	54	134	161	308	58	44	16	70
Vehicles	69	8,468	98	11,248	98	12,317	49	6,343	34	5,395
General merchandise	—	235,492	—	234,918	—	237,674	—	212,165	—	190,937
TOTALS	—	309,835	—	288,224	—	288,228	—	237,085	—	215,861

Article.	1927-28.		1928-29.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Kaffir corn	1,659	£ 1,121	38	£ 23	739	£ 427	7,079	£ 3,785	5,666	£ 3,101
Mealies ...	—	—	—	—	910	587	2,320	1,222	690	266
Mealie meal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	535	527
Cheese ...	114,387	7,149	116,421	5,130	105,029	5,516	103,145	5,350	77,137	3,582
Bacon and hams	1,947	142	88	5	2,250	115	5,460	341	835	56
Butter ...	5,415	541	208,652	20,850	383,688	34,089	473,572	29,609	585,392	34,155
Eggs ...	12,580	810	24,512	807	15,222	1,038	17,552	788	11,214	535
Cattle ...	30,050	137,569	33,784	157,087	30,673	141,148	28,177	114,469	25,927	93,196
Sheep and goats	16,407	12,800	12,571	9,442	14,703	10,748	10,070	4,028	7,636	4,268
Donkeys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	1,410	2,215	946	1,568	868	2,089	1,659	1,659	646	756
Hides ...	1,506,635	66,870	1,375,242	68,833	1,209,602	40,346	1,169,899	19,952	827,909	10,533
Skins (sheep and goats) lb.	69,374	3,556	61,062	5,009	79,027	2,860	59,987	1,497	42,543	651
Skins and karosses (wild No. animals).	72,990	16,814	54,697	14,550	59,758	14,053	35,081	8,664	36,654	6,597
Ostrich feathers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489	97
Mohair ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,564	10
Cream and butterfat	364,725	28,008	288,232	22,906	239,691	17,977	158,948	8,076	126,198	7,316
Firewood	3,338	1,942	1,418	1,070	2,505	1,923	13,607	2,031	2,248	3,273
Gold	2,063	8,656	1,686	7,074	1,725	6,932	1,997	8,391	1,302	5,470
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	662	36
Ivory	1,586	639	609	365	2,134	764	1,082	469	850	286
Rhinoceros horn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	92
Bones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	70
Other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,958
	—	288,832	—	314,719	—	281,612	—	210,331	—	179,831

CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

European.—Other than Government there is but little employment for Europeans in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Such Europeans as reside in the Territory are usually store-keepers or farmers, who, with European assistance in a few cases, generally manage their respective stores and farms with the aid of native labour.

White assistants who are employed can earn from £60 to £300 per annum.

Government employees are paid according to the scales laid down for the particular posts or ranks which they hold, and they are in most cases provided with quarters.

Native.—For natives, who are mostly still in their tribal state—living in their villages and ploughing their lands—there are few avenues of employment open in the Territory beyond those mentioned above, or in respect of domestic services in the white settlements. Ranging from youths of 12 years or so, who are employed as herds, to adults of all ages, they can earn from £6 to £36 per annum, and are usually supplied with food by their employers.

Labour.

Labour for service on the Witwatersrand gold mines, the Natal coal mines, and the diamond mines of South West Africa is recruited under the conditions imposed by the Native Labour Proclamation No. 45 of 1907 as subsequently amended, which amply protects the liberty of the labourers. Only in the case of South West Africa may labour be engaged from the tropical regions lying north of latitude 22° south. Many natives find their own way from the Southern Protectorate to the adjacent diamond diggings.

Cost of Living.

Natives.—Maize meal, maize, and kaffir corn form the staple food of the natives. These they grow on their lands, which they plough and reap at stated seasons, and supplement with milk from their herds, and, occasionally, with meat.

The average price of these commodities if bought from the traders is as follows :—

Mealie meal	...	...	...	17s. per 180 lb. bag.
Mealies	...	...	...	17s. per 200 lb. bag.
Kaffir corn	...	...	...	23s. per 200 lb. bag.

Europeans.—Such small boarding-houses and hotels as exist in the larger centres charge at the rate of from 10s. to 12s. 6d. by the day or from £8 10s. 0d. to £10 by the month.

House rents vary from £5 to £7 10s. by the month, but in most centres it is practically impossible to rent a house.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1931 there were in the Bechuanaland Protectorate ten schools for European children, attended by approximately 250 pupils, two coloured schools at Francistown and Molepolole, with a total enrolment of 50 pupils, and 98 native schools with an attendance of approximately 8,000 pupils.

The European schools are under the control of District School Committees elected by the adult European population and presided over by the Resident Magistrate, the proceedings of which are subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner. There are no secondary European schools, either for industrial or academic work, within the Protectorate, but, subject to certain conditions, special bursaries are awarded, as the result of qualifying examinations held towards the end of each year, to a limited number of pupils who pass Standard V and Standard VI at the Protectorate primary schools. These bursaries of £30 per annum entitle certain pupils to proceed, after passing Standard V, to schools outside the Protectorate, where there are facilities for academic work of a secondary nature; and for other pupils, after passing Standard VI, to proceed to special schools for industrial, agricultural, or vocational training. Subject to certain conditions these bursaries are tenable up to the end of the year in which the child attains the age of eighteen.

A further bursary of £30 per annum (or two bursaries of £30 each provided there are more than ten candidates) is granted yearly as a result of a competitive examination held in December for the children of permanent residents within the Protectorate, who, owing to various causes, e.g., health and distance from a Protectorate school, have found it necessary to have their children taught during the primary stage of their education at schools outside the Protectorate.

Grants for primary education of £16 each per annum, not exceeding three in each family, are available for children of European residents, from the age of five to fourteen, or until they have passed Standard VI. In special cases aid is given to parents to enable them to provide transport for their children to and from a Protectorate school.

The syllabus of instruction used in the primary European schools is, except for slight modification, identical with the code used in Southern Rhodesia, and each year the Education Department of that Colony conducts part of the Standard V examination which is held in all primary schools. The results of the examination show that the work being done is, in most respects, satisfactory.

Since 1st April, 1931, the native schools have been financed from the Native Fund.

The distribution of native schools was as follows during 1931 :—

Lobatsi Block—4 schools.
Gaberones Block—3 schools.
Kanye Area—9 schools.
Molepolole Area—9 schools.
Mochudi Area—9 schools.
Serowe Area—39 schools.
Francistown Area—17 schools.
N'gamiland Area—1 school.
Ghanzi Area—1 school.
Chobe Area—2 schools.
Kgalagadi Area—4 schools.

TOTAL 98 schools.

In the four last-mentioned areas the schools have never as yet been inspected on account of distance, time, expense, and lack of inspection personnel. Arrangements are being made to start a school for the children of bushmen in the Chobe Area.

The two largest native schools in the Territory are the Khama Memorial School, Serowe, with an attendance of approximately 337 pupils, and the Mochudi National School with an attendance of approximately 247 pupils. These schools were erected by the Bamangwato and Bakgatla tribes respectively.

As in the case of the European schools, so also the native schools have been under the control of a Committee in each tribal area, the personnel of the Committee being generally composed of the Resident Magistrate as Chairman, representatives of the leading Missionary Societies engaged in educational work within the area, the native Chief and his nominees. Since 1st January, 1931, these Native School Committees have been newly constituted so as to be partly elective. All missions interested in the schools of each Reserve must now be represented by a Missionary and they have a preferential right to the secretaryship. The duties of the Committees have been carefully regulated. The appointments of teachers are now amply safeguarded and controlled. Staffing arrangements have been standardized and a uniform scale of salaries adopted. In the Bamangwato Reserve there are also a central executive committee and local school committees presided over by the headman of the area or village. These Committees are of great value in the educational system for natives, who feel that they thus have direct contact with educational work.

There is not as yet any institution within the Protectorate where Bechuana teachers are trained, but the Administration makes from General Revenue and from the Native Fund a total grant of £300 to the Tiger Kloof Institution in the Cape Province, where there is excellent teacher training.

During the year a subsidiary training course for native teachers was held at Mochudi and was attended by 31 teachers.

Since March, 1931, a new code designed solely for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate schools has been brought into use. It has been based to a great extent on the code issued by the Cape Provincial Education Department for use in native schools. In its compilation much help was rendered by the Principal and Headmaster of the Tiger Kloof Institution, Cape Colony, who are well acquainted with the peculiar needs of the Protectorate and at the same time possess a full knowledge of the Cape Code, which is used at Tiger Kloof. In it an attempt has been made to meet the special needs of the Protectorate native children—particularly in respect of more attention to the vernacular (Tšoana) in all classes, and in the direction of fostering and improving, in the schools, arts and crafts peculiar to the Bechuana people. Agricultural work for the boys has also been stressed.

School work as regards the teaching of the vernacular is handicapped by the fact that there are but few books in the vernacular which have been specifically designed as textbooks for school use, but now that the question of Tsoana orthography has been settled new textbooks on an improved model will be introduced by the Education Department.

In November the Board of Advice on Native Education met for the second time. On this Board the London Missionary Society, the Church of the Province of South Africa, the Roman Catholic Church, the Dutch Reformed Church and the Hermannsburg Mission, the Bamangwato, Bakwena, Bangwaketsi, Barolong and Bakgatla tribes have one representative each and the Government Secretary and the heads of the Medical, Veterinary, and Education Departments are also members, with the Resident Commissioner (or his nominee) as Chairman. The functions of the Board are to advise the Resident Commissioner on matters connected with native education.

During the year it has been possible for the Inspector of Education to visit most of the European schools within the Territory. A large number of the larger and more accessible of the native schools have been visited also.

A matter which is seriously engaging the attention of the Administration is the question of arranging for the systematic inspection of all native schools within the Territory. With this in view an experiment was made early in the year by the appointment of a native supervisor of schools in the Tati District, who visits at regular intervals all schools in that area, spending two or three days at each school helping and advising the teachers and demonstrating new methods. So far the experiment has proved a great success and it is hoped to employ other men for similar work in the near future.

An attempt is being made to introduce qualified Jeanes teachers into the Territory and already one woman and one man are

receiving such training in Southern Rhodesia, at Hope Fountain and Domboshawa Schools, respectively.

At most of the smaller native schools an unqualified teacher is in charge. With only a limited number of qualified teachers available, the employment of such unqualified teachers is unavoidable but by means of subsidiary training courses it is hoped to improve gradually their methods of teaching and to broaden their outlook and aims. Such a course was, with the help of the authorities at Tiger Kloof, Cape Province, held at that centre in July, 1930. It was attended by upwards of 40 teachers from the Protectorate. This year a similar course was held at Mochudi in August. The value of these courses has been evidenced by increased enthusiasm and keenness at all schools controlled by teachers who attended them, and it is intended to hold similar courses annually. To follow up and consolidate the work will, however, necessitate more frequent inspection and supervision than is now possible.

The Administration also makes provision for the training of the sons of Chiefs and Headmen, and during the year Moremi, the son of the Chief Mathiba, N'gamiland, was placed at the Domboshawa Institution, Southern Rhodesia.

Welfare Institutions.

There are at present in the Territory no welfare institutions nor is there any provision for accident, sickness, or old-age insurance.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The main line of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, passes through the Territory on its eastern side for a distance of 400 miles, entering from the south at Ramathlabama and leaving the Territory at Ramaquabane.

There are tolerably good roads for motor transport from railway stations and sidings to the principal villages, one of the best of which, of any considerable length, is from Palapye Road to Serowe, constructed by the Serowe Automobile Club. Other good roads constructed by the Administration now run from Gaberones to Molepolole, from Hildavale and from Lobatsi to Kanye, and from Kanye to Molepolole. A fairly good road for motor traffic all the way from south to north of the Territory is in existence, and the motor road between Kazungula on the Zambesi River and Maun in N'gamiland enables the journey to be done by car in three days. A speed record of 14½ hours from Livingstone to Maun (310 miles) was established during 1931.

On the sandy tracts, where the going is very heavy, travelling is done by means of Cape carts or ox wagons, but this is almost impossible in the extreme north during the tsetse fly season. The light motor lorry is gradually replacing this form of transport as far as the Europeans are concerned.

The Road Motor Service, operated in the Territory by the Union Railway Authorities, is now limited to one service, namely, the one operating between Debeeti Siding and Selika, but a deviation via Machaneng and Sofala, for the greater convenience of the inhabitants of these Districts, is being arranged.

Communications.

There are in the Territory four postal order, money order, savings banks, and telegraph offices, seven postal order and telegraph agencies, all on the railway line, twelve postal order agencies, and one telegraph office.

The postal work at all of these offices is controlled on behalf of the Administration by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa; the telegraph work by the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, to which Government the telegraph line along the railway line belongs (except those constructed by the Railway Company) as well as a telegraph-telephone line from Serowe to Macloutsie and Fort Tuli.

Lobatsi is connected with the trunk telephone system of the Union of South Africa, and Mochudi with the railway line, these telephone lines being controlled by the Postmaster-General at Pretoria, and during the year the Postal Authorities have erected an additional mile of telephone line at Serowe from the Post Office to the Sekgoma Hospital and have added a second line of 32 miles in length from Palapye Road to Serowe.

The rate of postage on letters for delivery within the Territory or in the Union of South Africa, Southern or Northern Rhodesia and the Province of Mozambique was increased, during 1931, from 1d. to 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof. The charge of 2d. for the delivery of letters to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and other British possessions remained at 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof.

In August, 1931, for the first time in its history, Maun, N'gamiland, was visited by an aeroplane—after a flight of three hours from Bulawayo.

The people of Maun were able to read the *Bulawayo Chronicle* of 28th August, 1931, at 10 a.m. on that day!

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.**Banks.**

There are, as yet, no banks in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Currency.

The coinage legally current in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is declared by Order in Council dated 23rd January, 1911, to be all British coins and all Transvaal coins, British coins are defined as any coins which under the Coinage Acts, 1870 and 1891, are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and Transvaal coins are any coins which are coined in the Mint established at Pretoria by the Government of the late South African Republic in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 14 of 1891 of that Republic.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in the Territory are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The staff of the Department consists of a Government Engineer, Superintendent Clerk of Works and Technical Clerk, and is responsible for all public works including construction and maintenance of buildings and roads; provision and maintenance of water-supplies and pumping-plants including drilling and dam construction; erection and maintenance of fences; and maintenance of mechanical transport.

Buildings.

Owing to the restricted amount of money available the erection of only one new building of any extent has been undertaken during 1931, namely, a new Residency for the Magistrate at Maun. N'gamiland. Plans and specifications have been prepared and material collected and the building itself will be completed during the first half of 1932.

Police camps have been completed at Mohembo, Palla Camp, and Baines Drift.

A new dispenser's office, store, and dispensary have been built at Serowe and certain additions and improvements have been made to Headquarter Offices at Mafeking.

Roads.

Again, owing to shortage of funds, it has been necessary to restrict road work during the year to minor maintenance and improvements, but a new track of 30 miles has been cleared between Sandfontein and Kalkfontein, a motor road has been started between Ghanzi and the Batawana Boundary, and arrangements have been made for an all-weather road from Kasane to the Victoria Falls.

Drilling.

Financial stringency has necessitated one drill being laid up for the greater part of the year. Fifteen boreholes were, however, sunk with a total footage of 2,810 at an approximate cost of 15s. per foot.

Water-supplies.

Existing water plants have been maintained. The water-supply at Gaberones has been improved and the plant re-organized. Water has been laid on to the Assistant Resident Magistrate's house, Serowe, and water arrangements at Francistown have been put on a satisfactory basis.

Dams.—Two dams have been constructed at Molepolole and Serowe, forming very advantageous additions to the water-supplies of those places which have been greatly appreciated by the natives concerned.

Opening up of Waterways in N'gamiland.

A hazardous and difficult trip was made during the latter months of the year by the Resident Magistrate, N'gamiland, to investigate the possibility of opening up the Taogo and Ngogoa-Mboroga-Gomoti River system of that District, and a detailed and interesting report was submitted by him, as a result of which the work of clearing away accumulated growth of reeds, river grass, etc., has been commenced and should prove of great value in bringing water to dry Districts, increasing grazing facilities and making additional land available for cultivation.

Walvis Bay Railway Survey.

As a result of the generous assistance given by the Colonial Development Fund and following upon the preliminary arrangements alluded to in last year's Report, the survey of the main route of the proposed Walvis Bay Railway was carried out successfully between 2nd March and 5th May, 1931, under the direction of Mr. J. L. S. Jeffares, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., and his party.

This was followed in July, 1931, by the Economic, Agricultural, and Geological Surveys.

Reports have been received from the officers in charge of the respective parties, all of whom are impressed with the possibilities of the project, and with the importance, from the point of view of the capture of European markets, of the establishment of a port of exit easily accessible by rail on the west coast of South Africa for their cattle, either on hoof or as chilled meat.

It has been recommended that the main route should run from Gobabis to Matetsi via Sandfontein, Eersterust, and Botletle River ; and it is estimated that the cost of such a line will be approximately £4,010 a mile.

Walvis Bay has been selected geographically by the countries concerned as the most suitable British port of exit.

The line would run, for the greater part of its length, through Crown lands of a level nature, and, by means of branch services, it would tap N'gamiland traffic to and from northern parts of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Rhodesias, without diverting an appreciable amount of traffic from existing lines of the Union of South Africa. It would, at the same time, offer great possibilities for the disposal of Rhodesian maize in South West Africa as winter feed for cattle.

From the agricultural aspect notes were taken of the type of country, its carrying capacity, its grass, and, particularly, the condition of the cattle seen, the reports of which suggest promising results from stock raising, dairy herd ranching in some parts, and mutton raising in others.

From a geological point of view, though there are no good supplies of surface water, the possibilities of obtaining water at a more or less regular depth by means of boring, under a carefully devised scheme of water development, are regarded as good.

Generally speaking, all concerned agree as to the feasibility of such a railway, when means can be found to construct it, and as to the vast potential benefits which would accrue not only to South West Africa and the Bechuanaland Protectorate but to both the Rhodesias.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

The number of cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during 1930-31 was 1,312 as against 1,378 in 1929-30.

There were 26 persons charged with homicide ; of these one was discharged for want of evidence, three were committed for trial, one was not tried, two were acquitted, 14 were imprisoned with hard labour, three were bound over to be tried in the Superior Court, Lobatsi, and two were sentenced to death.

There were 123 cases of other offences against the person in 110 of which convictions followed, 184 offences against property with 150 convictions, and 979 prosecutions for other offences in which 908 convictions followed.

919 persons were imprisoned during the year and 252 were fined.

The Resident Commissioner exercises all the powers of the Supreme Court of the (late) Cape Colony, but no original civil action, suit, or proceeding can be instituted in his Court, and, except in cases of murder, it is not competent to institute or bring any criminal proceedings before his Court in the first instance, or otherwise than by way of appeal from the decision of a Court of Assistant Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, Assistant Resident Magistrate, or Special Justice of the Peace.

Since 1912 a Special Court, called the Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has been established for the trial of murder and certain other specified cases, consisting of a Judge or Advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa, appointed by the High Commissioner to be President of the Court, and any two Resident Magistrates nominated by the Resident Commissioner.

A right of appeal to the Privy Council lies against any final judgment, decree, sentence, or order of the Special Court.

Apart from these two Courts there are 11 Courts of Resident Magistrates and two Courts of Assistant Resident Magistrates and one Court of Special Justice of the Peace from all of which lie appeals to the Special Court, or the Resident Commissioner's Court.

The rules governing the procedure in the Resident Commissioner's Court are, *mutatis mutandis*, and as far as the circumstances of the Territory admit, the same as those of the Supreme Court of the late Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the procedure in the Courts of Resident Magistrates is subject to a similar proviso, the same as that which was in force in the Colony on the 10th June, 1891.

Courts of Assistant Resident Magistrates have such jurisdiction in all matters and cases, civil and criminal, as was conferred prior to 10th June, 1891, on the Courts of Resident Magistrates of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

There are also a number of Justices of the Peace throughout the country.

The native Chiefs adjudicate in cases arising between natives of their respective tribes. Appeals against their judgments lie in the first instance to a Court of Resident Magistrate of the District sitting with the Chief, and, in the event of disagreement, the matter is decided by the Resident Commissioner.

Prisons.

There is a prison at Francistown and another at Gaberones. At other stations there are lock-ups. Criminals of a dangerous type

are sent to the Union of South Africa prisons by arrangement with the Union Government.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, 17 only having been sent to hospital and 16·9 being the daily average number on the sick list.

Time is allowed, under the provisions of High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 29 of 1923, for the payment of fines by instalment. Suspended sentences of imprisonment are also governed by this Proclamation.

There are no Juvenile Courts in the Territory, but Proclamation No. 81 of 1921 as amended by Proclamation No. 37 of 1930 provides for special treatment of juvenile offenders in Union of South Africa institutions.

Police.

There is no defence force; the Bechuanaland Protectorate police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. This force is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner who is the Commandant, and the existing establishment is as follows :—

- 1 Staff Officer.
- 6 Sub-Inspectors.
- 27 European Non-Commissioned Officers.
- 1 Native Drill Corporal.
- 50 Native Mounted Police.
- 201 Native Dismounted Constables.

One commissioned officer of the police force attended a refresher course held at the Ulster Constabulary Camp at Newtownards, Ireland, and passed with distinction in all subjects.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were presented on parade to five European non-commissioned officers and to three native non-commissioned officers and native troopers during the year.

Four Rifle Clubs were resuscitated in the Territory during the year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important of the Proclamations and Notices promulgated during 1931 :—

Proclamation No. 11 of 1931.—Providing for the prohibition, control, or regulation of the importation into the Bechuanaland Protectorate of wheaten flour and wheaten meal.

Proclamation No. 14 of 1931.—Prohibiting the performance of rites of circumcision or initiation, including the rites known as Bogwera and Boyali on land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate in the possession or occupation of Europeans.

Proclamation No. 20 of 1931.—Appointing E. S. B. Tagart, Esquire, C.B.E., as Special Commissioner to enquire into certain matters in the Bechuanaland Protectorate in connexion with the Masarwa, etc.

Proclamation No. 27 of 1931.—Amending the Bechuanaland Protectorate Radio Proclamation No. 10 of 1927 particularly in respect of modifying the fees chargeable for licences (which are set forth in High Commissioner's Notice No. 102 of 1931).

Proclamation No. 29 of 1931.—Amending Stamp Duties and Fees.

Proclamation No. 33 of 1931.—Amending Proclamation No. 7 of 1909 relating to recruitment of native labourers in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by imposing a fee of 1s. upon labour agents for every native indentured.

Proclamation No. 52 of 1931.—Amending the Police Offences Act, 1882, in respect of providing penalty for behaviour which might lead to breaches of the peace.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1931.—Extending period of imprisonment from three months to two years for certain breaches of the Opium and Habit-forming Drugs Regulations.

High Commissioner's Notice No. 21 of 1931.—Amending the Regulations relating to the grant of leave of absence to members of the Public Service in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

High Commissioner's Notice No. 40 of 1931.—Modifying the prison Regulations in respect of prisoners who escape or attempt to escape.

There is no legislation in the Bechuanaland Protectorate in respect of factories, compensation for accidents, or provision for sickness, old age, etc.; the conditions of the Territory being such, up to the present time, as not to warrant such legislation.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1931, amounted to £149,565. As compared with the previous year increases aggregating £14,295 were shown under the heads Revenue Stamps (£4 14s.), Judicial Fines (£52 1s. 6d.), Miscellaneous (£2,644 14s. 6d.), Extraordinary Revenue (£11,593 17s. 2d.), whereas decreases amounting to £11,336 18s. 9d. were reflected under the heads, Hut Tax (£1,711), Customs and Excise (£5,333 8s. 6d.), Posts and Telegraphs (£202 17s. 7d.), Licences (£236 5s. 7d.), European Poll Tax (£13), Income-tax (£1,741 15s. 1d.), Rentals and Transfer Duty (£53 17s. 10d.), Native Fund Contribution (£1,150 7s. 7d.), Interest (£889 6s. 7d.).

The total expenditure amounted to £154,841 which was £5,276 in excess of the revenue, and £1,269 less than the expenditure for the previous year.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure together with the accumulated surplus balances for the past five years.

<i>Financial Year.</i>			<i>Total Revenue.</i>	<i>Total Expenditure.</i>	<i>Surplus Balances.</i>
			£	£	£
1926-27	...	...	131,568	108,223	65,589
1927-28	...	...	147,911	119,984	93,516
1928-29	...	...	142,246	143,346	92,416
1929-30	...	...	146,606	156,110	82,910
1930-31	...	...	149,565	154,841	77,636

During the year a further sum of £4,817 10s. was lent to settlers for development purposes.

Debt.

A small sum of £1,010 is owing to the Colonial Development Fund.

Assets and Liabilities.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1931.

<i>Liabilities.</i>			£	s.	d.	<i>Assets.</i>			£	s.	d.
Sundry Deposits	...	...	9,076	19	8	Sundry Advances	...	...	8,625	15	8
Reserved Surplus	...	...	25,000	0	0	Cash in hand with Sub-Accountants	...	...	6,607	17	2
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities...	...	...	52,635	4	2	Cash with Crown Agents at call	...	...	10,000	0	0
						Cash on Current Account with Standard Bank	...	...	4,790	10	11
						Fixed Deposits with Standard Bank	...	...	30,000	0	1
						Loans to Settlers	...	...	6,688	0	1
						Loan to Swaziland Government	...	...	20,000	0	0

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Yield.</i>
<i>Native Fund Tax.</i> —An additional tax of 5s., payable under Proclamation No. 47 of 1919 (as amended) by above-mentioned natives at same time as Hut Tax, for education and other purposes affecting welfare and interests of natives	£ 10,002
<i>Income-tax.</i> —Payable under Proclamation No. 70 of 1922 (as amended) direct to Collector of Income-tax. Approximately 1s. in the pound	37,871
<i>Abatements :—</i>	
For married persons : £400 plus £75 in respect of each child under 21 years.	
For unmarried persons : £300.	
For all persons : up to £50 in respect of assurance premia paid against death, accident, sickness, etc., and £30 for each dependant maintained.	
<i>Poll Tax (Collected by Resident Magistrates).</i> —Tax of £2 per annum payable under Proclamation No. 44 of 1922 (as amended) in half-yearly instalments by every male domiciled in the Protectorate who is 21 years or over and who does not pay Hut Tax	1,218
<i>Customs and Excise.</i> —By agreement the Territory forms an integral part of the Union of South Africa for Customs purposes. All duties of Customs levied on dutiable articles into and consumed in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are paid into the Treasury of the Union of South Africa, and the Union Treasury in turn pays out the Bechuanaland Protectorate the same proportion of such duties as the average amount of the Customs revenue of the Territory for the three completed financial years last preceding the taking effect of the South Africa Act, 1909, bore to the average amount of the whole Customs revenue for all the Colonies and Territories included in the Union received during the same period. That proportion is .27622 per cent. of the total Customs revenue of the Union. The Bechuanaland Protectorate collects its own Customs duties on spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa or in any British Protectorate or Possession in South Africa, the Government of which has entered into a Customs agreement with the Union at rates which for the time being are in force in the Union of South Africa. An agreement on similar lines has been entered into with the Government of Southern Rhodesia	25,579
<i>Stamp Duties</i> are payable under Proclamation No. 14 of 1897 putting in force the laws of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope with regard to stamp and licence duties.	

*Head.**Yield.*

The sale of Revenue Stamps is not, strictly speaking, a source of revenue, for, as a matter of fact, Revenue Stamps are merely used to account for various fees of office; e.g., fees chargeable (a) in the offices of the Master, Registrar of Deeds and Registrar of the Courts, and in the Courts of the Territory; (b) for patents and trade-marks, marriage registers, lands registrations, passports, etc.

£

527

CHAPTER XVI.

VETERINARY.**General.**

The health of the Protectorate stock has been good throughout the year and no serious contagious animal disease has made its appearance in the Territory.

The year was an average one as regards rainfall and stock maintained their condition fairly well.

Only moderate prices have been obtained for cattle sold during 1931, and a further drop may be expected during the coming year.

Unfortunately foot-and-mouth disease was discovered in Southern Rhodesia on 31st March, and its existence there led to serious repercussions in the Protectorate.

Following the first appearance of this disease the export of all animals and all vegetable products from the Protectorate was suddenly stopped causing great hardship to agricultural and commercial communities.

For the first weeks of this complete embargo the severing of trade connexions both north and south, led to a state of chaos.

Five train-loads of cattle which had been collected, inoculated and all arrangements made for the forwarding to Italy via Durban from Mahalapye were debarred from being loaded, as also were 60 prime oxen which had been specially prepared during the previous four months and were being forwarded on the hoof by the *Heracles* to the London market. All trade and farm cattle were held up, and dairy produce, which was also debarred from export, had to be sent, wherever produced, to the only creamery situated within the Territory at Lobatsi.

A hastily constructed police cordon some 300 miles long was placed on our Transvaal and Rhodesian borders, composed of all available European and native police, some natives specially engaged, and 250 natives given by Chief Tshekedi for patrol purposes.

In addition a cattle fly free belt five miles wide on the border was established; and these two measures have been effective in keeping

infection out of the Territory, although it must be pointed out that towards the end of the year infected cattle were actually drinking in the Shashi River which constitutes the border between our Territory and Southern Rhodesia.

In addition to the border patrols and cattle fly free belt, a "buffer zone" about 100 miles wide was established, the southern boundary of which was strongly policed and ran east and west of Palapye Road.

In this area no cattle movement except under Veterinary permit, was allowed and in consideration of this arrangement the Union Government in May permitted export from stations south of Palapye Road.

For the first time the Bechuanaland Protectorate staged an exhibit at the 25th Annual Witwatersrand Agricultural Show. This exhibit was successful in obtaining the first prize of £100 for the best District exhibit, and winning the "Connock Silver Challenge Cup" for the best low-veld District exhibit on the Show.

Three native agricultural shows were held at Mochudi, Kanye, and Ramoutsa, respectively, and, as initial efforts, must be regarded as entirely successful.

Scheduled Diseases.

Anthrax.—The issue of free vaccine is having a remarkably good effect in the native reserves, and has undoubtedly reduced death-rates. More outbreaks have been reported than in previous years, but this is due to the fact that the benefits of inoculation are becoming more appreciated and the Veterinary Department are in closer touch with the disease. A heavy mortality amongst sheep at Mochudi proved to be caused by anthrax.

Quarter Evil.—The usual mortality occurred, and in many cases was due to the fact that annual inoculation had been discontinued.

Bacillary Necrosis.—One outbreak of this disease was reported.

Trypanosomiasis.—It is satisfactory to note that no case of this disease has been detected in cattle exported via Kazungula and this shows that the new cattle route from N'gamiland is free from infection.

Treatment of fly-struck cattle has been carried out with good effect, both by the injection of "Antimosan" and Tartrate of Antimony, the former being found to be much less irritating to the tissues at the seat of inoculation.

Non-Scheduled Diseases.

Calf Paratyphoid.—This disease again caused considerable mortality, and results following inoculation were variable.

Heartwater.—This disease has also caused a heavy mortality. Recovery has followed the use of Liq. Arsenicalis and Quinine Hydrochlor in some cases, but neither can be regarded as specific.

Animal Exports.

The following animals were exported :—

<i>Cattle.</i> —						<i>Head.</i>
To the Johannesburg abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	9,634
To Durban for export to Italy	...	...	...	...	...	7,739
To Northern Rhodesia	6,844
To Belgian Congo	1,992
<i>Total</i>	26,209

Pigs.—

To the Union	1,121
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Sheep and Goats.—

To Southern Rhodesia and the Union	8,812
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Animal Imports.

The following permits including “to and fro” movements were issued during the year :

						<i>Head.</i>
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	507
Sheep and Goats	...	...	...	...	...	905
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	371
Mules	...	...	...	...	...	132
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	30
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	1,498

Vaccines.

The following vaccines were issued for use in the Territory during 1931 :—

						<i>Doses.</i>
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	128,405
Quarter evil	...	...	...	...	...	14,410
Blue tongue	...	...	...	...	...	70
Wireworm remedy	...	...	...	...	...	11,700
Redwater and gallsickness	...	...	...	...	...	21
Horse-sickness serum and virus	...	...	...	...	...	24

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tour of His Excellency the High Commissioner through the Bechuanaland Protectorate, August, 1931.

During August, His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G., and Lady Stanley, accompanied by His Honour the Resident Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Rey, C.M.G., and Mrs. Rey made an extensive tour of the Territory.

All the important European stations and native centres, within access of the railway line were visited, and at each, gatherings of the residents—European and native—were arranged with a view to enabling as many as possible to come into personal touch with His Excellency.

Tour of His Honour the Resident Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, June, 1931.

His Honour the Resident Commissioner, accompanied by Mrs. Rey, spent a month in the Territory in June, 1931, visiting a large number of places.

During the course of his tour His Honour attended numerous European meetings, met many hundreds of natives in Kgotla, and investigated in detail the organization of the various sections of the foot-and-mouth cordon.

Mrs. Rey addressed a number of meetings in connexion with the establishment of Wayfarer work in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and did much to further the progress in the Territory of that excellent movement.

Government Secretary's Visit to N'gamiland.

In August, 1931, the Government Secretary, Mr. C. L. O.'B. Dutton visited Kasane, inspected the Camp there, interviewed the Headman of that District, and then proceeded to N'gamiland, where he conducted an enquiry into a number of questions which needed local investigation.

Colonial Development Fund Grants.

The following grants have been made during the year by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee from its Development Fund :—

£1,000 for quarters of native probationer nurses at the Serowe and Lobatsi Hospitals and for shelters at those Hospitals for patients suffering from venereal disease.

£200 for the establishment of a demonstration creamery in the Territory.

Empire Marketing Board Grant.

For grass survey in Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland—£200.

Survey of the Great Makarikari Lake.

In July and August, 1931, Captain the Honourable B. E. H. Clifford, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., (now Governor of the Bahamas) and his party completed the survey of the Great Makarikari Lake in continuation of the first survey which was made in 1929.

The aims of the expedition apart from that of completing the survey were to discover the point of junction and disappearance of the Botletle and Nata Rivers in the lake, to fix more accurately the course of the Meitengwe and Nata Rivers north of the lake and to make a general examination of the country for administrative purposes.

Some 900 miles of difficult and hitherto mostly unexplored country were travelled, and the survey has established the fact that the lake—a huge depression of some 700 miles in circumference consisting in almost equal proportions of grasslands and seasonally flooded salt pans—is divided into three sections of such pans.

The expedition reached the junction of the Botletle and Nata Rivers which feed the lake and themselves disappear into it, and on the return journey the party cut across directly from the south-east corner of the lake through dense mopane forest to Francistown, thereby proving that the opening of a road which would link the many cattle posts along the southern edge of the lake with the railway at Francistown would not be impracticable.

Huge herds of wildebeeste and springbok were found to abound all over the lake country and much of the ground covered was excellent grazing for cattle.

European Advisory Council.

This Council held its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions at Mafeking in March and October.

It represents seven electoral areas covering the whole Territory. Each area returns one member who must be a qualified voter and have been nominated by not less than five qualified voters, and who holds his seat on the Council for a period of three years. Immediately prior to a new election (or by-election), a register of qualified voters in each area is compiled.

The following have one vote :—

Every owner or lessee of land situated within the Territory of the value of £200 (two hundred pounds) or the owner of stock within the Territory of the value of £200 (two hundred pounds) and *bona fide* used for farming purposes (legal proof of such ownership during the twelve months immediately preceding the compiling

of the Voters' Roll must be furnished), or the holder of a General Dealer's Licence within the Territory or a person who derives from sources within the Territory an annual income of not less than £200 (two hundred pounds) provided that in each case such person is either :—

(a) A British subject of European parentage, of full age and sound mind, who has resided in the Territory for 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll, or

(b) An alien of full age and sound mind who has resided in the Territory for five years immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll and who, if legislative provision be made therefor, would be eligible for naturalization as a British subject,

and has made application for registration and been placed on the Voters' Roll.

Some important draft legislation in connexion with mining, immigration, credit sales to natives, and game law, was considered by the Council during its sessions in addition to the difficult matter of balancing the Territory's budget in days of great financial depression.

Native Advisory Council.

Two meetings of this Council took place at Mafeking in May and December, 1931.

Up to 1931 the Council has been representative of the tribes of the Southern Protectorate only, namely the Barolong, the Bakwena, the Bangwaketsi, the Bakgatla, the Bamalete and the Batlokwa, but the year 1931 will be memorable for the representation, for the first time, of the Batawana from the remote District of Ngamiland.

The Council consists of the Chiefs of the respective Districts each accompanied by some four members who are elected by the tribes according to their custom. It discusses with the Resident Commissioner all matters affecting native interests which its members desire to bring forward, especially the administration of the Native Fund.

The Fund is devoted to purely native purposes, e.g., native education, improvement of native stock, water-supply in native reserves, and an annual contribution to the cost of eradication of lung-sickness and anthrax in cattle. The revenue of the Fund is obtained by an annual tax of 5s. on every native liable for hut tax.

In addition to discussions in connexion with the Native Fund Estimates, some important decisions were arrived at by the Council, during the year, in connexion with the mining law, credit sales to natives, a revised and uniform orthography—Bogwera and Boyali rites, and the manufacture and sale of khadi in native reserves.

Deaths.

The deaths of two native Chiefs during the year are recorded with regret.

Chief Gaberone, whose long life afforded an interesting link with the past, died in November, 1931, aged about 108. He has been succeeded by his son Matlala Gaberone.

Chief Mosielele Manope of the Bakhurutse at Manyane died in December, 1931. He was succeeded by his son Herman Manope.

Lands and Surveys.

Originally, all the lands in the Protectorate belonged to the several native tribes to be found within its border, except that sovereignty over what is generally known as the Tati Concession, or Tati District, was claimed by Chief Khama of the Bamangwato and by the Matabele Chief Lobengula. In 1895, on behalf of their respective tribes, the Chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen abandoned certain territory. By Order in Council dated the 16th May, 1904, the territory thus abandoned was declared Crown Lands and vested in His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, who was empowered to make grants or leases thereof on such terms and conditions as he might think fit, subject to the directions of the Secretary of State.

An Order in Council passed on the 10th January, 1910, added to the Crown Lands above mentioned all other land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate elsewhere than in the Tati District, with the exception of: (1) land included in any native reserve duly set apart by Proclamation, or the subject of any grant made by or on behalf of His Majesty, and (2) the 41 farms known as "the Barolong Farms," and vested such lands in the High Commissioner subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of 16th May, 1904.

The doubts as to the ownership of the lands in the Tati District were resolved by an Order in Council passed on 4th May, 1911, which vested these lands in His Majesty and empowered the High Commissioner to grant them to the Tati Concessions, Limited, in full ownership. This grant was effected by Proclamation No. 2 of 1911, including the right to all minerals and precious stones under the land.

The boundaries of the 41 Barolong farms (which comprise all the land reserved to the Barolong tribe within the Protectorate) were defined by Proclamation No. 1 of 1896. The boundaries of the Bamangwato, Batawana, Bakwena, and Bangwaketsi tribes were defined by Proclamation No. 9 of 1899 as amended by Proclamations Nos. 14 of 1907 and 55 of 1908 in respect of the Bakwena, and of the Bamalete tribe by Proclamation No. 28 of 1909. With the exception of five farms that had already been

granted to pioneers by native Chiefs, and certain land retained for Government purposes, the Crown Lands along the eastern border of the Protectorate were granted to the British South Africa Company by Proclamations Nos. 4, 12, and 13 of 1905.

Certain settlers, to whom the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes had, under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, granted tracts of land in the Ghanzi District, were in 1898 and 1899 confirmed in their holdings by the High Commissioner on certain conditions, including the payment of an annual quit-rent at the rate of £5 per thousand morgen (a morgen = 2.1165 English acres).

Apart from trading sites, which usually do not exceed 50 yards by 50 yards in extent, ten farms of 1,000 morgen each and one of 5,000 morgen have been leased by the Government to European settlers at an annual rental of £5 and £25, respectively. These leases are renewable annually. As a rule, preference is given to persons who are already domiciled within the Territory.

Under an Agreement between the Administration and the Imperial Cold Storage and Supply Company, Limited, signed in June, 1925, 250,000 morgen of Crown Lands on the northern bank of the Molopo River have been placed at the disposal of the Company free of charge for twenty-five years, in consideration of the Company having agreed to erect cold storage and refrigerating works within the Territory and to purchase a minimum of 10,000 Protectorate cattle annually for use in such works.

The Crown Lands remaining comprise about 125,000 square miles.

The British South Africa Company and the Tati Company, Limited, have granted to European settlers a considerable quantity of the land placed at their disposal by the above-mentioned Proclamations.

No surveys have been made of any land within the Territory, except where such land has been granted to private corporations or individuals.

There are no irrigation works on any large scale within the Territory. Apart from the rivers Marico, Limpopo, Zambesi, and Chobe, and the Okovango marshes and their outlets, there are practically no surface waters, except in the rainy season. The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, have constructed several dams in connexion with the working of the railway line, viz. :—

						<i>Capacity in gallons.</i>
Lobatsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000,000
Metsimaswaana (Notwani Siding)	...	...	...	...	...	45,000,000
Mileage 1,197 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000,000
Palapye ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000,000
Tsessebe (Inchwe River)	...	...	...	...	...	12,000,000
Pilane ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000,000

Several attempts have been made by the Administration to open up the underground waters to the west in the Kalahari Desert.

These have so far yielded only meagre results, but the Administration has not been in a position to offer very attractive terms, taking into consideration the geographical and other physical difficulties of the case. When water is struck it is sometimes too brackish. The opinion, however, has often been expressed that by deep boring plentiful supplies of good water will be found, and the waterless and useless tract of land now known as the Kalahari Desert may yet be transformed into one of the finest ranching countries in the world.

N'gamiland Floods, 1931.

In May, a motor car travelled up the channel of the Boro River to Ngaraga Lediba, 63 miles from Maun. On 31st May, the Thamalakane was six inches deep at Matlapanen Drift, six miles above Maun, while five miles below Maun the stream was three feet six inches wide and one foot deep. The Thamalakane has never before been so low.

In April the Okovango had risen 9 feet 7 inches (8 feet 10 inches above normal level). By the time it reached Maun this huge volume of water had so far been absorbed in the intervening 360 miles that a rise of only three feet was recorded here, the water just reaching the base of the measured pole. This was slightly more than last year but the Thamalakane and the channels leading into it are so overgrown and obstructed by vegetation that there is no current to speak of and it is more than possible that this river will have ceased to flow before the arrival of the next flood.

In October Dr. Keller (Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation) measured the flow of the Thamalakane opposite Maun Camp and found it to be less than 200 cusecs.

The rainfall at Maun during the period September, 1930, to April, 1931, was 17·34 inches, compared with 13·66 inches during the same months in 1929-30 and 13·71 inches in 1928-29. The Thamalakane began to rise on the 6th June. Peak point was reached on 30th August, and the water began to recede on 15th September. On 30th May, the Botletle River was practically dry. The flood waters stopped, like last year, six miles beyond Makalamabedi. In the Taogo, the flood waters stopped 20 miles short of Tsao, whereas last year they stopped within three miles of Tsao.

At no time during the year was there any water in the Lake.

D. W. HOW,

Acting Government Secretary.

30th April, 1932.

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Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1931. Cmd. 3914.	9d. (10d.).
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ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

NYASALAND, 1931

(For Report for 1929 see No. 1489 (Price 1s. od.) and for
Report for 1930 see No. 1545 (Price 2s. od.))

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1931.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between $9^{\circ} 45'$ and $17^{\circ} 16'$ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions:—

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east.

including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various Districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by intervals varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the Junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and

Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire Districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate", but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Secretary for Native Affairs. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of Customs and Marine Transport are at Limbe and Fort Johnston respectively.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two Provinces, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into Districts in charge of District

Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces of the Protectorate are as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Land Area. Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,296	760,344	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mombera, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	843,110	Lilongwe.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The decennial census of Nyasaland was taken on the night of Sunday, the 26th of April, 1931, in the case of Europeans and Asiatics, and round about that date in the case of natives. The number of Europeans was returned at 1,975, an increase of 33 per cent. during the decennial period. Over one-third of the European population (35 per cent.) lives in the Blantyre District which contains the commercial centres of Blantyre and Limbe, and just over one-sixth (17 per cent.) in the Zomba District in which is situated the seat of Government.

In the Census Report for 1931 it was stated "It might have been supposed that, as the country became more healthy, and as the amenities of civilization increased, the female element would show a rather larger proportionate increase." In 1921 there were 1,034 male and 452 female Europeans, or 437 females to each 1,000 males. In 1931 the figures were 1,168 males and 807 females, giving 691 females to each 1,000 males. Whereas the males increased by only 134, the females increased by 355. This difference in the rate of increase is not of course due to any physiological causes but is almost entirely due to immigration as the country becomes increasingly more suitable for European women. Of the 295 children under the age of 15, there were 150 males and 145 females, whereas in 1921 there were 107 males and 76 females. Of children under 5 there were 83 males and 78 females as against 71 males and 45 females in 1921. Thus, the sexes are tending towards numerical equality.

The number of European residents born in England remains about the same and is just over one-third of the total European population. There is an increase of 47 in the number born in Scot-

land, or just under **one-fifth** of the total. The number born in Nyasaland has increased from 108 to 225, or from 7.26 per cent. to 11.39 per cent. of the **total European population**. Europeans of South African origin have increased by 87. The number of births registered during 1931 was 47 or 24.6 per 1,000. The proportion of married persons to the total population is 51 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. in England and Wales. During the year there were 18 marriages. The death-rate for the year was 10.47 per 1,000, representing a total number of 20 deaths.

The census revealed that Asiatics had increased in number from 481 in 1911 to 1,591 in 1931; of the latter number 1,257 were adult males and 149 adult females. About 84 per cent. of the Asiatic population is to be found in the following eight Districts, Blantyre 40 per cent., Zomba and Mlanje 8 per cent. each, Lower Shire 7 per cent., Cholo 6 per cent., and Chiradzulu, Lilongwe, and Dowa each 5 per cent. In 1926 there were only 2 Asiatics living in the five northern Districts, whereas in 1931 there were 42, the majority being in the North Nyasa District in which in 1921 there were none. It is interesting to note that of the Asiatic children in Nyasaland 61 per cent. are males and 39 per cent. females. In the Indian Census Report of 1911 it was sated that "sons are earnestly longed for while daughters are not wanted". The Asiatic immigrant into Nyasaland must deem himself happy in his choice of country. There is, indeed, evidence of an increasing tendency for immigrants to bring their wives and become domiciled in the Protectorate. The number of Nyasaland Asiatics born in British India is 1,412, in Nyasaland 105, in Portuguese India 58, in Portuguese East Africa 5, and in other countries 11. The number born in Nyasaland has increased from 21 in 1911 to 105 in 1931, that is from 4 per cent. to 7 per cent. of the total Asiatic population. Annual statistics of Asiatic marriages and deaths are not available.

The total number of natives enumerated at the census was 1,599,888, an increase of 399,954 or 33.3 per cent. over the 1921 figures. It is reasonably safe to ascribe the advance approximately half to natural increase, and half to immigration. The inference that the increase in population is largely due to immigration is supported by the fact that the increase is disproportionately greater in the tribes that do not properly belong to Nyasaland but have their parent stock just across the border. The Nguru, whose real home is Portuguese East Africa, have almost doubled their numbers (95 per cent.) in ten years; the Chikunda on the Lower Shire River (116.7 per cent.) and the Wemba, from Northern Rhodesia (117.9 per cent.) have more than doubled. The next largest increase is found among the Nkonde (63 per cent.) of which people the greater number live in the Tanganyika Territory although their Chief has his headquarters on the southern fringe of his people's land some 20 miles inside the Nyasaland border. The actual

figures of tribal increases during the decennial period are as follows :—

NATIVE TRIBES, 1931, COMPARED WITH 1921.

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>Per cent. of total population 1921.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>Per cent. of total population 1931.</i>	<i>Increase over 1921.</i>	<i>Per cent. of increase over 1921.</i>
Chewa ...	261,703	21·8	371,473	23·2	109,770	41·9
Ngoni ...	245,833	20·5	216,810	13·6	29,023 (decrease)	11·7 (decrease)
Yao ...	185,363	15·4	246,713	15·4	61,350	33·7
Nyanja ...	217,847	18·2	274,988	17·2	57,141	26·2
Nguru ...	120,776	10·1	235,616	14·7	114,840	95·0
Tumbuka	75,924	6·3	110,267	6·9	34,343	45·2
Tonga ...	46,953	3·9	55,835	3·5	8,882	18·9
Chikunda	21,893	1·8	47,438	3·0	25,545	116·7
Nkonde ...	18,852	1·6	30,731	1·9	11,879	63·0
Wemba ...	2,173	0·2	5,736	0·4	3,563	117·9
Swahili	386	0·03	520	0·04	134	34·7
Others ...	2,231	0·19	3,761	0·2	1,530	68·5
Grand Total	1,199,934		1,599,888		399,954	

It must again be emphasized that the various tribes of Nyasaland are not pure homogeneous divisions of the native race, representing a fixed partition of the indigenous inhabitants of the Protectorate. If remote history is ignored, the indigenous tribes of the country may be taken to be the Tumbuka and kindred tribes such as the Tonga of North Nyasa: the main Nyanja stock, includes the kindred Chewa and Chipeta of Central Angoniland, Upper Shire and Shire Highlands and Lower River. About the middle of last century the Yao from the Rovuma-Lujenda region in Portuguese East Africa having driven out the indigenous tribes round the south end of Lake Nyasa were in turn attacked by the Angoni who had spread northwards from south of the Zambesi and were now moving south again. The Yao, driven out by the Angoni, pressed on the Nyanja of the Shire Highlands driving them into the Cholo and Mlanje Districts. Later began the peaceful penetration of the Nguru which continues to-day with increasing vigour. All the tribes, with the sole exception of the Angoni, have increased.

It is important to ascertain how the population is distributed within a country because so much must depend on such knowledge, politically, socially, and economically. The population of the whole Protectorate averages 42·55 per square mile. The average for Africa is 10·55.

Although little useful purpose may be served by comparing the density of population in different countries, because conditions vary

so widely as to render such comparisons hazardous, yet it is interesting to note the native population per square mile in some other African territories as follows:—

						<i>Per square mile.</i>
Nyasaland	...	...	...	...	...	42.5
Basutoland	...	...	...	...	...	42.5
Transkei (Native Reserve)	...	...	...	...	...	59
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	53
Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	...	...	50
Uganda	...	...	...	...	...	33
Tanganyika Territory	...	...	...	...	...	11
Kenya	...	...	...	...	...	11
Northern Rhodesia	...	...	...	...	...	3

It will be observed that Nyasaland is remarkably more densely populated than the other East African territories. The population of Chiradzulu District is 296.77 per square mile. In England the population per square mile increased from 152 in 1801 to 618 in 1911. The population of Portugal is 180 and of Spain 102 to the square mile; that of China is 270.

While the District density varies from 296.77 in Chiradzulu to 10.95 in Kasungu, the population by sections shows even wider variations, falling as low as 3 per square mile in part of North Nyasa and rising to over 300 per square mile in Section 4 of Lower Shire.

The population of the Protectorate also includes a few half-castes, whose precise position and status is at present under consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Medical Staff consists of a Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Medical Entomologist, thirteen Medical Officers, and a nursing staff consisting of a Matron and ten Nursing Sisters.

The Sanitation Division under the Senior Health Officer consists of two European Sanitary Superintendents, eighteen African Sanitary Inspectors, forty-four Vaccinators and a varying number (according to immediate needs) of sanitary labourers. The Medical Division in addition to the European officers consists of nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, twelve African Hospital Assistants, and two hundred African dispensers.

Hospitals.

European.—There are hospitals for Europeans at Zomba and Blantyre. Both are small and of the cottage hospital type.

During 1931, 190 Europeans were admitted to the two hospitals, 79 at Zomba, and 111 to Blantyre hospital.

The prevailing disabilities necessitating admission were:—malaria 23 cases, dysentery 22, accouchement 16, and accidental injuries 16.

The out-patients numbered 710 at Blantyre and 338 at Zomba.

Amongst out-patients the prevailing disabilities were malaria 175 cases, skin affections 139, injuries 87, sore throats 75, influenza 72, common colds 58, diarrhoea 52, bronchitis 47, and dysentery 38 cases.

There were 20 European deaths during the year of which 4 were from blackwater fever, 4 from malaria, 2 from dysentery, and 2 from pneumonia.

Native.—For the medical treatment of natives there are 13 general hospitals, not counting the special hospitals which are attached to the Central Prison, and the Central Lunatic Asylum, and the military hospital.

In addition, some of the rural dispensaries, which are managed by African hospital assistants, have a room where patients may be detained and treated as in-patients. Although these dispensary detention wards are not regarded as hospitals they nevertheless had 313 admissions during the year.

There were 91 rural dispensaries working during 1931, three additional ones having been opened during the year.

To the hospitals there were admitted as in-patients 5,160 patients as compared with 3,958 during the year 1930.

The most frequent causes of admission were injuries 769, hook-worm disease 520, malaria 474, venereal diseases 374, influenza 321, ulcers 281, abscesses, etc., 251.

The cases treated as out-patients at the hospitals and rural dispensaries during the year 1931 numbered 266,090 as compared with 225,361 during 1930.

Amongst out-patients the commonest disabilities were injuries 46,660 cases, bronchitis 34,824, ulcers 31,395, conjunctivitis 18,825, constipation 18,008, chronic rheumatism 10,203, malaria 9,413, scabies 9,406, and diarrhoea 9,563.

Diseases.—Other diseases which are very common although they are not seen at the hospitals in such large numbers as those above mentioned, are schistosomiasis, yaws, dysentery and, during recent years, smallpox.

The 1930 epidemic of smallpox has gradually extended southwards during 1931 following the principal native traffic routes. There were 7,414 cases reported, with 239 deaths, in 1931, compared with 4,762 cases and 211 deaths in 1930.

There were 2,624 cases of yaws during 1931 as against 1,707 in 1930. Most of these cases were seen in Karonga, and the incidence of yaws there amongst all diseases during the last five years has been:—

			1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Per mille	...	...	75.9	74.8	23.2	30.3	46.8

Hookworm disease is extremely common and the majority of natives are infected even though the infection does not necessarily give rise to very obvious symptoms. The incidence of hookworm varies in different Districts, and also according to the different methods employed by medical officers when examining stools. In the Port Herald District a number of stools examined showed 99 per cent. of them to be infected. At Kota Kota out of 232 stools examined just over 74 per cent. were infected.

Leprosy is dealt with by leprosy treatment centres. There are eleven centres controlled by the various Missionary Societies. A grant is given by Government to each centre in proportion to the number of lepers maintained at the centre.

The grants by Government in 1931 totalled £1,400, plus drugs, etc., to the value of £200. A free supply of Alepol was maintained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

At the end of 1931 there were 560 lepers being maintained and treated as compared with 618 in 1930. In addition there were 160 being treated as out-patients. A number are also treated at the general hospitals. In 1931 the Government hospitals and dispensaries treated 35 in-patients and 317 out-patients.

Venereal diseases, though not by any means uncommon, are not so prevalent as in some countries. During the year 1931, 1,251 cases of syphilis and 842 of gonorrhoea were treated.

Provision has been made from the Colonial Development Fund for extending the activities of the Medical Department. Many of the native hospitals which are dilapidated are being rebuilt. In 1931 a new hospital to accommodate 50 patients was completed at Lilongwe and the old hospital at Dowa was replaced with a new hospital of 30 beds. Others are in course of construction and should be ready for occupation in 1932. Twenty-two new dispensaries were built during 1931. Child-welfare and maternity centres are being built at Fort Johnston, Port Herald, and Kota Kota.

A sum of £2,000 has been provided from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of village water-supplies. During the year 33 wells have been made at various villages and also four dams.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Central Lunatic Asylum is at Zomba and consists of blocks for African males and females. The former consists of 57 single rooms, hospital accommodation for 13 patients, observation rooms for 9 inmates, an association ward of 6 beds and a reception room. The female block contains accommodation for 20 inmates. Considerable improvements have been carried out and additions made to the male block during the year. The female block was only built during the previous year and is self-contained.

The number of admissions to the Asylum during 1931 was 23 as compared with 10 during the previous year. The daily average

numbers of inmates were, African males 60.71, African females 11.52, a total average of 72.23 as compared with 64.23 in the previous year. The health of the inmates is good; the daily average number in hospital was 7, and deaths numbered 4.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations such as cultivating gardens, repairing buildings, making bricks, etc. Members of the Church of Scotland Mission in Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and weekly instructional talks to the female inmates.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has recently been installed at Blantyre and Lilongwe. Of sanitation as understood in more advanced communities Nyasaland knows nothing, and the following extract from a memorandum by the Senior Health Officer on the state of affairs in Zomba, the capital of the Protectorate, with a resident population of 190 Europeans, 76 Asiatics, and 554 natives, may be read as illustrative of the conditions prevailing generally:—

“ Zomba’s method of water-supply and of refuse disposal are of the most primitive description: indeed they differ from the methods of the raw native in his village only in the fact that a kerosene tin instead of a clay-beaker is used for drawing water, and faecal material and household refuse is deposited in the garden plot instead of on it. This practice of burying night-soil and refuse in the compounds of houses has been going on for about 40 years, with the result that in nearly all the older compounds there is no virgin soil left, and the ground is practically a block of decomposing animal organic matter 4 or 5 feet thick. The township is drained by numerous water courses which carry perennial streams and receive, during 4 or 5 months rainy season, surface washings and the superfluous, heavily-polluted sub-soil water.

“ Drinking water is theoretically obtained at a specially selected spot direct from the Mlunguzi stream, where the water is of undoubted purity, but this spot is situated in a most inaccessible part of the township entailing in most cases a considerable climb and a journey of as much as a mile and a half. The water-carriers are native servants of individual householders, and they are supposed to carry a kerosene tin or some similar receptacle to the source and fill it there; all too frequently, however, they go to a secluded spot on the banks

of the nearest stream and there fill the tin. This is a very natural procedure for a native who thinks it foolish to undertake a long and tedious journey when one of a few yards will suffice, and it is a procedure which an army of supervisors could hardly prevent. Moreover, even if all the drinking water were obtained from the official watering point, there is still the water used for all other household purposes to be accounted for.

"Zomba can thus, without very great exaggeration, be said to be built on a sewage farm and to draw its water-supply from the irrigation ditches. It is a fortunate circumstance that the town has a small population scattered over a relatively large area, so that no considerable group of people is likely to be infected from any single source of water- or fly-borne disease.

"The district which Zomba Hospital serves has a European population of 311, the majority of whom live in Zomba. In the years 1930 and 1931, 54 and 67 cases respectively of the enteric fevers, dysentery, and enteritis were treated at the hospital, and a disquietingly large proportion of these cases in 1931 were amoebic dysentery. It is probably the tropical sun alone which saves us from an epidemic of disease, which the conjunction of a polluted water-supply, a heavily infected soil, and the prevalence of flies would normally produce."

A grant has, however, recently been made available for 1932 from the Colonial Development Fund for the establishment in Zomba of a pipe-borne water-supply and a system for the disposal of sewage.

The housing conditions of natives in their villages are primitive in the extreme and it is only through education that the problem can be attacked. Hygiene and sanitation, both personal and communal, is stressed by all educationists engaged in the uplift of the native and their efforts are surely, if slowly, making themselves felt.

At the "Jeanes" Training Centre, reference to which is made in Chapter IX, a model village has been constructed where, for two years, the students are in residence with their wives and families. The planning of house improvements and new village enterprises requires the co-operative effort of every member of the village population. Nothing is introduced which cannot, with a little enterprise, be reproduced in most native villages. Improved sun-dried brick and plastered houses with thatched roofs and mudded floors, good ventilation, plain home-made furniture and household utensils, separate kitchens, flower and vegetable plots, individual sanitary arrangements, crop rotations in the home acres, community blocks for fruit and timber trees, simple domestic science, child-welfare and mother-craft instruction for women; all these are parts of the "better home" scheme. Each student, after training, returns to his village to demonstrate in his own home, modelled on what he has learnt at the centre, what can be done to improve living conditions in the villages. A large part of his task is to supply those essential elements in education which are seen in satisfactory home

conditions. He plans a "better home" project for the people of his own village and, by influencing the teachers or leaders in other villages in his area to carry out similar improvements, aims first at one model home in each of those villages. His watchword is "example before precept". Simplicity and the minimum of expense are fundamental features in his scheme for rural reconstruction.

Thus radiating out from the experimental model village, trained village leaders go to strategic villages throughout the Protectorate to demonstrate and help in improved housing and living conditions. They are kept in touch with any new improvement adopted, after experiment at the Centre.

The influence of the first batch of students trained is evident and their work in the villages appreciated by headmen and villagers in widely scattered Districts.

At the Centre new methods are explained and demonstrated to any seeking help in village housing problems, and visits to the model village are being planned for principal headmen from various Districts. This model village will continue to be a laboratory for experiments in the personal and social problems of village life.

Various schemes are under consideration for the controlled housing of natives employed in townships in order that "native locations" may be instituted on a satisfactory footing both as regards housing and sanitation. It is suggested that—

(a) The land available should be laid down in plots of a definite size;

(b) The plots should be allotted free of rents to native applicants working in the township;

(c) The allottee of a plot should be under the obligation to erect thereon a dwelling of an approved type; the dwelling so erected to be the allottee's personal property;

(d) The tenure of the plot should be a "right of occupancy", i.e., the native should have the right to occupy the plot for residential purposes and, with the approval of Government, to transmit it to his offspring or to transfer it to another native working in the township.

The main difficulties in such a scheme are the love of the native for his natural village life and the fact that natives of varied tribes do not find it easy to live in harmony in confined areas.

Government provides housing accommodation for most of its senior employees and although the older types of quarters leave much to be desired, the construction of more satisfactory brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs is being proceeded with as funds permit.

Until recently the sleeping accommodation provided for Indian storekeepers was usually most unsatisfactory, but township by-laws are to be introduced to ensure that every room used as a sleeping room shall not be less than ten feet in height from floor to ceiling and shall have a clear superficial floor area of not less than

fifty square feet for each person, subject to a minimum floor area of one hundred square feet. It is also to be provided that no premises used as a bakery, butchery, dairy, restaurant, laundry, wash-house, or for the manufacture, storage, sale, or preparation of food or drink shall be used as a sleeping room.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The year under review began with a shortage of rainfall. In January, however, rains were excessive in most Districts of the Northern Province and along the Zomba-Blantyre road. The mid-season was normal, and the March and April rainfall was again short. Planting-out was therefore later than usual and early root development was not as free as it should have been. Conditions improved as the season advanced and allowed the tobacco crop, for example, to be of fair quality and yield. In the northern lake-shore area conditions were more or less normal. In the Southern Province the tobacco-growing areas had a normal season until March, after which much cold, misty weather was experienced until May. In the tea belts rains were good on the whole, but were absent in the hot months. At lower elevations, March and April rains were generally short. In the Lower River cotton district early conditions were good, but the drought was harmful in the later stages of growth and ripening.

Economic conditions were such as to eliminate profits and restrict development in several directions, sisal, cotton, and rubber being most severely affected. Government found it necessary to grant a temporary remission of a percentage of agricultural rents, and advances to tobacco planters were continued during the 1930-31 season. A subsidy of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. of seed cotton was paid by Government to native growers in the northern part of the cotton-growing area in which the British Cotton Growing Association, which again bought the crop, found itself able to offer only $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Financial conditions did not permit of the contemplated extension of the work and staff of the Department of Agriculture.

Nyasaland was threatened with a locust invasion during the latter half of the year, and steps were taken to acquaint all Administrative Officers and the inhabitants of the threatened area with the measures to be taken against the locusts and to advise the natives to supplement their graminaceous food plants with increased plantings of root and other crops.

A Bush Fires Committee was appointed to consider the important question of the bush burning that takes place annually. The Committee regarded the burning as a practice which, unless controlled,

would cause extensive and irreparable damage to the natural resources of the Protectorate, and made certain recommendations involving educative work and changes in legislation.

The following table shows the amounts exported and the local values of the five principal products of the Protectorate for the five-year period 1927-1931. Both quantities produced and values have been affected by the world-wide depression. The net decrease in weights of the 1931 exports of agricultural produce and raw materials from the preceding year was 20.66 per cent.

	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Tea ...	522	56,640	637	73,599	784	74,383	866	56,543	876	49,100
Coffee ...	16	1,203	21	1,542	44	3,239	48	3,109	42	1,100
Tobacco ...	6,905	780,964	5,193	496,561	4,616	403,678	5,775	484,738	4,772	400,000
Fibre ...	801	24,428	1,162	29,814	1,200	34,465	1,284	29,607	242	2,000
Cotton ...	826	45,834	797	58,264	947	62,661	1,696	72,881	1,010	37,000

Native Food Crops.—On the whole, food crops bore well and were sufficient for native needs. Maize is the staple foodstuff and it is supplemented by various millets, peas, beans, groundnuts, and rice. Efforts were made to extend the cultivation of pulses. Wheat was grown in small quantities in the Ncheu and North Nyasa Districts. Special mention may be made of rice. In North Nyasa the native growers sold approximately 107 tons valued at £669 7s. 6d., and in other lake-shore districts Government bought over 100 tons and other buyers over 30 tons. In North Nyasa the Department of Agriculture devoted much attention to the improvement of the rice crop by inducing the growers to lay down pure instead of mixed plots and by instruction in the correct time of harvesting and the grading of the crop for the market. The proportion of No. 1 grade rice was increased, and the rice met with a ready sale to Indian traders and others.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is grown by Europeans on their own estates with hired native labour or under the tenant system. In the latter case the native is given a piece of land, free seed, and free tuition in growing and curing, and he usually sells his crop to his European landlord. The latter does not take a percentage of the crop and the tenant may sell elsewhere if he is dissatisfied with his landlord's price. The tenant system is popular and works well on the whole. It is in the interest of the native to produce the best possible leaf, and in the interest of the landlord to do all he can to assist his tenants to maintain and improve the quality. On Crown land, again, the native tobacco grower is assisted by the field staff of the Native Tobacco Board which numbered eleven Europeans during the growing and marketing season of 1931. The Board is at present confining its operations to the Northern Province. In preparation for

the 1931-32 season, the Board appointed towards the end of the year a European supervisor for work in the Southern Province. The European field staff was assisted by a large number of native capitaos. Broadly speaking, European production is mostly flue- and air-cured leaf while native growers, whether on Crown land or on private estates under the tenant system, produce dark-fired leaf.

The total exports of tobacco from Nyasaland during 1931 are given in the following table with the 1930 figures for comparison. Generally speaking, the 1931 crop was of fair quality and yield.

	1930.			1931.			Increase or decrease.
	Amount.	Value.		Amount.	Value.		
	lb.	£	s. d.	lb.	£	s. d.	lb.
Dark-fired	10,030,016	375,992	14 3	7,952,873	298,232	14 9	— 2,077,143
Flue-cured	2,866,569	107,310	2 1	2,590,253	97,134	9 9	— 276,316
Air-cured	38,329	1,435	6 7	147,455	5,529	11 3	+ 109,126
	12,934,914	484,738	2 11	10,690,581	400,896	15 9	— 2,244,333

In 1931, the European acreage was 13,482, and the production amounted to 4,168,528 lb. The 1930 figures were 17,481 acres, and 6,508,768 lb., respectively. The foregoing table shows that in 1931 flue-cured production declined and air-cured became much more popular than in the previous year. Of the actual 1931 European production, 3,374,112 lb. were sold locally, 442,736 lb. were exported direct, and 351,680 lb. remained unsold or unsaleable.

Native-grown tobacco was purchased in the following amounts :—

	<i>Ex private estates.</i>	<i>Ex Crown land.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Northern Province ...	994,613	5,292,877	6,287,490
Southern Province ...	431,852	1,163,797	1,595,649
	1,426,465	6,456,674	7,883,139

The number of registered Crown-land growers was 32,153 in the Northern Province, an increase of 1,039 over the previous season, and 10,708 in the Southern Province, a decrease of 323. In the area supervised by the Native Tobacco Board in the Northern Province the average price paid to the grower was 3½d. per lb. On the whole the demand was keen, and buyers expressed approval of the new arrangement whereby all leaf was graded and passed by the staff of the Board before being offered for sale in the Central Buying Stations.

Cotton.—225 acres were devoted to European-grown cotton and gave a yield of 159 cwt. of seed cotton. European production is thus almost negligible and has been declining steadily over the past few years.

Native cotton growing, on the other hand, had been expanding until 1931, when low prices and unfavourable weather decreased the planting and the yield. The amount of seed distributed for the 1931 crop was 760 tons and a good season would have given at least 5,000 tons of seed cotton. The amount actually bought was 2,477 tons. Only first-grade cotton was purchased and the prices per lb. were 8d. in the Lower Shire and ½d. in other areas. The crop was bought by the British Cotton Growing Association despite the fact that the Association's five-year agreement with Government has expired and the Association was under no obligation to buy. Cotton seed was exported to the amount of over 628 tons valued at £1,256 15s. 3d., a large decline from the 1,619 tons of 1930.

Tea.—Tea is entirely a European crop. The acreage increased by 1,728 during the year under review, and is now 11,414 acres, of which 8,287 are in the Mlanje District and 3,127 in Cholo. The acreage harvested in 1931 was 6,514. Production amounted to 2,193,296 lb. of made tea as against 1,904,000 lb. in 1930. Local sales disposed of 179,536 lb., while actual export of tea in 1931 amounted to 1,963,452 lb., valued at £49,129. The tea industry employs many natives but conditions in 1931 were such that wages and labour had to be reduced. European staffs also suffered reductions of salary and the services of ten assistants and managers were dispensed with.

Coffee.—Like tea growing, coffee growing is entirely in European hands. The acreage increased from 1,256 in 1930 to 1,542 in 1931 but the total yield declined from 1,286 cwt. to 1,175 cwt. The acreage in the hands of individuals and companies is 1,288, and in the hands of Missions 254. The number of holdings of the former class is 34 and of these only three amount to or exceed 100 acres. The number of Mission holdings is 11. They are distributed over six Missions and the largest of them is 85 acres. Of the total yield about 417 cwt. were disposed of in the country and about 757 cwt. were available for export direct from the estate.

Sisal.—Production of sisal fibre fell from 26,106 cwt. in 1930 to 3,060 cwt. in 1931. The number of estates in the Protectorate is four, and of these three were closed during the year.

Rubber.—There is only one rubber (Para) estate in Nyasaland. Prices were so unremunerative in 1931 that no tapping was done and no rubber exported. In the previous year exported rubber amounted to 94,185 lb.

Other Agricultural Produce.—Under this heading are included items of agricultural produce which are of comparatively small amount. Figures of export for 1930 and 1931 are given below.

	1930.		1931.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.	£ s. d.
Capsicums and chillies ...	10,205	301 7 3	1,098	14 4 6
Maize and maize flour ...	349,500	645 17 3	311,452	558 3 3
Potatoes	2,284	12 7 6	34,150	181 13 10
Rice	—	—	2,176	9 14 3
Groundnuts	1,216	6 10 9	1,100	5 17 10
Beeswax	17,604	880 4 0	21,835	1,091 15 0

Portuguese East Africa took all the maize, maize flour, potatoes, and groundnuts, and a proportion of the capsicums and chillies. The remainder of the capsicums and chillies went to the United Kingdom, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika Territory. The rice was exported to Northern Rhodesia and the beeswax to the United Kingdom and Germany.

Live-stock.

The live-stock census for the year 1931 was as follows :—

Live-stock.	European owned.	Native owned.	Total.
Cattle	19,810	155,326	175,136
Sheep	1,899	92,507	94,406
Goats	761	224,368	225,129
Pigs	1,155	69,108	70,263
Horses	5	—	5
Donkeys	220	—	220

It is difficult to put a value on the total live-stock in the Protectorate. There are no external markets and the numbers of live-stock which come on to the internal markets are very small in comparison with the numbers of live-stock in the Protectorate, while the local prices for cattle and small stock, whether for slaughter or for other purposes, vary very considerably.

In districts where there is any considerable European and Asiatic settlement, and where there are fairly large native markets, cattle are sold at from £3 10s. 0d. to £5 10s. 0d. per head, and pigs at an average price of £2 10s. 0d., sheep at 8s. to 12s. and goats at about 6s. In other parts of the Protectorate cattle can be bought at prices varying from about 10s. up to £2 per head, and small stock at anything from 3s. to 6s.

Pigs slaughtered at the various recognized butcheries are entirely European-owned, but the majority of cattle, and practically all

sheep, whether slaughtered by Europeans or natives, are native-owned. All goats are native-owned and are slaughtered only at the native slaughter-houses.

Ghee Industry.—Considerable efforts have been made during the past two years to establish a ghee industry for the benefit mainly of the natives of the northern Districts of Nyasaland who own large numbers of cattle and have no outlet for their produce. Separators were supplied to a few of the more intelligent cattle-owners and extensive instruction has been given in the preparation of the commodity.

The experiments have not met with the complete success which was anticipated but a certain amount of progress has been achieved and production is continuing.

During 1931 the amount of ghee made in the North Nyasa District was $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The trade is almost solely in the hands of Indians at present and the prices paid by them to the natives are approximately 2d. a pound for butter and 6d. a pound for ghee. Two pounds of native butter will make 12 oz. of ghee, so that for every ton of ghee manufactured the native receives approximately £50 for his butter. All ghee produced is consumed in the Protectorate.

Hides and Skins.—The volume of trade in this produce is very small. There is only one buyer in the Protectorate, and his activities have been confined to the Zomba, Limbe, and Blantyre Districts of the Southern Province where he has purchased hides and skins chiefly from the local slaughter-houses.

The chief factors operating against more extensive dealing in this produce are—

- (a) depressed state of markets,
- (b) poor quality of produce,
- (c) high railway freight between Limbe and Beira.

Towards the end of the year 1930 dealings in hides and skins were discontinued, and there is little hope of improvement until such time as there is some definite sign of a market revival.

During the year 1931, 724 goat skins were exported. The prices paid by the local dealer varied from 3d. down to 1d. per skin.

Large numbers of hides and skins are utilized in Nyasaland by the natives. They are used chiefly as ground mats, for chair seats, and also for beds.

When a time favourable for attempting to encourage natives to produce hides and skins for market arrives steps will be taken to bring about improvement in quality.

Fish.

Among the subsidiary industries fishing occupies an important place as it affords a means of livelihood to thousands of natives and a much valued food to many more thousands all over the Protectorate. Lake Nyasa, Lake Malombe, and Lake Chirwa, the

more important rivers draining into them, and the Shire River, which has its source in Lake Nyasa, are all abundantly stocked with excellent fish of many varieties.

Fish are not exported from the Protectorate and no figures are available on which to estimate the volume or value of the industry as a whole. It may be of interest, however, to record that a District Commissioner, whose District is astride part of the Shire River, has expressed the opinion that one-half of the adult male population of his District is engaged in work connected with the fishing industry and that its value to the District is not less than £1,200 per annum.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :— gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

Four licences to prospect for minerals were issued during the year but no discoveries have been reported.

Interest has been displayed in the deposit of bauxite on the Lichenya Plateau of Mlanje Mountain and in the corundum and zircons of the Central Shire District but operations have not yet been commenced.

The Geological Survey Department has received from the Imperial Institute a detailed report of analyses and tests made upon a number of samples of clay from Lake Malombe, south of Lake Nyasa. This report shows that the clay forming the bed of the lake is suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement of British standard specification by the fairly simple process of grinding, burning in a suitable kiln, and re-grinding. The deposit is large and readily accessible, and it will doubtless receive further attention with a view to forming a local industry as economic conditions improve.

Apart from this investigation, and representation at the Conference of African Geological Surveys at Kigoma in July, the Geological Survey during the year has concentrated mainly on the improvement and extension of village water-supplies, with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being wholly within the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Its customs tariff, therefore, applies equally to imports from all nations.

Export Duties.

A cess on unmanufactured tobacco exports, at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb., became effective from 1st April, 1931. The purpose of the fund so created, to which Government contributed a sum of £55 during the year, is to assist, with other Empire tobacco-producing countries, in financing the Federation of British Empire Tobacco Producers formed in 1930 for the encouragement of research, collection of statistics, and information, and for the general advancement of Empire tobacco-growing interests. In the year just ended the cess payable by exporters produced £635.

There are no other export duties on produce, but on merchandise re-exported, a charge of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* for road and river dues is levied.

Drawback.

A drawback of the full import duty paid on all goods lawfully imported is allowed if such goods are exported by the importer within twelve months of the first entry of such goods.

A rebate of the full import duty on all goods lawfully re-imported is allowed if such goods are re-imported within eighteen months of exportation.

Revenue.

The Customs revenue collected during the year, amounting to £126,427 gross, reflects a short-fall of £21,874 (14.75 per cent.) when compared with the actual revenue brought to account in 1930, and £14,673 (10.39 per cent.) when compared with 1929. Import duty with a total of £106,706 is less than the preceding year's total by £6,604 (5.83 per cent.) but it exceeds the 1929 amount by £632 (.59 per cent.). Road and river dues, amounting to £19,640, are less than similar dues collected in the previous year and during 1929 by £15,213 (43.65 per cent.) and £15,204 (43.64 per cent.), respectively.

Tariff.

For the purpose of rectifying to some extent the loss in revenue resulting from the comparatively heavy fall in prices of many commodities, and for assisting development by relieving certain building and permanent-way materials of Customs dues, the tariff was amended in November.

The principal features of the new tariff comprise a temporary additional duty of 10 per cent. on cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, scarves, cotton blankets, etc.; an increase of 50 per cent. on

matches; an additional 2d. per gallon on petrol and 1s. per cwt. on soap; specific duties on hurricane lamps at 1s. each, singlets at 2d. each, and umbrellas at 1s. each; an increase of 5 per cent. on the 30 per cent. and 25 per cent. tables and the extension of the latter by the inclusion of arms and ammunition, bicycles, carpets and rugs, confectionery, furniture, musical and wireless instruments, and silks; the elimination from the 10 per cent. list of building materials, and complete exemption for permanent-way materials. The general *ad valorem* impost of 17 per cent. remains the same, as, also, does the levy of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* for road, river, and wharfage dues on the majority of import commodities.

Import dues are levied on a c.i.f. basis.

No import duty is charged on motor lorries of a carrying capacity of one ton or more, nor are any dues levied on bona fide tourists' motor vehicles, camp equipment, and firearms. Agricultural implements, machinery, building materials, and certain other goods imported for development purposes, and drugs and travellers' samples, also, are free of import duty. Passengers' effects of a value not exceeding £100 per adult, are admitted free of all Customs dues.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the domestic import and export trade, respectively, from all sources for the past three years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1929	806,053	680,779
1930	804,201	776,413
1931	803,223	586,404

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, GOVERNMENT STORES AND SPECIE INTO NYASALAND, AND RE-EXPORTS, 1929-31.

Year.	Merchandise.	Government Stores.	Specie.	Total.	Imported Goods Re-exported.
	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	743,540	27,315	35,198	806,053	36,297
1930 ...	744,372	39,768	20,061	804,201	28,482
1931 ...	726,550	54,752	21,921	803,223	35,729
16352					A 8

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1929-31.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Units.</i>	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		<i>Quantity.</i>	£	<i>Quantity.</i>	£	<i>Quantity.</i>	£
Agricultural machinery and imple- ments.	Tons	444	15,005	286	9,249	237	7,352
Bicycles	Number	2,046	7,488	2,789	8,750	2,105	7,777
Blankets	"	160,289	18,465	118,969	14,605	145,274	14,785
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards.	9,415,048	232,013	9,917,753	221,538	10,726,615	202,952
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	369	21,250	180	17,490	146	12,858
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	36,414	6,184	49,962	7,541	43,477	8,344
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	Tons	779	29,155	2,970	50,524	2,900	49,261
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	3,355	8,751	4,896	10,019	3,636	8,066
Motor cars	Number	106	17,992	126	20,271	61	10,866
Motor lorries and tractors	"	55	7,348	84	12,525	41	9,279
Motor spirit	Gal.	429,356	40,370	453,355	42,826	450,446	41,180
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,955	18,029	4,797	17,401	4,470	15,961
Salt	Tons	3,471	11,797	2,764	6,764	2,925	6,516
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	22,524	8,514	35,233	11,466	20,206	7,298
Spirits	Proof Gal.	6,690	9,638	7,823	10,842	6,877	10,546
Sugar	Cwt.	9,739	7,960	10,657	8,987	10,006	7,445

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE FROM
NYASALAND, 1929-31.

Year.	...	Merchandise. £	Specie. £	Total. £
1929	...	625,480	55,299	680,779
1930	...	691,908	84,505	776,413
1931	...	537,887	48,517	586,404

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1929-31.

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity:	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
Coffee ...	lb.	100,117	3,239	106,595	3,109	93,424	1,989
Cotton ...	"	2,121,618	62,661	3,798,338	72,881	2,263,728	37,729
Fibre ...	"	2,688,266	34,465	2,875,954	29,606	543,035	2,660
Rubber ...	"	172,305	3,345	94,185	1,628	—	—
Tea ...	"	1,755,419	74,383	1,939,756	56,543	1,963,452	49,129
Tobacco ...	"	10,340,217	403,678	12,934,914	484,738	10,690,581	400,897

TRADE DISTRIBUTION.
Principal Imports.

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(a) British Empire.							
Canada—							
Motor vehicles	Number	19	2,308	72	8,056	29	3,745
Motor accessories	Pkgs.	123	1,415	187	2,121	577	3,602
India—							
Blankets	Number	60,140	5,489	22,050	2,108	15,470	1,349
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal yards.	3,910,251	77,163	3,562,088	61,592	3,580,136	54,920
Ghee	Cwt.	207	1,376	179	1,382	112	921
Linen, hemp and jute manufactures	"	1,040	2,203	1,132	1,736	1,045	1,365
Plants, trees, and seeds	"	449	2,843	43	298	575	3,580
South Africa—							
Aerated waters and syrups	"	148	334	234	425	162	314
Cigarettes	"	6	262	6	302	3	141
Fertilizers	"	8,544	8,713	5,724	5,847	8,740	7,123

Wheat	...	...	...	1,403	1,017	2,043	1,350	317	182
Fruits	...	...	...	196	673	218	601	196	591
Motor cars	...	...	Number	8	1,208	2	265	2	313
Motor lorries	...	...	"	30	3,998	15	1,970	12	1,774
Motor accessories	...	...	Pkgs.	364	6,850	372	3,489	280	3,227
Stationery	...	...	Cwt.	66	717	73	666	55	556
Tobacco	...	...	"	13	319	8	214	5	138
<i>United Kingdom—</i>									
Agricultural machinery and implements.	...	...	Cwt.	6,224	11,879	498	6,776	1,958	3,765
Bicycles	...	...	Number	1,814	6,649	2,344	7,217	1,552	5,603
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	Lineal Yards.	1,218,460	34,466	940,432	26,379	953,383	24,503
Electrical and industrial machinery	...	...	Cwt.	6,481	15,553	2,675	12,211	2,220	10,207
Handkerchiefs	...	...	Doz.	26,496	4,480	35,424	4,940	30,022	6,040
Iron, steel and metal manufactures	...	...	Cwt.	8,909	13,337	13,153	17,713	51,271	36,249
Motor bicycles	...	...	Number	63	2,406	62	2,470	51	1,885
Motor cars	...	...	"	54	9,538	48	9,848	31	6,243
Motor lorries	...	...	"	—	—	4	2,272	4	2,592
Motor accessories	...	...	Pkgs.	695	11,805	675	9,841	511	13,075
Provisions, various...	...	...	Cwt.	4,805	15,639	3,595	14,013	2,862	11,192
Soap	...	...	"	3,811	6,173	3,139	5,774	3,891	7,389
Spirits	...	...	Proof Gal.	6,139	8,765	7,284	10,135	6,328	9,719
Stationery	...	...	Cwt.	1,560	6,309	1,951	7,673	1,812	5,973
Tobacco (all kinds)	...	...	"	74	2,787	38	1,763	63	3,075

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(b) Foreign Countries.							
Germany—							
Beads ...	Cwt.	405	3,815	163	1,000	103	1,010
Beer and ale ...	Gal.	4,780	691	4,436	625	3,892	682
Blankets ...	Number	15,708	1,668	16,596	1,712	20,832	1,948
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards	1,732,948	49,097	1,569,457	44,832	1,042,048	29,800
Hoes ...	Cwt.	2,045	1,948	1,457	1,258	2,184	2,372
Hollow-ware ...	"	656	1,799	816	1,524	240	581
Lamps and lanterns	"	92	306	150	530	131	640
Sewing machines ...	Number	342	1,914	364	2,135	85	684
Japan—							
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards	923,422	18,561	1,833,758	28,409	3,430,956	46,302
Hollow-ware	Cwt.	191	422	211	374	560	1,086
Shirts and singlets ...	Doz.	13,037	3,595	28,786	8,247	13,531	4,344

<i>Netherlands—</i>									
Beads	...	...	...	408	2,405	106	522	104	450
Beer and ale	...	...	...	2,941	426	5,617	813	3,767	633
Blankets	...	...	...	52,960	5,174	40,086	3,804	80,105	6,772
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	...	226,440	7,278	253,160	7,894	377,634	10,892
Hollow-ware	...	...	...	90	366	172	353	80	208
<i>Portuguese East Africa—</i>									
Blankets	...	...	...	15,067	3,584	21,093	4,060	7,747	1,181
Cement	...	...	...	7,527	1,691	6,633	1,448	5,460	1,238
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	...	401,702	13,995	366,478	11,423	379,026	8,705
Iron, steel and metal manufactures	...	...	...	3,829	5,623	4,901	8,695	2,991	4,535
Lubricating oils	...	...	...	30,450	5,288	31,504	6,668	24,048	5,005
Motor spirit	...	...	...	429,356	40,370	453,365	42,826	450,446	41,180
Paraffin	...	...	...	81,639	5,732	78,600	5,634	75,207	5,322
Salt	...	...	...	58,788	10,526	31,990	4,302	48,100	5,326
Sugar	...	...	...	8,658	7,185	10,445	8,834	9,820	7,292
<i>United States—</i>									
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	...	780,213	24,728	723,244	22,112	467,422	14,433
Motor cars	...	...	...	8	998	19	2,546	2	401
Motor lorries	...	...	...	2	265	25	3,755	2	352
Motor accessories	...	...	...	175	2,994	1,115	4,441	342	2,759

Principal Exports.

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(a) British Empire.							
Northern Rhodesia—							
Tea	lb.	7,687	293	7,886	230	6,522	135
South Africa—							
Coffee	"	69,513	2,305	20,995	612	32,356	674
Southern Rhodesia—							
Tea	"	2,096	79	13,133	383	45,369	1,023
United Kingdom—							
Beeswax	"	18,262	981	8,726	436	14,197	710
Coffee	"	30,268	924	84,273	2,458	58,177	1,253
Cotton	"	2,121,618	62,661	3,798,338	72,881	2,263,728	37,729
Cotton seed	"	1,932,892	1,726	3,627,917	3,239	1,407,534	1,257
Fibre	"	2,688,266	34,465	2,875,954	29,607	542,569	2,658
Rubber	"	172,305	3,345	94,185	1,628	—	—
Tea	"	1,741,586	73,832	1,909,463	55,652	1,901,765	47,753
Tobacco	"	10,339,401	403,647	12,934,786	484,733	10,687,404	400,778

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(b) Foreign Countries.							
Portuguese East Africa—							
Beeswax
Maize flour
Potatoes
Tea
Tobacco
Germany—							
Beeswax
Tea

Most of the European tobacco, the whole of that grown by natives, and all the cotton produced were sold locally.

IMPORTS.

It was anticipated that the railway extension to Lake Nyasa and the Zambesi Bridge construction, both of which were commenced during the year, would improve Protectorate trade. Although the import trade did benefit to some extent from the railway extension no appreciable benefit resulted from the Bridge construction because the labour employed on the work is mainly Portuguese. Colonial Development Fund works helped to stem the tide of falling imports.

Imports for estate development were much reduced as also, except in a very few instances, were consumable goods imported for European trade.

Bazaar trade was dull; firstly, on account of the reduced purchasing power of the native community and, secondly, for the reason that the number of trading stores is in excess of local requirements. The quantity turnover of cotton piece-goods, the principal item of native trade, exceeded that of any previous year, but owing to the cheapness of these commodities the sales were much less in value.

The incidence of the import trade for 1931 was borne by Europeans to the extent of 57.1 per cent., Asiatics 4.3 per cent., and natives 38.6 per cent. In the previous year the percentages, respectively, were 54, 4, and 42, and in 1929 52, 4.6, and 43.4. The rise for 1931 in the European incidence is due partly to abnormal imports for railway construction.

Imports of cotton piece-goods increased by 808,862 lineal yards (the 1930 increase over 1929 was 502,705 yards), but the value was £18,586 less. The average price per yard of the current year's imports was 4.54d., as compared with 5.79d. in 1930 and 6.38d. in 1929. The averages for 1929 and 1930 have been taken on a c.i.f. basis so that a correct comparison with the 1931 imports can be drawn. Cotton blankets increased in number and value by 26,305 and £180. when compared with 1930 imports, but were less than the 1929 imports by 15,015 and £3,680. The port of discharge average value was 2s. each; a year ago it was 2s. 8d., and 2s. 5½d. in 1929. It is probable that had the 1929-30 prices been maintained little or no increase in the imports of cotton piece-goods and cotton blankets would have occurred owing to scarcity of money. Natives purchased larger quantities only because these goods were so much cheaper. They were cheaper not only because of the reduced original cost, but on account of the under-cutting of retail prices due to acute competition amongst store-keepers.

Cotton Manufactures.—With a record total of 10,726,615 lineal yards, cotton piece-goods show an increased quantity import of

808,862 yards (8.2 per cent.), but a decreased value of £18,586 (8.4 per cent.) when compared with the 1930 imports. The countries contributing mainly to the current year's imports are given hereunder:—

Country.	Quantity. Yards.	Value.	Quantity. Percentage.		Average price per yard C.I.F.	
			1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
		£			d.	d.
United Kingdom	953,383	24,503	8.8	9.5	6.17	7.40
India	3,580,136	54,920	33.3	35.9	3.68	4.56
P.E.A. (Beira)	379,026	8,703	3.5	3.7	5.51	7.48
Holland	377,634	10,892	3.5	2.5	6.92	8.20
U.S. America ...	467,422	14,433	4.3	7.3	7.41	8.07
Germany... ..	1,042,048	29,800	9.7	15.8	6.86	7.54
Italy	94,333	2,787	0.9	1.9	7.09	7.63
Japan	3,430,956	46,302	31.9	18.5	3.23	4.09
Other foreign countries.	387,289	10,187	3.6	4.2	6.31	6.89

Japan's large increase was due to the sales of its grey sheetings and drills which, on account of their cheapness, created a further demand and reacted on sales of the more expensive cotton piece-goods.

Blankets (cotton), with a total of 145,274, valued at £14,785, increased by 26,305 (22.1 per cent.) and £180 (1.2 per cent.). Of this commodity India supplied 15,470 (10.6 per cent.), Holland 80,105 (55.1 per cent.), and Germany 20,832 (14.3 per cent.). The United Kingdom, Portuguese East Africa, France, and Belgium supplied less than 10,000 each.

Handkerchiefs totalled 43,477 dozen, valued at £8,344; a decrease of 6,485 dozen (12.9 per cent.), but an increase in value of £803 (10.6 per cent.); 30,022 dozen (69 per cent.) were imported from the United Kingdom and small quantities from Germany, Japan, and Portuguese East Africa.

Scarves, with a total of 5,149 pairs, valued at £760, decreased by 1,573 pairs (23.4 per cent.), and £223 (22.6 per cent.). Of these 3,907 pairs (75.8 per cent.) were consigned by the United Kingdom.

Shirts and singlets, with a total of 20,206 dozen, valued at £7,298, declined by 15,027 dozen (42.6 per cent.) and £4,168 (36.3 per cent.). The United Kingdom supplied 387 dozen (1.9 per cent.), Portuguese East Africa 5,866 dozen (29 per cent.), and Japan 13,531 dozen (66.9 per cent.).

The following table shows the value of the direct importations of cotton manufactures as a whole for each of the last five years,

with the proportions of this trade allocated to the United Kingdom, India, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries :—

Year.	Total Value.	From United Kingdom.		From India.		From rest of the Empire.		From Foreign Countries.	
	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1927	275,954	62,257	22·6	95,446	34·6	7,272	2·6	110,979	40·2
1928	268,016	43,651	16·3	76,988	28·7	10,267	3·8	137,110	51·2
1929	269,978	42,174	15·6	83,301	30·9	1,139	0·4	143,364	53·1
1930	258,073	33,131	12·8	64,052	24·8	2,283	0·9	158,607	61·5
1931	237,612	33,135	14·0	56,822	23·9	744	0·3	146,911	61·8

A quantitative statement of cotton manufacture imports for each of the last five years is given hereunder :—

		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	8,870,230	8,190,440	9,415,048	9,917,753	10,726,615
Handkerchiefs,	Doz.	67,596	48,270	58,938	85,195	63,653
Shirts, etc.						
Chuddars, Scarves, Pairs		167,613	105,591	96,981	68,592	79,203
and Blankets.						

Other items of importance the majority of which are imported for native consumption are shown in the following table :—

	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Salt	cwt. 60,994	£ 9,277	cwt. 43,863	£ 6,966	cwt. 69,429	£ 11,797	cwt. 55,272	£ 6,754	cwt. 58,500	£ 6,516
Second-hand clothing	Unkn own.		283	1,992	321	2,236	585	3,925	512	3,230
Hollow-ware ...	2,147	6,111	3,042	8,811	1,398	4,489	1,669	3,846	1,580	3,731
Soap	7,453	10,947	5,700	9,627	4,582	7,496	3,117	4,965	3,919	6,738
Beads	1,345	11,187	1,108	9,825	1,171	8,067	767	3,964	538	3,308
Lamps and lanterns	671	2,163	672	2,352	151	1,024	323	1,475	274	1,799
Sewing machines	No. 1,025	5,210	No. 708	3,530	No. 605	2,998	No. 644	3,305	No. 339	1,711
Bicycles	Unkn own.		1,895	6,844	2,046	7,488	2,789	8,750	2,105	7,777
Matches	gross. 25,895	2,662	gross. 16,970	1,797	gross. 16,102	1,540	gross. 22,383	2,096	gross. 13,570	2,179
Umbrellas	Unkn own.		Unkn own.		doz. 2,029	2,583	doz. 1,997	2,684	doz. 771	1,125

After many years of gradual decline the import trade with the United Kingdom has taken a turn for the better. Compared with the 1930 percentage to the total value of this trade there is shown an increase of 6.8 per cent. It must be recorded, however, that of this increase only 2 per cent. can be attributed to normal imports; the remaining 4.8 per cent. improvement is due to the abnormal import of railway construction materials and other railway stock. Although the increase on United Kingdom merchandise is only 2 per cent. it is a particularly significant one as it shows that the tide is again beginning to move in the desired direction.

Direct imports from the United Kingdom were valued c.i.f. at £302,534 (41.63 per cent. of the total) as compared with the f.o.b. value £258,957 (34.79 per cent.) shipped in 1930, £269,703 (36.2 per cent.) in 1929, £343,383 (39.49 per cent.) in 1928, and £410,659 (43.76 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £183,963 (77.7 per cent.).

Other Empire Countries consigned goods to the value of £136,662 (18.8 per cent.) as against £147,642 (19.83 per cent.) in 1930, £165,808 (22.29 per cent.) in 1929, £175,557 (20.19 per cent.) in 1928, and £211,065 (22.49 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £15,992 (6.7 per cent.).

Foreign countries supplied goods valued at £287,354 (39.6 per cent. of the total) as against £337,773 (45.38 per cent.) in 1930, £308,029 (41.42 per cent.) in 1929, £350,523 (40.32 per cent.) in 1928, and £316,737 (33.75 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £36,673 (15.6 per cent.).

Direct shipments of domestic imports from the whole of the Empire to the Protectorate were valued at £439,196, equal to 60.4 per cent. of the total, as compared with a value of £406,599, equal to 54.6 per cent., imported during the year immediately preceding.

Analysing the direction of Empire trade it is observed that India, retaining her position as the largest contributor outside Great Britain, shipped goods to the value of £72,100 (£78,419 in 1930 and £100,618 in 1929). South Africa, next in importance, supplied goods valued at £32,981 (£33,874 in 1930 and £41,955 in 1929), followed by Southern Rhodesia with a value of £17,934 (£18,527 in 1930 and £14,844 in 1929).

Of the import trade with foreign countries, Portuguese East Africa (mainly Beira—Nyasaland's second largest purchasing market) consigned goods to the value of £104,914 (£122,370 in 1930 and £120,764 in 1929). Japan, this year, took second place with £56,364 (£41,757 in 1930 and £25,169 in 1929). Trade with Germany amounted to £47,669 (£67,568 in 1930 and £78,466 in 1929); imports from Holland amounted to £21,223 (£15,404 in 1930 and £18,501 in 1929) and from the United States of America £19,570 (£35,561 in 1930 and £31,965 in 1929).

It should be noted that the values recorded above are for the year under report based on c.i.f., and those for the previous years on f.o.b., costs.

EXPORTS.

Tobacco.—Of all the Empire-grown tobacco shipped to the United Kingdom during the last five years the Nyasaland product, averaging over 12,200,000 lb. yearly, has accounted for about a third. Latterly the continuing uncertainty of the market and the low prices offered have restricted European production. In consequence the acreage of flue-cured tobacco under European cultivation was reduced this year to less than half that of five years ago. Yields have been affected also by adverse climatic conditions. In 1927, the peak year, Europeans produced 8,753,775 lb., equal to 56.6 per cent. of the total quantity shipped, last year 5,303,314 lb., 41 per cent., and this year only 4,201,399 lb., 39.3 per cent. Acreages under native-grown tobacco yielded in 1927 a shipment weight of 6,712,257 lb., 43.4 per cent., last year 7,631,600 lb., 59 per cent., and this year 6,489,182 lb., 60.7 per cent.

Shipments during the year, of which all but 3,177 lb. were consigned to the United Kingdom, totalled 10,690,581 lb. (4,772½ tons) and included 2,078,630 lb. (928 tons) of stripped tobacco. This weight is 2,244,333 lb. (1,002 tons), representing 17.35 per cent. less than the preceding year's total.

Cotton.—The depressed condition of the market caused not only a further reduction in the local purchase price of this native-produced commodity, but restricted purchases to first grade. The acreage planted was less, and to aggravate the position the rains were unfavourable. The net weight shipped during the year was 2,263,728 lb. (5,659 bales), or a drop of 3,837 bales, equal to 40.4 per cent., when compared with the quantity exported during 1930. As there was a carry-over from 1930 of 1,287 bales, as compared with an estimated carry-over to next year of 100 bales, the current year's crop amounted to 4,472 bales. All was consigned to England.

Tea.—The growing importance of this product is reflected by its yearly increasing export weight. It is worth noting that, although the two million pounds mark has not yet been reached, the difference between this weight and that exported during the year has been reduced to 36,548 lb., as against last year's short fall of 60,244 lb. The low prices prevailing throughout the year, improving slightly towards its end, necessitated finer pluckings. This procedure increased the value of the manufactured article, but led to a considerably smaller quantity of tea being available for export than would have been available had conditions been normal. Acreages under tea are increasing yearly and, given economical prices, will result in a year or two in the present export weight being more than doubled.

The net weight exported, of which 96.86 per cent. was consigned to England and 2.31 per cent. to Southern Rhodesia, reached the record total of 876½ tons as compared with 866 tons in 1930—an increase of 10½ tons, equal to 1.21 per cent.

Sisal.—Shipments of this commodity, all of which were directed to the United Kingdom, totalled only 242 tons—a decrease of 1,042 tons, or 81.15 per cent., when compared with the previous year's exports. At the present market prices sisal-growing is not an economic proposition. Factories, therefore, closed down early in the year.

A great deal of capital has been spent on fibre production which, up to the beginning of the year, had become one of the most important of the Protectorate's industries. In five years the export weight had increased from 529 tons to 1,284 tons, with every promise of expansion.

Domestic Exports.—Domestic exports in general weighed 9,867 tons and were valued at £537,887 as against 12,436½ tons, valued at £691,908 exported during the preceding year, a decline in weight of 2,569½ tons (20.66 per cent.), and in value of £154,021 (22.26 per cent.). Eliminating re-exports, weighing 892 tons, valued at £35,729, the resulting figures, representing the actual products of the Protectorate, are 8,974½ tons, valued at £502,158, as compared with similar exports of a year ago weighing 11,637½ tons, and valued at £663,426, a decrease in weight of 2,663 tons (22.88 per cent.), and in value of £161,268 (24.3 per cent.).

Direction of Export Trade.—Domestic products consigned to the United Kingdom weighed 7,542 tons, equal to 84.04 per cent. of the whole, valued at £494,694, equal to 98.51 per cent. of the total value, as compared with 11,322 tons (97.29 per cent.), valued at £658,433 (99.2 per cent.), shipped during 1930. The large decrease in the comparative percentage of weight is due to abnormal exports of poles to Portuguese East Africa. Otherwise the percentage would have shown little variation from that of previous years. Other countries of the Empire (the Rhodesias in particular—with tea, followed by South Africa with coffee), absorbed 223 tons, equal to 2.49 per cent., valued at £4,636, equal to .93 per cent., as against the preceding year's quantity and value of 25½ tons (.22 per cent.) and £2,627 (.39 per cent.). Foreign countries, mainly Portuguese East Africa, accounted for the balance of 1,209½ tons, or 13.47 per cent., valued at £2,828 or .56 per cent., as against the 1930 quantity and value of 290 tons (2.49 per cent.) and £2,367 (.35 per cent.).

The values of manufactured import commodities fell in sympathy with the reduced market prices of raw materials. Import values, generally, when compared with those which obtained in 1930, were from 10 to 25 per cent. lower. Compared with 1929 prices the drop was greater still. The local f.o.b. export values of

most of the Protectorate productions decreased in a greater ratio than the import values. No change in the export value of tobacco has occurred since early in 1929, but cotton fell from 8d. per lb. in that year to 4d. per lb., tea from 10d. per lb. to 4d. per lb., and sisal from £25 per ton to £8 per ton.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The following is a table of European incomes as returned to the income-tax authorities during 1931 :—

	<i>Percentage of total number of incomes.</i>
No income, or " Nil " returns, e.g., persons suffering losses owing to deflated markets.	6.50
Incomes up to £100 (mainly missionaries) ...	7.88
Incomes over £100 under £200 ...	5.53
Incomes over £200 under £300 ...	9.68
Incomes over £300 under £400 ...	14.80
Incomes over £400 under £500 ...	14.80
Incomes over £500 under £600 ...	12.73
Incomes over £600 under £700 ...	7.88
Incomes over £700 under £800 ...	6.22
Incomes over £800 under £900 ...	3.73
Incomes over £900 under £1,000 ...	2.90
Incomes over £1,000 under £1,100 ...	2.07
Incomes over £1,100 under £1,200 ...	1.25
Incomes over £1,200 under £1,300 ...	1.11
Incomes over £1,300 under £1,400 ...	.28
Incomes over £1,400 under £1,500 ...	.28
Incomes over £1,500 under £1,600 ...	.14
Incomes over £1,600 under £1,700 ...	.14
Incomes over £1,700 under £1,800 ...	.14
Incomes over £1,800 under £1,900 ...	.14
Incomes over £1,900 under £2,000 ...	.28
Incomes over £2,000 under £2,500 ...	.69
Incomes over £2,500 under £3,000 ...	.28
Incomes over £3,000 ...	.55

It may be said that there is only one standard of living for Europeans in Nyasaland. There has been a considerable increase in the cost of local produce in recent years, owing partly to increased demand and partly to increased wealth among the native

population with a consequent lowering in the value of money. It is estimated that the general cost of living for Europeans has increased by approximately 10 per cent. during the last five years.

The following is a list of the average prices of the principal articles of use or consumption. Imported foodstuffs are expensive and cost approximately 100 per cent. more than the prices of similar articles in the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
Wheaten flour per bag of 14 lb.	4	9
Rice (local) per lb.	0	2
Coffee (local) per lb.	1	6
Tea (local) per lb.	1	6
Sugar per lb.	0	4½
Maize meal per bag of 56 lb.	3	6
Salt per lb.	0	2
Potatoes (local) per lb.	0	1
Eggs per dozen	0	6
Chickens per dozen	6s.	to 12s.
Ducks each	2	0
Mutton per lb.	1	0
Beef per lb.	1	6
Cheese per lb.	2	6
Butter per lb.	2	6
Milk per quart	6d.	to 8d.
Wine, claret, per bottle	3s. 6d.	to 4s. 6d.
Wine, port, per bottle	6s.	to 10s.
Beer per quart	2	6
Whisky per bottle	11s. 9d.	to 14s. 6d.
Brandy per bottle	15	0
Tobacco (local) per lb.	2	6
Tobacco (imported) per lb.	10s.	to 22s.
Petrol per gallon	3	6
Paraffin per gallon	3	6

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 9s. in the South. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the option of the employee are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked by employers and free treatment is given; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. An average day's work for unskilled labour varies from four to six hours, dependent as a rule on the worker's energy.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 10s. to about £6 a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service are as follows:—

Grade III—£15 to £27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The Nyasaland native is not a provident person but the total number of African accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank rose from 729 in 1930 to 809 in 1931, an increase of 11 per cent. ; while the amount standing to their credit rose from £8,703 to £9,463, an increase of nearly 9 per cent.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any definite statement to be made as to the cost of living to natives.

At a labour census taken in August, 1930, it was shown that, of a total population of one and a half million, some sixty thousand natives only were working for non-native employers. Even if account be taken of the large number of natives working for native employers, there must remain many who live almost entirely on the produce of their own labours in the village communities in which they spend their lives. Cost of living to such natives is almost negligible. On the other hand an educated native living in a township may adopt a mode of life not dissimilar to that of an Indian. The cost of living in a township to a native of the domestic servant class is approximately 3d. a day.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The European staff of the Education Department on 31st December, 1931, consisted of a Director, two Superintendents of Education, three teachers at the " Jeanes " Training Centre and a clerk. The African staff consisted of seven teachers and two clerks. The two Superintendents were appointed during the year for inspection work and for the systematic study of native languages and customs.

Education, both European and native, is governed by the 1930 Education Ordinance and Rules. The legislation allows of Government inspection of all schools and admits of the closing and forbids the opening of any school which might militate against the interests of the community, but gives, in general, the widest scope to mission and private education. The rules provide for systems of grants-in-aid to such schools.

European Education.

Most parents for reasons of health and environment prefer, if financial circumstances permit, to send their children out of the Protectorate between the ages of seven and twelve years. This is well illustrated by the 1931 census figures: in 1931 there were 161 children in the Protectorate under the age of five, 125 between the ages of five and twelve, and only 14 between the ages of twelve and sixteen.

Four schools maintained by Missions and private individuals, with assistance from Government, afford primary education. They are situated at Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, and Mkhoma; the last two are under Mission management and include boarding establishments. The Limbe school provides a few girls with secondary education.

The enrolment at these schools during 1931 was 100, and Government grants totalled £810.

It was intended to introduce in 1931 a system of bursaries whereby parents could be assisted, when necessary, to send their children to Southern Rhodesia for secondary education. Owing to the financial crisis the scheme has been postponed but will be re-considered when circumstances permit.

A small company of "Brownies" has been formed in the Blantyre-Limbe area and officially registered under the Girl Guides Association.

Native Education.

The history of native education is the history of the Missions and dates from 1861 when the first Mission station was established. There are now twelve Missionary Societies engaged in education work in the Protectorate.

In 1926 the Government Education Department was inaugurated, and the policy of co-operation with the Missions was adopted. Thus the number of Government schools has been kept at a minimum, a large proportion of the funds available for native education being devoted to the assistance of Mission schools.

Primary Education.

The outstanding feature of primary education is the very large number of schools maintained by the Missions; a large proportion of these schools are "bush" or "ungraded" schools maintained principally as centres of evangelical work. The standard of education varies considerably in the different Missions. Generally speaking the curriculum is confined to the 3 R's, religious instruction, and a little hygiene. Government recognizes the part which such schools play in the uplift of the masses but cannot subsidize them. They may be regarded as the substratum on which the foundation of the primary system rests. That foundation is the elementary vernacular village school.

Elementary vernacular schools follow the Government syllabus through a four, or an optional five, years' course. The curriculum include the three R's, history, geography, hygiene, nature-study, and handicrafts. Religious instruction is of course a central subject. All instruction is given in the vernacular. These schools, with the "bush" schools, represent "education" to more than 80 per cent. of the children in the Protectorate. For various reasons, which are being carefully investigated, most children leave school finally after completing the second year and of the remainder many leave after the third year. Approximately only 15 per cent. proceed on to the lower middle schools—known better locally as central schools. During the three-year course at the lower middle school, in which English is introduced as a subject, there is a further wastage. The upper middle—or station schools—are attended by less than 5 per cent. of the original pupils; specialization is almost universal in this final stage.

There is a growing demand for higher education, particularly in the Northern Province. Missions and Government are agreed that they must concentrate most of their resources on the Teachers' Training Institute and the village school. Fortunately there are signs that the educated African is beginning to realize his own responsibility. One Missionary has reported that during 1931 a body of Nyasaland natives in employment outside the Protectorate has formed itself into a society and pays the fees of relatives and friends in the Mission school. In another case an educated African in Government employment is intending to leave that employment and set up on his own a lower middle school.

Census figures and Mission reports indicate that 50 per cent. of children of school age are enrolled in schools and total illiteracy is much lower than in adjoining territories. It is interesting to note that 6 per cent. of the population claim some knowledge of English.

Apart from three village schools maintained by Government in Mohammedan areas, all primary schools are maintained by the Missions. Their elementary vernacular, and lower and upper middle schools are assisted by Government grants.

Teacher Training.

A very great advance has been made in the past two years in the systematic training of African teachers. There are now ten Mission institutions devoted entirely to this work, each of which is under the direct supervision of at least one European educationist. There are two courses—(1) for the training of teachers for elementary vernacular schools, and (2) for teachers for lower and upper middle schools. The course of training for the former lasts two years and for the latter four years. A large proportion of the money available for grants is paid to these institutions.

The one training institute maintained by Government is the Jeanes Training Centre near Zomba. The European staff consists of a Principal, an Assistant Master, and an Assistant Mistress. The Principal, an ex-Missionary, has had many years' experience of educational work in the Protectorate and is a recognized authority on native customs and languages. The Assistant Master is a trained agriculturist, and the Assistant Mistress a certificated midwife and nurse. The students at the Centre are picked Mission teachers. They, with their wives and families, reside at the Centre for two years. The men are given an intensive course in school method and management, in hygiene, agriculture, and handiwork, and generally in all the activities which most closely concern village life. The women receive very careful instruction in household economics, in infant welfare, and maternity work. The children attend the practising school. After training, the men are sent back to their Missions and put in charge of an area which comprises 6 to 12 schools. They act not only as the guide and friend of the teachers but they and their households give a practical example of what can be done in the village to raise the standard of hygiene and comfort in the home. The Centre was established in 1928. The first course was completed in 1930 and the reports received on those trained supervisors who have begun to put into practice what they learned at the Centre are very encouraging.

The Carnegie Corporation has agreed to make an annual grant of £1,000 towards the maintenance of the Centre during the 5 years 1928-1932.

Vocational Training.

For many years past the two Scotch Missions at Livingstonia and Blantyre have enjoyed a great reputation in East and Central Africa for their work in the training of carpenters, builders, and other artisans. The Universities Mission at Likoma has similarly trained many printers. In the Scotch Missions, and quite recently in the White Fathers Mission, African boys are apprenticed to these trades and follow a definite course of instruction. Government pays a grant in respect of European industrial instructors and for the maintenance of boarders at such institutes.

Many Government departments train artisans for specialized work. In 1930 a scheme was approved for the creation of a Central Technical Institute and Hostel at Zomba which would cater for the housing, discipline, and literary instruction of boys undergoing such training. The scheme included the training of teachers and clerks. Owing to the financial crisis it has been postponed.

Female Education.

All primary schools are co-educational but at Mission stations, where European ladies are resident as nurses or educationists, special hostels are maintained for girls. In these hostels the girls reside, and, in addition to attending the primary school on the

station, receive special instruction in cookery, sewing, and household economy. Although the difficulties in the way are considerable it is intended to include definite training in mothercraft.

Two institutes for half-caste girls are conducted by Catholic Missions, in which domestic training plays an important part.

Special Institutions.

Leper schools, attended both by children and adults, are maintained by five Missions.

A special school for the blind is established at Likoma, the headquarters of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

At the Central Prison in Zomba all long-term prisoners are taught a trade and considerable efforts are made to place them in employment at the expiration of their sentences.

Miscellaneous.

At all assisted schools, football, native games, and physical drill are included in the syllabus. Some Missions teach native folk-dancing and the acting of fables and historical events, particularly in schools for girls. Two Missions issue quarterly newspapers in the vernacular which are intended primarily for church members but contain items of news and general interest. A newspaper for Africans, printed in the vernacular, is published monthly by a commercial firm and has a circulation of about 2,000 copies.

Few of the native handicrafts are surviving in the fight against imported manufactured articles but mat and basket making, pottery, and wood carving still flourish. In all schools these crafts are encouraged.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira, and passengers are often delayed some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are five steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen* and *Pioneer* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* owned by a private individual but at present out of commission. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes.

During 1931 the *Guendolen* carried passengers and cargo as under :—

<i>Passengers.</i>			<i>Cargo.</i>
European	...	125	1,306 tons.
Asiatic	...	83	
Native	...	6,595	

In addition to the above the Mission steamers carried :—

<i>Passengers.</i>			<i>Cargo.</i>
European	...	108	390 tons.
Native	...	1,742	

Air.

- Seasonal aeroplane landing grounds, suitable for light planes, have been prepared at Limbe, Fort Johnston, Dedza, and Lilongwe. The Limbe ground is normally in satisfactory order but, in the case of the other three, funds do not permit of their permanent upkeep in view of the present scarcity of traffic, and airmen visiting Nyasaland are warned to make due enquiry as to the condition of the grounds before attempting a landing.

There is a small local passenger air service of two Puss-Moth machines centred on Limbe but air mails travel at present by rail to Salisbury to connect with the Imperial Airways service.

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway connects Beira and Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (147 miles). Passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year, as has also the construction of the northern extension of the Railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922. These railways may be said to have served one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the fertile lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all of the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Roads.

The 2,666 miles of road (of which 88 miles only are metalled, the remainder being earth) comprised in the road system of the Protectorate serve all the principal centres of production, European and native, and give access by motor car, but in some cases only in the dry season, to all administrative stations. Portage of goods by carrier, in which formerly immense numbers of natives were continually engaged, is now confined only to local transport on a small scale.

A Road Guide published by Government contains full particulars of the main roads, and their condition is reported monthly in the Government Gazette.

The authorizing of expenditure to a total of £161,050 from the East Africa Guaranteed Loan, of which about £104,000 had been spent to the end of 1931, has enabled important capital improvements and extensions to be undertaken, so that it may safely be claimed that the general standard and condition of the road system compares favourably with those of other countries in a similar stage of development. Already most of the important river crossings on the main roads have been provided with permanent steel or reinforced concrete bridges in place of temporary wooden structures, and bush-timber culverts have been replaced by corrugated iron or brick.

Work carried out in 1931 is briefly reviewed in the chapter dealing with Public Works, but it may here be mentioned that the major portion of the balance of loan funds will be expended on the construction of feeder roads to the railway, including the northern extension, and the lake ports.

Motor Transport.

The following table indicates the increase in the use of motor transport in Nyasaland between 1924 and 1930 and its decline in 1931 :—

Type of Vehicle.	Dec. 1924.	Dec. 1925.	Dec. 1926.	Dec. 1927.	Dec. 1928.	Dec. 1929.	Dec. 1930.	Dec. 1931.
Cars and lorries ...	300	446	519	763	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255
Trailers ...	12	31	41	82	105	98	104	102
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	547	801	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866
Totals ...	859	1,278	1,468	1,897	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223
Percentage Increase ...	55·3	48·7	14·9	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—
Percentage Decrease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·17

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of vehicles consisting of eleven lorries, four touring cars, and one box-body. The total mileage travelled by the fleet during 1931 was 231,019 miles and the value of the services rendered, based on commercial charges, exceeded the total cost by over £6,000.

Touring cars and lorries can be hired from commercial firms at varying rates, approximately 1s. per mile being charged for passengers and 1s. per ton mile for cargo, dependent on tonnage, route, season, etc.

Postal.

There are 32 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding three telegraph offices at which postal business is not transacted. These post offices cover the country from Karonga in the north to Port Herald in the south and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly. Twenty-two offices are connected to the main telegraph system and six to the telephone trunk system.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer, and mail carrier; some of the carrier services being extremely well maintained considering the long journeys involved and adverse weather conditions experienced during the rainy season. An overnight carrier service, six days a week, operates between Zomba and Limbe, a distance of 39 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey. Leaving each end at 3.30 p.m. the mail arrives at the opposite ends of the route by 8 a.m. the following day, the carriers walking throughout the night, each carrying the mail and a spear.

The main mail route to the north is maintained under contract by a weekly motor lorry service between Limbe and Fort Jameson. 318 miles, via Lilongwe. From Lilongwe to Karonga, a distance of 384 miles, the service is performed by carriers who work to a scheduled time-table, covering the whole journey in 16 days. Owing to the difficulty at several stations of obtaining special carriers at short notice when the mail arrives overweight, a revision in the system of working was under consideration at the close of the year.

From Karonga the carrier services radiate west to Abercorn and Fife in North-Eastern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory.

Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Letter mails for the lake stations, and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu, are forwarded by the P.A.V. *Guendolen*, which sails from Fort Johnston on a round trip of Lake Nyasa every four weeks, the journey occupying 15 days.

Mails from South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa are received by rail twice weekly. Overseas mails arrive once weekly, the letter mails from Europe being

disembarked at Cape Town and forwarded overland by rail via Salisbury and Beira. The time taken from Southampton to Blantyre by this route is 22½ days. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland, the transit time from London averaging 41 days.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the British South Africa Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant territories under British control north of the Zambesi, and, by connecting with the Egyptian telegraph system to Cairo, thereby securing a cheaper route from South Africa to Great Britain than was at that time available by submarine cable from Cape Town, where the rate charged was 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake Nyasa shore to Karonga, in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west to Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East African border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent since those days of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d.

A branch line was also constructed by the Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the Telegraph Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over one thousand miles of well built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesian Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional telegraph offices opened, the total number of offices being now 22 of which five were opened during the year.

A grant of £9,250 in 1930 and another of £3,060 in 1931 from the Colonial Development Fund enabled a large programme of telegraph and telephone development to be undertaken. This work is still proceeding.

Telephones.

The public telephone service is a recent innovation which has grown rapidly in spite of the general financial depression. The number of telephones in use increased from 185 in 1930 to 229 in 1931.

Although trunk-call rates and business telephone rentals were substantially reduced early in the year, the receipts for trunk calls remained the same as in 1930 while rentals increased by £140 to £995.

Three new telephone exchanges and public call offices were opened for service, making six in all.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

Wireless receiving sets are allowed under licence for which at present no charge is made. At the end of the year the number of licensed wireless listeners was 63. The Johannesburg station, which is well received in Nyasaland, provides a very satisfactory programme and the latest news.

Wireless sets, which had previously been admitted into the country free of duty for experimental purposes, became liable in November to an import tax of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba, and an agency at Dedza, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 20 more important post offices.

The currency of the Protectorate was entirely English sterling until Britain departed from the gold standard in September, 1931. Under Proclamation No. 11 of 1931 Nyasaland also abandoned gold with effect from 12th October and authorized the circulation within the Protectorate of bank-notes issued within the territory of Southern Rhodesia by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). Such notes were declared to be legal tender, to be regarded as money and received at par. Neither of the Banks is required to redeem the notes in gold.

Under Proclamation No. 10 dated 8th October the exportation of gold coin current within the Protectorate was prohibited save or exchange purposes between banks licensed in the Protectorate and banks in the Union of South Africa.

Proclamation No. 12 prohibited the exportation of silver and bronze coins in excess of sums reasonably required by persons leaving the Protectorate unless authorized by special permit.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1930 and 1931 :—

	1930.	1931.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	19,361	22,380
Public Works Recurrent ...	16,439	17,202
Public Works Extraordinary ...	9,846	14,190
Loan Works :—		
East African Loan (Roads) ...	29,786	24,801
Colonial Development Loan (Buildings, etc.) ...	8,597	34,011
Total ...	£84,029	£112,584
Increase ...		£28,555

As usual, buildings and roads formed the principal part of both the constructional and maintenance programme of the Public Works Department in the year under review.

In the category of buildings the most important items of construction were native hospitals, rural dispensaries, and cattle-dipping tanks, comprised in schemes financed from the Colonial Development Fund.

New hospitals at Lilongwe (50 beds) and Dowa (30 beds), which had been commenced in the previous year, were completed, as also were extensions to the existing hospital at Dedza. New hospitals were commenced at Zomba (100 beds), Cholo (50 beds), Port Herald (30 beds), and Chiradzulu (30 beds). Eighteen rural dispensaries were completed, of which 14 had been begun in 1930, and 11 more were commenced.

Sixteen cattle-dipping tanks were completed by the department in the former Central Province, while 15 tanks in the North Nyasa District, having proved unsatisfactory owing mainly to hasty construction, were taken over by the department for re-conditioning and completion.

Of other building works, the commencement of houses for the Medical Officer at Lilongwe, the Assistant District Commissioner at Ncheu, and a third-grade official quarter at Blantyre may be mentioned, also the new hydro-electric power station at Zomba, and amongst minor items the completion of a Magistrate's Court and Police Lines at Limbe, and quarters for native Government employees at various stations. Government buildings were, in general, maintained in fair order and some much needed improvements were effected.

As regards road work, construction was continued in accordance with the programme of extensions and improvements financed from the East Africa Guaranteed Loan. The Ruvo Bridge near Mlanje, comprising a steel centre span of 100 ft. clear with four reinforced concrete approach spans of 20 ft. each on masonry piers and abutments, was completed and opened for traffic in May. On the Luchenza-Mlanje Road the Likabula Bridge, comprising five reinforced concrete spans of 25 ft. each on masonry piers, was continued and had reached an advanced stage of construction by the end of the year. The re-construction of the Blantyre-Limbe road was commenced and most of the material for the stone foundation was quarried and stacked along the road. The installation of permanent bridging in reinforced concrete, and of corrugated iron culverts, was continued on most of the existing main roads included in the East Africa Loan scheme, while construction proceeded on the new roads which have been located to act as feeders to the northern extension of the railway and lake ports, viz., Hewe Valley to Ekwendeni and Chinteché to Nkata Bay. Further location work on feeder roads in the North Nyasa District was prevented by the necessity of taking over the dipping tanks already referred to, but a preliminary reconnaissance of the country provided information as to feasible routes which will be of use in the ensuing year when locating is resumed.

Improvements in the organization for maintaining the road system, which have been evolved over several years past, achieved considerable success in keeping certain roads in passable condition throughout the rains, which had formerly closed them to traffic and generally in reducing the frequency and duration of the period of closure in the wet season. Moreover the condition of roads in the dry weather was generally better than at any time since the increase in volume, weight, and speed of motor-traffic occurred. The principal factors in these improvements are the increase in permanent European supervisory staff and the introduction of modern mechanical appliances. In addition, permanent gangs supplemented as necessary by casual labour, have now been established on most sections of the main road system.

Many well-linings and windlasses, also some pumps and water elevators, were supplied for the scheme to improve village water supplies under the Colonial Development Fund.

The execution of the relatively extensive programme of works (both of buildings and road construction) financed from loans and grants, necessitated a temporary expansion in the resources of the department in staff and materials.

With headquarters' offices, workshops, and stores at Zomba, the department is organized on a de-centralized basis. The Southern and Central Divisions each under an Executive Engineer, have central offices at Blantyre and Dedza, respectively, and embrace the more highly developed portions of the Protectorate. The South Nyasa and the northern areas of the Protectorate are each in the charge of Assistant Engineers responsible direct to headquarters.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Responsibility for the due administration of justice in the Protectorate rests entirely with the High Court, though naturally the vast bulk of the work falls upon the Subordinate Courts presided over by District Magistrates. There are three grades of Subordinate Courts known as courts of the first, second and third class, with jurisdiction in criminal matters varying from two years to one month in all save native cases. Every sentence of over six months must be confirmed by the High Court.

In addition to the usual provisions with regard to appeals, supervision over the Subordinate Courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. Each month a return is sent to the Judge, giving short details of every case disposed of during the month. After perusal of this return the Judge may call for the complete file of any particular case which for any reason whatsoever he may consider requires revision. Upon revision the Judge may make any legal order which the justice of the case may demand.

At least once yearly the Judge visits every Subordinate Court in the Protectorate inspecting the books and files and generally advising and directing the Magistrates with regard to any matters of procedure or legal difficulty. The duties of Magistrate are discharged by non-legal men. All Magistrates have passed however the by no means easy examination in the general principles of English law and a searching examination in local law and it is a matter of satisfaction to note how efficiently they discharge their duties.

In civil cases Magistrates of the second class and third class exercise jurisdiction to an amount not exceeding £50 and £25, respectively, in all non-native cases, with adequate provision for revision by and appeal to the High Court.

In purely native civil cases there is no theoretical limit to jurisdiction of a first and second class Subordinate Court but in practice every case of importance is finally determined by the High Court. In recent years there have been no native civil cases of importance for two reasons. In the first place, natives as individuals seldom own property or are involved in disputes where the subject-matter is of greater value than a few pounds, and, secondly, communal disputes are settled by or through the Administration. The number of small native civil cases is also declining as the growing importance of native councils enable many small disputes to be settled without recourse to the Magistrates.

In native criminal cases a Subordinate Court of the second class has jurisdiction in all cases save treason, subject, of course, to the above-mentioned confirmation by the High Court of all imprisonments of over six months. Where the case is one of murder or manslaughter the Magistrate is assisted by three assessors.

Special provision is made for the trial of Europeans, who in all save the most trivial cases are entitled to be tried by a jury.

At the moment there are no special enactments dealing with juvenile offenders, but in practice none save the most hardened young criminals are ever imprisoned. Special arrangements have been made in the Central Prison for the confinement and training of juveniles who have to be committed.

The probation system, as it is understood in more civilized countries, is not in force in Nyasaland, but in a country where communal spirit is so strong its absence is not noticed, for relations of neighbours or villagers, who are constantly called upon to pay small fines of their recalcitrants, form an excellent unofficial body of probation officers.

The usual provisions for the payment of fines by instalments are in force and it is interesting to note that there are few, if any, fines outstanding. This again is due to the fact that the villagers will usually advance the money to pay the fine for one of their number and, where they will not, experience has shown that there is always some very good reason for their refusal, and that it is unlikely that the offender will receive any benefit by the grant of time for payment.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of 13 European Officers, 2 European Assistant Inspectors, 3 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors and 500 Africans.

European and Asiatic Officers are stationed only in the most important settled areas of the Southern Province. In all other Districts the African police are under the direction of Administrative Officers.

The headquarters of the Force is at Zomba, where there is a training depot, criminal investigation department, including a central finger-print bureau, and an immigration department.

Crime in the settled and urban areas has not increased, and serious offences show a slight tendency to decrease. The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 2,341, of which 112 or 13.32 per cent. were offences against the person and 917 or 39.17 per cent. against property. The number of cases taken to court was 1,622, resulting in 1,486 convictions—a percentage of 1.67 per cent. convictions to prosecutions. The percentage of undetected cases to cases reported was only 14.78. The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,830, of which £690 or 37.70 per cent. was recovered by the police.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for the detention of European, Asiatic, long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and 19 District prisons, situated at the headquarters of each District, for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans consisting of 5 single cells, one ward for 4 Asiatics, two main blocks for African males, only one of which is completed and contains 16 wards accommodating 12 prisoners each and 11 wards for 8 prisoners each. The other block is not yet finished; it will contain 50 single cells. There is a separate hospital building and isolation sections which are situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of 1 ward and 4 single cells for lepers, 1 ward and 4 single cells for venereal cases, and 2 wards and 4 cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions and a female section containing 1 ward and 4 cells.

Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each Section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents, so far as these can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted of serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation of the prison will not permit prisoners in A and B Grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison shops and comprises carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc.

The older types of District prisons mostly consist of association wards but all new prisons are being built to a standard plan on

modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers, the African staff consisting of either warders or policemen.

The total number of persons committed to prison in 1931 was 3,226, of whom 782 were detained for safe custody pending trial and 2,444 for purposes of penal imprisonment. The admissions comprised 15 European males, 12 Asiatic males, 3,140 African males, and 59 African females. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 724.42, an increase of 56.20 as compared with the previous year.

The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The number of admissions to hospital was 831, and the daily average on the sick list 42.27. The total number of deaths during the year was 14, not including executions, of which there were 7.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

During the year 1931 the following Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council:—

<i>Date passed.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
28th April ...	No. 1—Crown Lands.
29th April ...	No. 2—Nursing Sisters Retiring Allowances (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 3—Townships.
29th April ...	No. 4—Supplementary Appropriation.
29th April ...	No. 5—Diseases of Animals (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 6—Employment of Natives.
29th April ...	No. 7—Immigration Restriction (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 8—District Administration (Native) (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 9—Tobacco (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 10—Income-tax (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 11—Deeds of Arrangement.
29th April ...	No. 12—Waterworks (Amendment).
22nd September ...	No. 13—Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2).
22nd September ...	No. 14—The Appropriation Ordinance, 1932.
22nd September ...	No. 15—Nursing Sisters Retiring Allowances (Amendment No. 2).
22nd September ...	No. 16—Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment).
5th November ...	No. 17—Nyasaland Loan.

Of the above, the following are the most important:—

Crown Lands.—Ordinance No. 1 repealed and replaced the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1912, and introduced the 99-year lease, with rent revisable after a period of not longer than 33 years. Under the earlier law, leases were obtainable for 21 years only, except in

the case of land for slow-maturing crops, and were revisable every seven years.

The new Ordinance requires that improvements of a certain value shall be executed after a given number of years on the land leased in accordance with the Schedule which forms part of the Ordinance, and also provides for certain afforestation measures to be undertaken by the lessee.

Townships.—Ordinance No. 3 repealed the Townships Ordinance, 1912, and re-enacted it in a more up-to-date and comprehensive form, embodying amendments made to the original Ordinance, and in many cases amplifying the original clauses. By Section 7 the Governor is now empowered to appoint persons to serve on Town Councils, in addition to the elected councillors, with a view to enabling the Councils to have the benefit of professional advice from Government officers who are stationed in townships, and Section 10 introduces a provision whereby a councillor who absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Council without permission shall be disqualified from continuing as a councillor.

Employment of Natives.—Ordinance No. 6 repeals and replaces the former 1909 Ordinance. The provisions of Sections 10 to 16 deal with the care of employees during their period of service and set forth the employer's responsibilities with regard to providing housing, food, and medical attention for his servants.

Section 14 introduces for the first time the principle of "workmen's compensation" and provides that the employee, or if the injury results in death, his legal personal representative, shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation from the employer, the amount to be assessed by a Subordinate Court, and not to exceed two years' wages. Sections 16 and 17 empower the Governor to make rules prescribing the precautions to be taken to ensure the safety of employees engaged in dangerous trades or with machinery and engines, and regulating the employment of girls and boys under sixteen years of age. This Ordinance has not yet received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Deeds of Arrangement.—Ordinance No. 11, which is based upon the Imperial Act of 1914, has the effect of bringing the Nyasaland law into line with that of the neighbouring Colonies and Protectorates.

By Section 29 provision is made for the Imperial Deeds of Arrangement Rules, 1915, to apply in the Protectorate until such time as rules are made by the Judge of the High Court.

Nyasaland Loan.—Ordinance No. 17 provides the Imperial Treasury with authority to float a loan to an amount not exceeding £3,500,000, in order to finance the works in connexion with the railway extensions and improvements, road construction, and for the provision of a lake steamer and wharves.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following is a list of subsidiary legislation issued during the year :—

Proclamations.

<i>Date issued.</i>		
26th January	...	No. 1—Game Ordinance, 1926 : Schedule I replaced.
28th January	...	No. 2—Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Tuma Forest Reserve.
28th January	...	No. 3—Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Matandwe Forest Reserve.
26th February	...	No. 4—B.C.A. Order in Council, 1902 : Division of Protectorate into Provinces and Districts.
9th March	...	No. 5—District Administration (Native Ordinance) 1924 : Mlanje District, division into sections.
8th October	...	No. 10—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Prohibited export of gold coin except by banks.
10th October	...	No. 11—Order in Council of the 13th day of June, 1913 : Certain bank-notes declared legal tender.
12th October	...	No. 12—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Export of silver and bronze coin restricted.
7th November	...	No. 13—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Prohibited import of pistols.
23rd December	...	No. 14—Plants Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1924 : Mwanza port of entry for plants.
28th December	...	No. 15—District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924 : Extent of application.

Rules, Orders, and Notices.

10th January	...	Treaty of Extradition with Colombia : Extended to Nyasaland.
21st January	...	Education Ordinance, 1930 : Education Rules, 1930.
30th January	...	East African Fugitive Offenders Order in Council : Appointment of Magistrates.
30th January	...	Confirmation of Ordinance, No. 9/30.
5th February	...	Game Ordinance, 1926 : Fishing Rules, 1931.
5th February	...	Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Village Forest Area Rules, 1931.
10th February	...	Order in Council, Copyright Act, 1911 : Copyright (Irish Free State) Order, 1930 ; Berne Copyright Convention (French Colonies and Protectorates) Order, 1930 ; and Berne Copyright Convention (Jugoslavia) Order, 1930.
12th February	...	Sale of Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, 1912 : Rules of 1921, amended by additional Drug.
12th February	...	Census Ordinance, 1921 : Census Rules, 1931.
17th February	...	Native Tobacco Growers Rules, 1928 : Appointment of Inspectors.
20th February	...	B.C.A. Order in Council, 1902 : Legal Practitioner (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
1st March	...	Telegraphs Ordinance, 1926 : Telegraph (Telephone) Amendment Rules, 1931.
21st March	...	Government Veterinary Officers services to the public and schedule of fees.
21st March	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Government Veterinary services schedule of fees.
2nd April	...	Asylums Ordinance, 1928 : Asylums Rules, 1931.
2nd April	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Lilongwe Sanitary Board.
9th April	...	Confirmation of Ordinance No. 13 of 1930.

2nd April	...	Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1922 : Appointment of Assistant Immigration Officer at Mwanza.
4th April	...	Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1920 : Motor Traffic Rules, 1931.
5th April	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Amendment of Schedule I.
9th April	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Compulsory Dipping.
th May ...	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926. Rules, 1931.
th May ...	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926 : Tobacco Buyers (Central Buying Station) Rules, 1931.
th May ...	...	Townships Ordinance, 1931 : Blantyre and Limbe By-Laws.
th May ...	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1931 : Compulsory Dipping.
1th May ...	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Amendment of schedule of fees in Government Notice No. 20/31.
2th May ...	...	Public Roads Ordinance : Declaration of Public Roads.
5th May ...	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Rules (Section 9).
8th May ...	...	Asylums Ordinance, 1928 : Corrigendum. Government Notice No. 22 of 1931.
0th May ...	...	Courts Ordinance, 1929 : Places at which Subordinate Courts may be held.
2nd May	...	East Africa Fugitives Offenders Order in Council, 1924 : Appointment of Magistrate.
2nd May	...	Prison Ordinance, 1924 : Prison (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
2nd May	...	Waterworks Ordinance, 1926 : Blantyre Waterworks By-Laws, 1931.
2nd May	...	Telegraph Ordinance, 1926 : Amendment of Telegraph Rules, 1926, Receipts for telegrams.
5th May ...	...	Deeds of Arrangement Ordinance, 1931 : Amendment of printer's error.
1st June ...	...	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928 : Kenya a reciprocating territory.
1st June ...	...	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928 : Uganda a reciprocating territory.
2nd June ...	...	Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1922 : Cancellation of Government Notice 10/30.
11th June...	...	Crown Lands Ordinance, 1931 : Date of commencement.
15th June...	...	Railway Ordinance, 1907 : Northern extension plans deposited for public inspection.
16th June...	...	Asylum Ordinance, 1928 : Asylum (Gratuities) Rules, 1931.
15th June...	...	Prison Ordinance, 1924 : Corrigendum. Government Notice No. 41, 1931.
15th June...	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1928 : Lilongwe Sanitary Board Fees.
19th June...	...	Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911 : Copyright (Federated Malay States) Order, 1931.
4th July ...	...	Plants Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1924 : Cotton (Up-rooting) Rules, 1926. Dates for uprooting.
5th July ...	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Overtime fees (Section 9).
13th July	...	International Convention relative to Motor Traffic : Distinguishing marks.
26th July	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Rule 10 Sanitary Boards Rules, 1930, Amended.
27th July	...	Confirmation of Ordinances : Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 12 of 1931.
6th August	...	East Africa Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1924 : Appointment of Magistrates.
15th August	...	Education Rules, 1930 : Date of commencement.
17th August	...	Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1930 : Speed Restriction (Exemption) Rules, 1931.
21st August	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Karonga Sanitary Area.
24th August	...	Confirmation of Ordinance : No. 1 of 1931.
27th August	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916. Transmission of coin and notes. (Cancelled by Government Notice 80/31).

29th August	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906: Evidence of disinfection for importation of second-hand clothing (Proclamation No. 9 of 1931).
9th September	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Cancellation of Government Notice No. 19 of 1929.
24th September	...	Treaty of Extradition with Monaco: Extended to Nyasaland.
28th September	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926, Tobacco Buyers (Central Buying Station) Rules, 1931, Central Buying Station at Likani, Application for tobacco-buying licences in Northern Province.
8th October	...	European Officers' Pensions Ordinance, 1927: Pensionable offices.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Postal Orders, rates of poundage.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Money Orders, rates of discount.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Telegraph Money Order Service (Cancelled by Government Notice 79/31).
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Postal Orders, rates of discount.
15th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Telegraph Money Order Service to and from the Union of South Africa.
15th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Transmission of coin, bank notes, etc., prohibited. Limit of compensation £2.
15th October	...	Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance, 1913: District Commissioner appointed Assistant Licensing Officer.
15th October	...	Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance, 1913: Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
15th October	...	Townships Ordinance, 1931: Town Council Election Rules, 1931.
20th October	...	Railway Ordinance, 1907: Lodgment of plans for public inspection (Section 4).
31st October	...	Public Roads Ordinance, 1913, Public Roads (Bicycle) Rules, 1928. Registration fee amended.
5th November	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906: New Customs Schedules under Sections 4 (b) and 5 (b).
12th November	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Appointment of Inspectors in Karonga (Section 13).
16th November	...	Telegraphs Ordinance, 1926: Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1931, charge for external telegrams.
16th November	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Application of Sanitary Boards Rules, 1930, to Karonga.
16th November	...	Forest Ordinance, 1926: Forest Rules, 1926, Rule 26 amended.
7th December	...	High Court Practice and Procedure Ordinance, 1906: Schedule II of Ordinance amended.
8th December	...	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes Ordinance, 1907: Northern Extension of Railway from Balaka.
9th December	...	Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905: Appointment of Inspectors.
10th December	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Money Order Service with Portuguese East Africa.
12th December	...	Licensing Ordinance, 1910: Schedule I repealed and replaced.
17th December	...	Natives on Private Estates Ordinance, 1928: Economic crops (Section 20).
23rd December	...	Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911: Copyright Convention (Liechtenstein) Order, 1931.
		Order in Council. Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890: Nyasaland Protectorate (Coinage and Currency) Order in Council, 1931.
		Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911: Copyright Convention (Siam) Order, 1931.
		Order in Council Companies Act, 1929: Certain sections extended to Nyasaland.

1st December ...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Sanitary Boards Rules, 1931, applied to Lilongwe.
1st December ...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Sanitary Boards Rules, 1931.
1st December ...	Confirmation of Ordinance : No. 16 of 1931.

There is at present no locally enacted legislation dealing specially with factory control, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness, old age, etc., but the enactment of a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is under consideration.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1929	389,294	410,688
1930	442,663	428,900
1931	482,500	501,975

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1931, amounted to £1,109,089 :—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	137,962
East Africa Protectorate Loan, 1915-1920 ...	40,313
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	930,814
Total	<u>£1,109,089</u>

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were :—

	£
Customs	106,660
Road and River Dues	19,625
Hut Taxes	128,758
Income-tax	16,938
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,773
Licences	18,719

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1931 were distributed as under :—

Import Duty.—Table I. Specific duties on motor vehicles, ales, beers, tobaccos, umbrellas, etc.

Table II. 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table III. 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table IV. 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, cement, tyres, and tubes, etc.

Table V. 17 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.

With certain specified exceptions an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. is charged on all imports and import goods in transit through the Protectorate.

A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for each re-importation certificate.

Hut Taxes.

A hut tax of 6s. if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax but who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of twelve months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

Income-tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income-tax as imposed by the Income-tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1931 being shown against each :—

	£
Arms and ammunition	943
Bankers	125
Bicycles	515
Bonded warehouse	80
Game	478
Hawkers	114
Liquor	960
Miscellaneous	232
Motor vehicles	4,604
Tobacco	1,541
Trading	9,127
	<hr/>
	£18,719
	<hr/>

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

Owing to the depressed state of the tobacco market and the fact that there is very little suitable land now available for alienation the demand for leases of Crown land fell off considerably during 1931.

The difficulty of disposing of crops and continued unfavourable climatic conditions in certain Districts have forced a number of planters to close down estates and surrender their leases or reduce their acreages.

During the year 10 leases, with a total acreage of 4,071 were issued as compared with 21 leases totalling 7,542 acres in 1930, and 26 leases totalling 5,983 acres in 1929.

Ten leases totalling 7,237 acres were surrendered and other leases have been allowed to expire without application for renewal.

The demand for trading plots on yearly tenancy also diminished during the year, only 74 agreements being issued as compared with 169 in 1930 and 135 in 1929. A further indication of the falling off in native trade is that 114 tenancy agreements were cancelled as against 38 in 1930 and 63 in 1929.

Variations in the Level of Lake Nyasa.—During the two years preceding 1932 the maximum height of Lake Nyasa showed an average increase of 12 inches a year, and the records for the end of 1931 and the beginning of 1932 indicate that a similar increase will be observed in 1932.

Readings taken at the lake gauge near the Bar, above Fort Johnston, show that from 1920 to 1931 the level of the lake has risen steadily through a distance of 6 feet 2 inches—an average of nearly 7 inches a year. Moreover, the average annual variation during this period, due mainly to the effects of rainfall and evaporation, has been about 3 feet.

Prior to 1928, when a maximum level was anticipated, Lake Nyasa had shown indications of an 11-year cycle similar to that observed in Lake Victoria and Lake Albert. The anticipated maximum was duly observed in the case of the last two lakes, but Lake Nyasa has maintained its annual increase of level into 1932—an effect ascribed in part to the general silting-up of the Upper Shire River, which in past times has served, at least intermittently, as the natural outlet of the lake.

Owing to the inundation of low-lying arable lands in places along the lake shore, and to the shortage of food and the movement of villages caused thereby, it has been suggested that the obstructions in the Upper Shire River due to sedimentation and the growth of reeds should be removed. In view of the length of river channel involved and the low gradients this could be done only at great expense, and it could at the most reduce the level of the lake only by a few inches a year, while this effect would for a long time be masked in the annual rise and fall of as many feet.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. All other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Officers and Customs Officers, are assistants to the Principal Immigration Officer.

The ports of entry are:—Port Herald, Mwanza, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Mlanje, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, and Chikwawa.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Prohibited immigrants are persons previously convicted of serious crime, suffering from infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order.

The following persons, if known to the immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are permitted to enter the Protectorate without further formality:—members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign Government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £50 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person of known sound financial standing. This rule is strictly construed when dealing with persons who are in an impecunious condition and liable to become a public charge.

The number of non-native persons who have entered the Protectorate during the past three years is :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Europeans	830	1,103	2,112
Asiatics	485	542	791

The number of such persons who have left the Protectorate during the past three years is :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Europeans	812	1,033	2,030
Asiatics	320	335	712

The increases in the 1931 figures are due to some extent to the effect of immigration control at points other than those previously embraced.

Publicity Campaign.

A publicity campaign was undertaken by Government during the year with a view to making Nyasaland better known as an attractive country for tourists to visit, and an excellent brochure was prepared and distributed by Major H. E. Green, D.S.O., O.B.E. A Publicity Bureau has now been established at Blantyre under the directorship of Mr. D. G. Hess, the Editor of the *Nyasaland Times*. The Committee is entirely honorary and all subscriptions to the Bureau are applied to the direct purpose of advertising the Protectorate.

A revised and enlarged edition of the Handbook of Nyasaland is in course of publication and will be on sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 5s. a copy.

Trout.

A Trout Acclimatization Association was formed during the year to advise Government on all matters concerning the acclimatization and conservation of trout in the streams and rivers of the Protectorate.

Conclusion.

The general trade depression of 1929 and 1930 continued throughout 1931 and it became evident early in the year that additional and serious economies in Government expenditure would have to be made. Savings to a total of £12,000 were effected on the various votes.

When the 1931 Estimates were passed expectations were :—

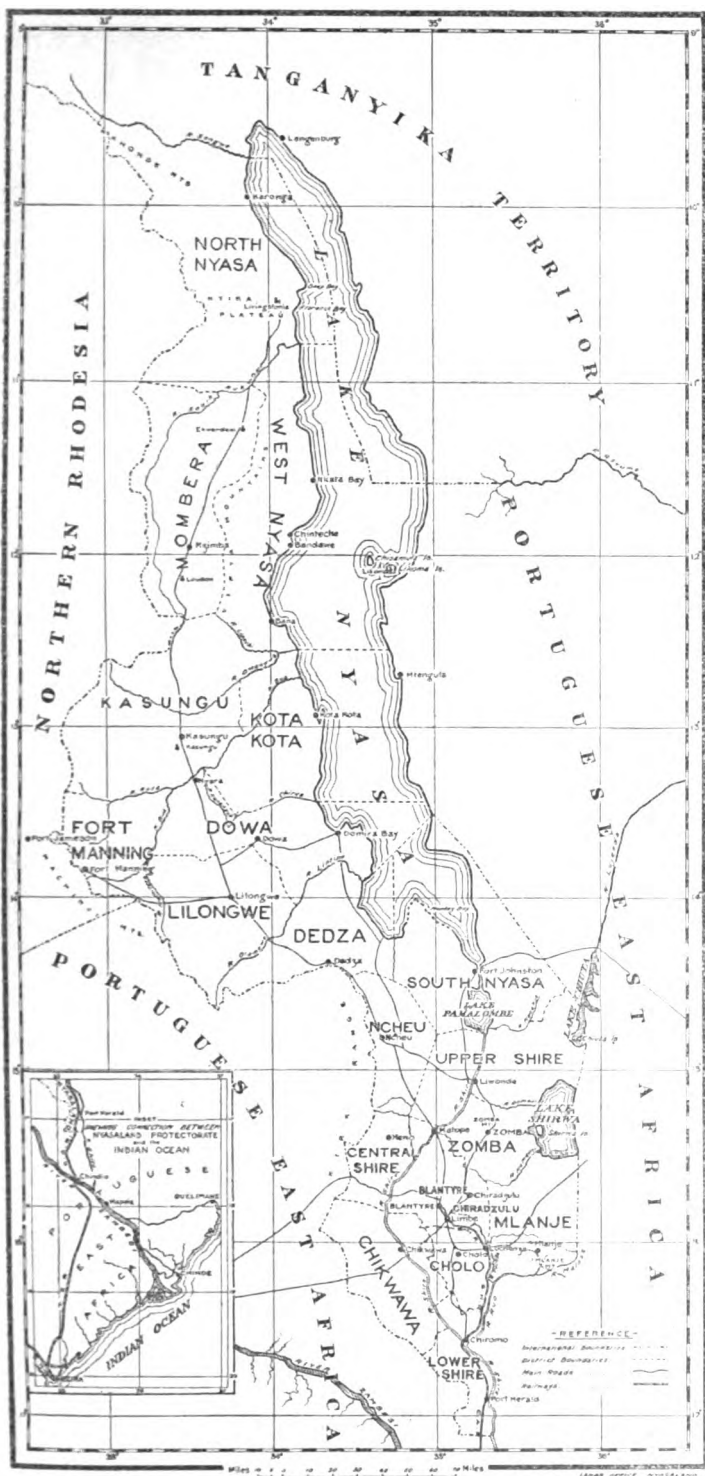
	£
Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1930	85,086
Estimated Revenue, 1931	518,997
	<hr/>
	604,085
Estimated expenditure, 1931	514,055
	<hr/>
Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931	90,030
	<hr/>

On actual results the above table reads as follows :—

	£
Actual balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1930	97,284
Actual revenue, 1931	482,500
	<hr/>
	579,784
Actual expenditure, 1931	501,976
	<hr/>
Actual balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931	77,808
	<hr/>

The revenue shortfall was £36,500. As stated above, expenditure savings amounted to £12,000 and the estimate of excess assets at 31st December, 1930, was exceeded by a further £12,000. The surplus balances at 31st December, 1931, were therefore reduced by only £12,500 of which £6,000 is due to the construction of the Zomba Electric Light and Power Scheme which will be revenue-producing in 1932 and subsequent years.

The revenue shortfall occurred entirely under the Customs head owing to the severe fall in prices in the middle of the year.



— ALTITUDE ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL PLACES (Feet) —

Summit	2500 ft	Fort Johnston	1700 ft	Luchenza	2500 ft
Barotsi	2000 ft	Berga	1800 ft	Pala Kapu	1800 ft
Lake	1000 ft	Mulani	1500 ft	Chikwawa	127 ft

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930.	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1s. (1s. 5d.).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).

All Prices are net. Those in parentheses include Postage.

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BASUTOLAND.
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1581



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE
PEOPLE OF THE

STATE OF BRUNEI, 1931

(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see Nos. 1492 and 1536
respectively, price 1s. 6d. each)

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REPORT
ON THE
STATE OF BRUNEI
FOR THE YEAR
1931

BY

T. F. CAREY, M.C.S.
British Resident, Brunei

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THE STATE OF BRUNEI

REPORT OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 1931

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY

HISTORY

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A. D., and it is practically certain that this is Brunei. In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Mejapahit and Malacca. The Sultanate rose to great power in the early years of the 16th century in the reign of NAKHODA RAGAM and its authority extended not only over the Northern part of the Island of Borneo but over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA, who visited it in 1521, and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay and only a small part of its former territory remained. At this period the Town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei has been reduced to its present boundaries.

In 1888, the Sultan agreed that Great Britain should control his foreign relations and in 1906 a new agreement was made whereby a British Resident was appointed who became the Agent and Representative of His Britannic Majesty's Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. This followed the system existing in the States of the Malay Peninsula under British Protection. The Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore is the channel of communication between the Resident and the High Commissioner. The Resident is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

GEOGRAPHY

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,500 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles and lies between $4^{\circ} 5'$ and $5^{\circ} 2' N.$ latitude and $114^{\circ} 7'$ and $115^{\circ} 22' E.$ longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

There is only one town of any size Brunei or Darul-Salam (City of Peace) which is situated 12 miles from the mouth of the Brunei River at Muara and showed a population of 30,135 in the 1931 census. Prior to 1910 it consisted entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river but it now includes a strip of the mainland, mostly reclaimed, on which all Government buildings, shophouses and many private houses have been erected.

CLIMATE

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature lies between 80° to 90° Fahrenheit but a light breeze is generally blowing which moderates the heat. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 to 200 inches for different parts of the State.

The meteorological returns are given in Appendices F and G.

LANGUAGES

The *lingua franca* is Malay which differs slightly from that generally spoken in Malaya but the local Bornean races, the Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits and the Dusuns, have languages of their own, as have also the Dyak settlers from Sarawak.

CHAPTER II GOVERNMENT

The Sultan is the ruler of the State of Brunei. By an agreement made in 1906 a British Resident was appointed whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those touching Mohammedan religion. The present Sultan is His Highness AHMED TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED JEMAL-UL-ALAM, K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of 11 years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha were appointed to act as Joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931, His Highness the Sultan assumed full power and the Regency terminated.

The chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of nine members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service with his headquarters at Brunei. The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara. These districts were all formerly in the charge of Malay Magistrates, but in December, 1930, owing to the rapid development of the Oilfield in the Belait District an officer of the Malayan Civil

Service was appointed as Assistant British Resident to administer that District. The other Districts remain under the charge of Malay Magistrates.

Penghulus or Village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts and it is intended to extend this system gradually throughout the State. These penghulus have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards composed of official and unofficial members exist for the town of Brunei and the villages of Kuala Belait and Tutong, and Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

The population of Brunei as given in the 1931 Census was 30,135 against an estimated population of 28,329 in 1929 and 31,170 in 1930.

The numbers obtained for the various races were:—

Europeans	..	..	..	60
Eurasians	..	..	..	10
Malays	..	..	..	26,972
Chinese	..	..	..	2,683
Indians	..	..	..	377
Others	..	..	..	33
				<hr/>
				30,135
				<hr/>

The number of births registered during the year was 1,147 (males 575 females 572) as against 1,349 (males 670 females 679) in 1930. This represents a crude birth-rate per mille of 38.02 as against 43.28 in 1930.

Of the 1,147 births 575 were males and 572 females. Thus for every 100 females born there were 100.53 males.

There were 23 still births registered as against 30 in 1930. The percentage of live-births is thus 2.00 as against 2.22 in 1930.

Deaths from all causes totalled 947 giving a crude death-rate per mille of 31.39 as against 29.58 in 1930.

Three hundred and sixty-four children under one year of age died. One thousand one hundred and forty-seven births were registered. This gives an Infant mortality rate of 317.35 per mille as against 246.85 in 1930.

There was no emigration during 1931. Fifty-eight Indian labourers and 17 minors were repatriated in the early part of the year as it was found impossible to pay the standard rate of wages fixed for this type of labour.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

The health of the State is in the charge of a European Medical Officer with his headquarters at Brunei.

The total revenue of the department was \$726.15 and its total expenditure \$18,434.07 in 1931 as compared with a revenue of \$1,042 and an expenditure of \$17,396 in 1930. The expenditure is about 7 per cent, of the total ordinary expenditure of the State.

There was no epidemic of any kind during the year although there was a slight outbreak of the endemic disease Chicken-pox.

The following table shows the more important causes of death with their numbers for the year 1931.

(a) GENERAL DISEASES

(1) *Beri-beri*.—Accounted for 25 as against 17 for 1930.

(2) *Convulsions*.—One hundred and twenty-two are recorded as against 165 for 1930. This is again the chief cause of Infantile deaths, but the accuracy of the registration is very far from reliable, as it must be remembered that most of the certification of deaths is done by non-medical men.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(1) *Pneumonia*.—Six deaths recorded from this cause as against 15 in 1930.

(2) *Tuberculosis*.—Forty-five deaths recorded against 61 in 1930. Here again data are so unreliable as to cause uncertainty in the figures given. The number given has been arrived at after a due amount of discretion in the reading of the certifications.

There is, no doubt, that there is a considerable amount of Tuberculosis in the State and in Brunei Town. In Brunei Town this is a matter for the Sanitary Board, and it is hoped that the tendency for overcrowding will be further checked in 1932.

(3) *Dysenteries and Diarrhoea*.—One hundred and sixty-four deaths recorded as against 104 in 1930.

This group which must contain at least four major causes is placed under one heading. Most of the cases are from the Outstations and were never seen in Brunei Hospital.

(4) *Malaria*.—This includes all deaths certified as from fever and the number is 87 as against 102 in 1930.

The following table shows the more common causes of disease among the labour forces of the more important places of employment:—

Place of Employment	Population	Total treated	Dysenteries & Dysentery	Malaria	Beri-Beri	Holninthic Infection	Deaths	Births	Infantile Mortality
Brunei United Plantations, Ltd. ...	220	353	19	59	...	86	1	8	4
Gadong Estate ...	222	601	12	128	32	11	1	2	1
Batu Apoi Estate ...	156	74	1	25	...	3	...	...	...
Labu Estate ...	341	554	11	130	16	14	8	13	2
Bang Estate ...	140	61	4	21	1	4	1	...	1
British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd. ...	886	5,018	9	199	16	2	2	3	3

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES

There is only one Government Hospital in Brunei which is situated in Brunei Town. It contains one ward of 18 beds, an operating theatre, a Dispensary and a Laboratory. There are also three separate rooms which are used for infectious cases or mental cases under observation. There is an outdoor Dispensary run in connection with the hospital which treated 5,872 persons as compared with 5,476 in 1930.

Smaller hospitals and dispensaries exist on certain of the larger places of employment, the best equipped being that owned by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited at Kuala Belait. These hospitals are in charge of native dressers.

There is also a travelling dresser employed by Government who visits outlying stations regularly, bringing with him the forms of medicine which are most commonly required. The travelling dispensary has proved a great success and much useful work has been done among the wilder up country folk. A total of 6,959 persons were treated by the travelling dresser as against 3,046 in 1930.

CHILD-WELFARE

Infant mortality presents a serious problem in Brunei. The Brunei women are still practically purdah and any interference with old established customs is looked upon with suspicion and mistrust. It proved impossible to engage a qualified Malay midwife and a woman of any other race would be of little use among the Malay population. Further efforts will be made to secure a suitable person this year.

The present economic depression with the consequent decrease in revenue has seriously hindered progress in this direction as the State cannot afford to undertake schemes involving large sums of money.

SANITARY ORGANISATION AND DRAINING WORKS

A Sanitary Board exists in each of the three larger town areas of Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong. The duties of the Sanitary Board are covered by an Enactment and it deals with all municipal questions such as sanitation, building, markets, street and hawkers licences, etc.

Malaria is not a serious problem in Brunei Town but draining, oiling and other preventive measures have been carried out in Kuala Belait on a large scale both by the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited and the Government.

The Medical Department is making slow but steady progress against a wall of conservatism and prejudice.

It would be a great mistake to pass on too quickly and to strive to win by a series of punitive enactments what can better be gained by patience and instruction.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

A.—TOWN AREAS

Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong are the only townships of any size in the State of Brunei. Each of these areas is controlled by a Sanitary Board which is responsible for all questions of housing, sanitation, etc. Plans have to be submitted to the Board for all buildings to be erected within the Sanitary Board area and penalties are provided for infringements of the rules. Any structural alteration has also to receive the sanction of the Board.

Housing in the townships may be divided roughly into three classes. (a) Government-owned houses occupied by its servants, (b) Shop-houses and (c) Privately owned native huts and houses.

(a) *Government Houses*.—There are comparatively few of these and they are occupied by European officials and Senior Native Subordinates. All these houses are of wood and have at least two rooms and a kitchen and adequate sanitary arrangements.

(b) *Shop-houses*.—These are mostly occupied by Chinese traders. The upper part of the building is inhabited by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(c) By far the greatest number of houses are privately owned. In Brunei Town the majority of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth or position of the inhabitant.

Besides the river-huts there are huts on the mainland both in Brunei and the other Town areas. These are usually of the same type as the river-dwellings with plank walls and attap thatched roofs. They are situated as a rule in small plots owned by the householder.

There is little wrong with the hut on Sanitary grounds but it must be admitted that there is a tendency to overcrowding. This is not as a general rule due to paucity of building space or to lack of money, but it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations with him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

There are also a few privately owned Chinese houses in Brunei.

All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by the officers of the Board.

In the country areas the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. It may be remarked that many of the European employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, are housed in dwellings with kajang walls. The kajang house may be said to last roughly for a period of three years and is delightfully cool.

Certain Dyak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses.

These houses vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. They consist of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms which are occupied by the married couples. The largest I have seen in Brunei was about 150 feet in length with about 10 rooms. There were from 50 to 60 people resident. Much larger houses exist in Sarawak.

Certain Estates and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, house their own labourers.

The lines are subject to inspection by Government Officers and must be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of a Labour Enactment.

The State is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions as building societies. The space available for building is ample and the type of house suitable to the needs of the country. Besides inspection and enforcement of sanitary laws in town areas and on Estates no special action is taken, nor is it necessary at present.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

GENERAL

Lands and Surveys.—All land, not held under title or by concession, is called State Land which the Resident may dispose of on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with "The Land Code, 1909".

Alienated land is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the landholder is an Extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface right only and is subject to

certain reservations in favour of Government such as the right to all minerals and to resume for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Mining.—Licences to prospect for minerals such as coal and oil may be issued by the Resident and mining leases may likewise be issued by him subject to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

All transactions, *e.g.*, transfers of land, mortgages, etc., are not effective till they have been registered in the Land Office.

Surveys.—All survey of alienated land is done by prismatic compass and boundary marks of stones are planted. The accuracy of this survey is open to question, but this is unavoidable until the finances of the State will run to the establishment of a Survey Department.

Area under title and concession.—The area in private occupation at the end of the year was roughly 74,900 acres. There were about 4,500 small holdings.

MINERALS

Oil.—Oil was first found in 1914 at Labi in the District of Belait. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, which is allied to the Sarawak Oilfields, Limited, obtained a lease of this area in 1924. The results obtained from the Labi field were disappointing and the area was evacuated in November, 1931.

Prospecting was also carried on in the coastal area of the Belait District and in April, 1929, oil was found at Seria about 10 miles North-west of Kuala Belait where the headquarters of the Company are situated. It soon became apparent that a commercial oilfield that might rival that of Miri in Sarawak had been discovered and great progress was made in 1931 in testing the extent of the field and developing it for production. In the early part of 1931 one large and two smaller storage tanks were completed at Seria and in September it was decided to lay down a pipe line from Seria to the Oil Refinery at Lutong in Sarawak.

Everything points to an early production as soon as trade conditions improve.

Chinese, Malay and Indian labour is employed. The Chinese are mainly on contract and the other races on daily wages.

In 1931 a further Lease was applied for by the Oil Company and was granted after negotiations between the British Resident and the Manager of the Company. At the end of the year the form of Lease was being drawn up between the Crown Agents for the Colonies and the Company's Representatives in London.

Towards the end of the year a geologist with his party was investigating the possibility of there being oil in the Temburong District. It is too early to say if efforts in this District are likely to meet with success or not. Should oil be found Brunei will be in the fortunate position of having oil at both ends of the State.

Coal.—A prospecting licence for coal was held throughout the year by the Brunei Coalfields Syndicate, Limited. The Licence expires on 1st February, 1932 and the Company showed little signs at the end of the year of wishing to take up a lease.

Large quantities of good quality coal undoubtedly exist in the State but the peculiar nature of the seams in which the deposits are found and the expenses connected with export make it doubtful if coal mining would be a paying proposition.

Agricultural.—Rubber, Sago and Rice are the chief agricultural products of the State.

Rubber.—The area under rubber is estimated to be about 9,000 acres of which some 4,000 acres belong to European Companies and the remainder to Asiatic Small-holders. The price of rubber continued to fall steadily and by August had reached the alarming figure of 7¼ cents per pound. Towards the close of the year however the price had begun to rise slightly and at the end of the year stood at 10 cents per pound. Asiatic small-holders for the most part left their rubber trees untapped or tapped only sufficient to make a living. The European Estates were kept going only by the most drastic economy and were producing at a loss for the greater part of the year.

The export declined from 870 tons in 1930 to 725 tons in 1931, and the total value of the rubber exported fell from \$377,927 in 1930 to \$161,204 in 1931.

Local labour is chiefly employed. Formerly Tamils were recruited for some Estates but all recruiting has now ceased.

Sago.—This commodity is cultivated by natives only at present. Like everything else sago slumped badly during the year. Only 2,206 pikuls of this produce to the value of \$3,485 were exported as against 6,201 pikuls to the value of \$21,481 in 1930. The price declined to such an extent that the working of sago flour was quite uneconomical. It was not until the last quarter of the year that factories were able to re-open.

Raw sago is, however, one of the staple foods of the natives of Brunei and its cheapness caused a fall in the cost of living which compensated to some extent the decrease in wages.

Rice.—The advantages of wet padi cultivation over the wasteful system of hill padi cultivation formerly practised may now be said to be definitely realised by the peasants. Although the total acreage of land under padi cultivation dropped from 7,500 acres in 1930 to 7,400 acres in 1931, the acreage under wet padi increased from 2,900 acres in 1930 to 3,500 acres in 1931.

The yield in 1931 was 760,016 gantangs against 500,877 gantangs in 1930 and 494,000 gantangs in 1929.

The specially selected seed obtained from the Agricultural Department in Malaya continued to give very good yields.

There are large areas of land suitable for padi growing throughout the State and with the fall in the price of rubber and other produce, and the gradual opening up of the country by means of roads,

it is confidently expected that a substantially larger acreage will be under cultivation next year.

The main cultivators are Kedayans. There are no European-owned rice lands in the State.

FOREST PRODUCE

Jelutong is the main forest produce of Brunei and is worked for the most part by Dyak tappers employed by Chinese merchants.

Twenty-five tons of jelutong were exported during the year 1931 as against 48 tons in 1930 and 78 tons in 1929.

The price fell so low in March that tapping was no longer profitable but in November a slight improvement in prices occurred.

There are extensive areas of excellent timber in the upper reaches of the Tutong, Belait and Temburong rivers, but the supplies and possibilities of profitable working have never been properly examined. A certain amount of hard-wood timber is extracted for local use but no large scale exploitation has been attempted. It is to be feared that until Brunei can afford a proper Forest Department its timber will have to remain a source of potential wealth. It is possible that the opening up of the Belait District may encourage some Company to apply for timber rights.

The revenue derived from forest licences fell from \$3,388 in 1930 to \$3,173 in 1931. The 1929 figure was \$6,275.

INDUSTRIES

Cutch.—The Island Trading Company, Limited, which has been established in Brunei Town since 1900 exported 2,824 tons of bark extract (cutch) valued at \$194,922 as compared with 2,994 tons valued at \$220,080 in 1930. In the manufacture of this amount 9,044 tons of firewood were consumed. Most of the bark used comes from areas outside the State, but large areas exist in the Belait District which have not yet been worked. It is probable that the Company will make these areas its next source of supply.

The labour employed in this industry is almost entirely native Brunei labour.

Arts and Crafts.—The products of the three chief native crafts of Brunei are silverware, sarongs and brassware.

Silverware.—The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous in the Malay Archipelago.

Thanks to the assistance of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society a ready market has been found in Singapore and there is a steady demand for the silverware.

The total value of the export of silverware in 1931 was about \$11,000 as against \$13,000 in 1930. When it is considered that the trade depression has caused a general tightening of purses the returns are very satisfactory.

The silversmiths are particularly clever at copying European articles such as cigarette boxes and cases, ash-trays, finger-bowls, condiment sets, etc., preserving, however, the distinctive ornamental patterns of old Brunei silver.

In the past it was usual to melt down silver dollars but at the beginning of the year a consignment of ingot silver was imported. The silversmiths were quick to realise the benefits of the change.

A system of marking all silverware as a guarantee that the article is genuine was introduced during the year.

Brunei silver is now to be seen at most Exhibitions held in Malaya.

Weaving.—Large number of cotton sarongs and a few silk sarongs are made by the Brunei women. Table covers and similar articles are also made. The texture is of excellent quality and compares very favourably with the woven goods from other parts of the Malay Peninsula.

Cheap machine made sarongs have ruined the market for the Brunei goods and exports totalled only 304 pieces as against 898 pieces in 1930.

Brassware.—Brunei brassware finds a market among the natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo, but the exports have fallen from 88 pikuls in 1930 to 23 pikuls in 1931.

In addition to the usual brassware, the smiths are skilful at copying accurately such articles as propellers, water-pumps, driving pinions and other pieces of machinery.

Fisheries.—Fishing provides a livelihood for a very great number of the inhabitants of Brunei district. In addition to fresh fish which has a ready market locally, a dried prawn industry flourishes. The total exports for the year amounted to 951 pikuls of a value of \$46,657 against 1,087 pikuls to a value of \$53,553 in 1930. The decrease was due only to a smaller catch in 1931. The prawn industry is one of the few that has not been affected by the slump.

The industry is financed by local Chinese traders who employ Brunei fishermen.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

The aggregate value of trade for the year was \$2,695,005 as against \$3,343,871 in 1930 and \$2,736,628 in 1929.

Imports showed a decrease of \$342,911 in respect of the figures for 1930 and \$709,218 in respect of the figures for 1929.

Large decreases were shown under such headings as rice, tobacco, provisions, fuel oil, dyed cotton goods, thread and yarn, sarongs, etc., while there were increases in machinery, motor-vehicles and spirit. The increases were due to the great expansion of the oilfields at Kuala Belait.

Exports showed a decrease of \$305,955 as against 1930 and \$749,841 as against 1929. There were decreases under all headings with the exception of crude oil.

Tables showing the principal exports and imports for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 and a comparative statement showing the distribution of trade by Districts are given in Appendix *D* and Appendix *E* respectively.

The total revenue derived from customs duties amounted to \$134,532 as against \$130,882 in 1930 an increase of \$3,650. For this small increase import duties derived from the expansion of the oil-fields at Kuala Belait were largely responsible although there were also higher rates of duty on tobacco, petroleum and matches imposed during 1929. In spite of the universal trade depression imports for 1931 exceeded the imports for 1930 by \$17,165 the figures being \$122,235 for 1931 against \$105,070 in 1930.

Export duty amounted to \$12,297 in 1931 against \$25,812 in 1930.

It is worthy of note that at a period when revenue was seriously threatened by the universal economic crisis which affected all its products the financial position was saved by the rapid development in exploitation of the State's mineral wealth.

The collection of Customs duties in each District was as follows:—

District	Export Duties			Import Duties		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brunei and Muara ...	18,488	12,175	7,036	53,241	54,005	55,447
Belait ...	12,619	6,004	2,473	21,615	40,820	58,425
Tutong ...	6,262	3,622	1,455	4,346	3,959	3,720
Temburong ...	8,005	4,001	1,333	7,926	6,286	4,643
TOTAL ...	45,374	25,812	12,297	87,128	105,070	122,235

An import duty of \$5 per head was imposed in July on pigs as a protection for local pig farmers. No other changes of importance were made.

Chandu.—The total amount of chandu sold during the year was 6,642 tahils as against 7,613 tahils in 1930 and 9,250 tahils in 1929.

The net revenue derived from the sale of chandu during the year was \$49,521 as against \$52,978 in 1930 and \$67,360 in 1929.

The retail sale of chandu is entirely in the hands of Government and there are 8 Government Depôts.

Five hundred and thirty adult Chinese were registered as smokers at the end of the year as against five hundred and eighty-eight in 1930. The decrease was probably due to a considerable number of Chinese labourers abstaining from smoking owing to smaller wages during the slump.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

As was to be expected wages decreased considerably during the year, but there was a compensating decrease in the cost of living.

The following table gives a comparison of wages in 1931 and 1930:—

Monthly Wages

1930

1931

A.—Government Labourers.—

Road-work	Skilled	\$25—\$ 50.00	p.m.	\$25—\$ 50	p.m.
	Unskilled	\$15—\$ 16.50	„	\$12—\$ 15	„
Workshop and General	Skilled	\$20—\$ 60.00	„	\$18—\$ 55	„
	Unskilled	\$15—\$ 16.50	„	\$12—\$ 15	„

E.—Agricultural Estates.—

Skilled	\$18—\$24.00	„	\$13—\$ 15	„
Unskilled	\$14—\$ 18.00	„	\$ 9—\$ 12	„

C.—Other Industries.—

Catch Factory	Skilled	\$18—\$ 50.00	„	\$15—\$ 45	„
	Unskilled	\$15—\$ 18.00	„	\$12—\$ 15	„
Oilfields	Skilled	\$40—\$100.00	„	\$35—\$100	„
	Unskilled	\$20—\$ 35.00	„	\$13—\$ 33	„

An employer is entitled to demand 9 hours of work a day under the Labour Enactment.

The staple food is rice. It is estimated that a grown man eats approximately 6 gantangs a month. The prices for rice in 1931 were:—

1st quality 48 cents a gantang against 55 cents in 1930.

2nd	„	38	„	„	„	48	„	„
3rd	„	33	„	„	„	38	„	„

The monthly cost of living for an Indian labourer is roughly \$9 while that of Malays and Chinese may be put at between \$10 to \$15 per month.

The cost of living is higher in Brunei than in most other parts of the Malay Peninsula both for natives and Europeans owing to the necessity for transshipment of various goods. Until the end of the year there was no direct shipping between Singapore and Brunei, but in 1932 a steamer will call direct once every three weeks.

The following table shows the number of labourers in the chief places of employment during 1931:—

Race				Island Trading Company, Ltd.	British Malayan Petroleum Company, Ltd.	Four European Rubber Estates	Total
Bruneis and Kedayans	...	...	...	780	269	585	1,634
Chinese	...	...	...	...	399	37	436
Dyaks	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
Indians	...	...	...	...	165	5	170
Javanese	...	...	...	...	...	64	64
Others	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
TOTAL				780	859	696	2,335

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

A.—STATE SCHOOLS

Education is spreading slowly throughout the State and the benefits are being realised by the native races.

Compulsory education is insisted on only in the Brunei Town area and until properly trained teachers are available it will not be wise to extend it to the country districts. The attendance at the country schools is, however, very satisfactory. Two ex-pupils of the Brunei School are at present receiving training at State expense in the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim with a view to receiving appointments as teachers on the completion of their course. They will be available at the end of 1932.

A new State School was opened at Gadong in the Brunei District during the year, bringing the total number of Government Schools to ten. A further building was in course of erection at Pengkalan Siong in the Belait District at the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of boys on the registers of the State Schools:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>		
<i>Brunei.</i> —			
Brunei Town	263
Kilanas	30
Gadong	41
<i>Tutong.</i> —			
Tutong	65
Lubok Pulau	24
Tanjong Maya	41
Tumpuan Ugas	35
<i>Temburong.</i> —			
Temburong	33
Labu	31
<i>Belait.</i> —			
Kuala Belait	35

The curriculum of the State Schools is based on that of the Vernacular Schools in Malaya and all teaching is in the Malay language. Nothing is taught that might tend to drive Malays from their native trades and occupations.

For most schools small areas of land have been set aside to be turned into gardens. Great keenness and rivalry was shown by the boys.

It is to be greatly regretted that the only Girls' School in the State was closed during the year owing to the departure of the Schoolmistress and her husband. It is hoped to find another teacher in course of time.

B.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS

In addition to the State Schools, there are private schools at Brunei and Kuala Belait opened by the Chinese community for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants in aid are given by Government and periodical inspections made.

There were 38 pupils on the register of the Brunei School at the end of the year and 45 on the Belait Register.

English Education.—The Government pays an annual contribution to the English School at Labuan and in addition two promising Brunei boys are being educated there at Government expense.

During the year Mr. SYNOTT the Chaplain for the District opened a School at Kuala Belait with the aid of Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited.

There were 21 pupils of both sexes at the end of the year, mostly the sons and daughters of the subordinate staff of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Both Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company contribute to the upkeep of the School. English is taught and the school has made a very promising beginning.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS

River.—Steamers drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town except at times of very low tide. There is, however, an artificial barrier of rock across the river about 8 miles from its mouth constructed as a measure of defence in former days.

A narrow channel allows passage to ships but the awkward turn involved makes it impossible for ships over 200 feet in length to proceed up river unless they are fitted with twin-screws. It may be found possible to blow up this barrier in future years but the very great expense involved would not be justified at the present stage of development of the State.

The Straits Steamship Company, Limited, Motor Vessel *Brunei* maintained regular services between Brunei and Labuan. During 1932 it will also make occasional visits to Kuala Belait.

At the end of the year arrangements were being made for the Sarawak Steamship Company's vessel the *Auby* to call once every three weeks direct from Singapore. The vessel will call both at Brunei and Kuala Belait and the avoiding of transshipment of cargo at Labuan will prove a great boon to local traders.

More or less regular motor-launch services were maintained between Brunei and the up-river districts and between Kuala Belait and Labuan.

The rivers with their various tributaries are used largely as a means of communication by the natives in their prahus.

Roads.—The chief road in Brunei is that linking up Brunei with Tutong.

It is an earth road extending for about 32 miles and opens up much valuable agricultural land. After crossing the Tutong River by ferry an excellent beach is used as a highway as far as Kuala Belait.

The Sarawak Government are at present connecting up Limbang and Brunei by road. The road should be finished in 1932 and on its completion the Brunei Government will be responsible for the upkeep of the portion that lies in its territory. Some of the best padi land in the State will be opened by this road.

In co-operation with Kumbang Pasang Estate some three miles of road were constructed between Brunei and Berakas. This road will ultimately be continued to the coast a distance of some 10 miles from Brunei.

The road between Bangar in the Temburong District and the Sarawak border at Pandaruan was completed during the year.

A regular weekly Government mail service is maintained by car between Brunei and Kuala Belait, and hired buses and cars run at irregular intervals.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Financial.—The revenue of the Department was as follows:—

	1931	1930
	\$	\$
Posts	12,822	4,502
Telegraphs	2,300	3,145

The total expenditure including Personal Emoluments amounted to \$13,932 as compared with \$11,565 in 1930.

Posts.—The following gives a comparison between business transacted in 1929, 1930 and 1931:—

	1931	1930	1929
Letters, Papers and Parcels received ...	54,817	43,460	52,994
Letters, Papers and Parcels despatched ...	25,825	24,080	22,979
TOTAL ...	80,642	67,540	75,973

Details of business transacted during the year are as follows:—

Registered	LETTERS			Postcards	Printed Matters	Parcels
	Paid	Service	Taxed			
		INWARD				
1,810	29,412	1,703	1,950	419	17,881	1,642
		OUTWARD				
3,530	18,544	1,731	117	182	1,430	291

Money Orders.—Four hundred and nineteen money orders were issued to the value of \$16,528 and six hundred and fifteen Cash-on-Delivery Parcels were delivered to the value of \$9,391. Fifty-two money orders to the value of \$2,936 were received and cashed during the year.

A Money Order Office at Kuala Belait was instituted during the year. Ninety money orders to the value of \$6,582 have been issued since the opening of this office, a satisfactory figure in view of the general depression.

Stamps.—Stamp Collectors and Dealers purchased stamps to the value of \$9,548 as against \$506 in 1930. The large increase was due to a new issue of stamps having been brought out during the year.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town which has been extended to the neighbouring Estates. There is also a line between Brunei and Tutong. At the end of the year a cable was put across the Tutong River and the line will be extended to Kuala Belait during 1932.

Radio-Telegraphs.—At the beginning of the year there were five stations at Brunei, Labuan, Kuala Belait, Labi and Temburong.

In November the Labi Station was closed owing to the British Malayan Petroleum Company, Limited, abandoning their operations in that area.

The number of messages handled by the Department during the year totalled 3,589 as compared with 4,185 in 1930.

The figure is made up as follows:—

		1931	1930
		—	—
(a) Internal Service	.. ..	2,311	2,552
(b) Cable Service	.. ..	546	805
(c) Sarawak Service	.. ..	732	828

The number of words in messages sent on Government Service amounted to 16,189 which at 10 cents per word would have a value of \$1,618.90.

Tables are appended showing the comparison between the traffic figures of 1929, 1930 and 1931.

EXTERNAL TRAFFIC
(EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD., LABUAN)

	Messages transmitted from :					Messages received at :				Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem :		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong		Kuala Belait	1931	1930	1929
Government ...	67	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	1	10.3	7.2	6.1
Public Prepaid ...	417	...	...	3	41	204	...	2	3	22	35.2	59.0	78.0
TOTAL ...	214	...	...	3	41	260	...	2	3	23	45.5	66.2	84.1

BRUNEI—SARAWAK SERVICE

	Messages transmitted from :					Messages received at :					Total number of me-sages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem :		
	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait	Brunei	Labuan	Labi	Tem-burong	Kuala Belait		1931	1930	1929
Government	...	43	7	...	3	6	46	13	...	2	...	120	11.8	13.4
Public Prepaid	...	69	173	...	13	57	97	123	1	18	61	612	57.2	84.7
TOTAL	...	112	180	...	16	63	143	136	1	20	61	732	69.0	98.1

INTERNAL TRAFFIC

	Messages handed in and trans- mitted from:					Total number of messages dealt with	Average number of messages per mensem		
	Brunei	Labu- an	Labi	Tem- burong	Kuala Belait		1931	1930	1929
Government ...	501	379	10	115	247	1,252	104.3	121.1	115.8
Public Prepaid	184	178	279	29	389	1,059	88.3	91.5	89.9
TOTAL ...	685	557	289	144	636	2,311	192.6	212.6	205.8

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—There are no banks in Brunei.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel 5-cent coins and copper or mixed metal coins of 1 cent denomination. There are also currency notes of different denominations from \$1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and Malay Weights and Measures are used. A pikul (equivalent to 133 1/3 lbs.) is subdivided into 100 katies of 16 tahils each. One tahlil consists of 10 chis or 100 hoons and is equivalent to 1 1/3 ounce avoirdupois. A koyan consists of 40 pikuls and is equivalent to 5,333 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois. A gantang is the equivalent of one gallon and a chupak is equal to a quart.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

Administration.—The Public Works Department was under the charge of an officer seconded from the Federated Malay States Establishment. This officer was forced to retire in April on grounds of ill-health and as a measure of economy no successor was appointed, the Department being superintended by the Resident.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on public works amounted to \$70,993 as against \$132,704 in 1930 and \$103,547 in 1929.

Buildings.—All existing buildings were maintained in good repair and the following new buildings were completed:—

Brunei District.—

- A set of married quarters for the Police.
- A 400-foot concrete drain in Brunei Town.
- A P. W. D. Store and Office.
- A Garage.

The Malay School at Kilanas was pulled down and re-erected at Sengkurong about 2 miles away as Sengkurong was considered to be more central.

A large Malay School was in course of erection at the end of the year to replace the existing building in Brunei Town.

Temburong District.—

A new Customs Office was erected at Siarau on the Pandaruan River.

The former wharf at Temburong was replaced.

Belait District.—

Temporary Quarters for the Assistant Resident were completed in January.

Three temporary clerks' quarters were erected.

Pork and Beef Slaughter houses and a vegetable market were set up.

A new Customs Office, Store and Wharf were constructed.

A temporary Police Station and Barracks were built at Seria.

In addition road repair and road construction work was carried on in all districts.

The permanent strength of the P. W. D. labour force throughout the State is about 150. More labour is engaged locally for special works.

The Subordinate Staff worked well throughout the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are two First Class Magistrates, five Second Class Magistrates and one Native Kathi in the State. The latter deals entirely with questions concerning Mohammedan Law. The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction in the case of offences punishable with death and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts:—

District	Resident's Court		First Class Magistrate's Court		Second Class Magistrate's Court		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei ...	...	9	56	39	8	158	270
Belait ...	1	...	95	24	47	177	344
Tutong ...	...	...	...	12	104	27	143
Temburong ...	...	...	4	2	3	2	11
Muara ..	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
TOTAL ...	1	9	155	77	165	374	781

Out of 321 criminal cases 60 resulted in acquittals. The total amounts involved in Civil and Administration Suits were \$52,164.

POLICE

Strength.—The strength of the Force on 31st December, 1931, as authorised was as follows:—

<i>Sgt.-Major</i>	<i>Sergeants</i>	<i>Corporals</i>	<i>Lance-Corporals</i>	<i>Constables</i>
—	—	—	—	—
1	4	3	3	56

The approved establishment was increased by five Constables in order to provide extra men for Kuala Belait and Seria. This District will shortly require a further increase in strength.

Chief Inspector MURPHY, Straits Settlements Police was in charge from 1st January to 23rd March, 1931, when he went on leave. Inspector H. J. SPINKS took over his duties until the end of the year.

The post of Police Clerk was filled by a Grade IIIA Clerk.

Recruiting and Casualties.—Nine Constables were enrolled and two Constables dismissed. Selected recruits must now be literate in Romanised Malay.

Discipline.—One hundred and twenty-one men were defaulted during the year. Efforts have been made to instil into all ranks the necessity for strict adherence to regulations. This accounts for the increase in the number of men defaulted.

Health.—Twenty-seven men were treated as in-patients and 44 as out-patients as against 26 in-patients and 61 out-patients in 1930. Health on the whole was satisfactory.

Drill.—Copies of the new Straits Settlements Police Drill Manual in Romanised Malay have been distributed and proved of great assistance.

Details of all movements have been concentrated upon, in consequence of which the standard generally has improved.

Education and Training.—On 4th May a School for all Constables was opened. Reading and writing Romanised Malay and arithmetic were taught. Great keenness was shown by the men.

A Sergeant held law lectures at different periods throughout the year.

Both classes were supervised by the Chief Police Officer.

All Non-commissioned Officers and 32 Constables can write Romanised Malay.

It is hoped to send a Non-commissioned Officer, preferably a Sergeant, to Singapore Police Depot for a special course.

Musketry.—The course was fired during May. The results of the last two years are as follows:—

Year	Total number of men fired	No. of Marksmen	No. of 1st class shots	No. of 2nd class shots	No. of 3rd class shots	No. of unclassified	Total number of points	Average number of points per man
1930	54	5	9	12	8	20	3,616	66·96
1931	63	5	10	10	20	20	4,392	69·71

Buildings and Telephones.—Buildings have been maintained in a fair state of repair. In Brunei a new block of ten married quarters was completed and occupied. At Sengkurong a new post and barracks was erected and occupied by 1 Lance-Corporal and 2 men. The Police Station at Labi in the Belait District was vacated in April leaving a Customs Out-door Officer in occupation. During May, a new wood and attap station was erected in Seria and was occupied by a Corporal and 3 Police Constables. It will be necessary to enlarge this force at an early date. On 14th December a rough sea and high tide caused considerable damage to the new Seria Police Station necessitating the building of a new station further inland—barracks accommodation at the same time is being increased by two rooms.

Crime.—The effects of the present trade depression and the increase in the population of the Kuala Belait District probably accounts for the high increase in the number of offences reported. There was only an increase of 12 seizable reports on last year's figures.

This is satisfactory. One hundred and eighty-three reports were received which were classified as "No offence disclosed".

There were no cases of serious crime throughout the year. In the case of attempted murder outstanding from 1930 the accused was convicted and sentenced to 5 years Rigorous Imprisonment.

During April a Kedayan woman in Muara was alleged by the kampong people to be practising witchcraft and causing a number of deaths. The bodies were buried before the Medical Officer could examine them. Under pressure from the kampong the woman left Muara and is now living in Labuan. The deaths have ceased. From the symptoms the Medical Officer thought the disease might be acute dysentery. This could not be confirmed as no further deaths of this nature were reported.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the Police for the last four years:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Offences</i>	<i>Property lost</i>		<i>Property recovered</i>	
		<i>\$</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>c.</i>
1928	.. 440	2,115	99	725	66
1929	.. 291	1,742	16	272	27
1930	.. 289	2,778	71	497	70
1931	.. 343	2,074	72	192	29

Of the above, Seizable Reports (admitted) were:—

1928	..	..	..	64
1929	..	..	..	66
1930	..	..	..	71
1931	..	..	..	83

Non-seizable reports were:—

1928	..	..	..	376
1929	..	..	..	225
1930	..	..	..	218
1931	..	..	..	260

PRISONS

There is one main prison situated at Brunei and a sub-prison at Kuala Belait.

More accommodation is required at Kuala Belait and it is hoped that a new building will be constructed in 1933.

Twenty-four prisoners in Brunei and twenty-five in Kuala Belait were committed during the year.

All were adult males and their nationalities were as follows:—

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Malays</i>	<i>Kedayans</i>	<i>Dusuns</i>	<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Indians</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—
22	3	16	3	1	2

At the end of the year there were 16 prisoners in the Brunei Prison and 4 in the sub-prison at Kuala Belait.

There were no juvenile offenders during the year.

The health of the prisoners was fair, 18 were treated as out-patients and 13 as in-patients. In many cases they were sick when committed.

Discipline was good.

The prisoners were employed mainly on public works such as road-repairing and reclamation. The average number of prisoners at work daily was 16.5. They also made rotan articles, chiefly earth baskets, which were sold to the value of \$415.14. The rotan cost \$503.65. The value of baskets and rotan in hand on 31st December was \$125.52.

Visiting Justices inspected the Brunei Prison 12 times throughout the year, there were no complaints. Food and accommodation were satisfactory.

Rations to the value of \$1,410 were supplied and prisoners' clothing cost \$135.

The Chief Police Officer acted as Superintendent of Prisons with the Sergeant-Major in charge of the Brunei Gaol.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

State Council.—Five meetings of the State Council were held during the year.

The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council:—

ENACTMENT NO. 1 OF 1931. VAGRANCY

This Enactment provided for the arrest and maintenance of vagrants in Houses of Detention until such time as work could be found for them or they could be repatriated.

ENACTMENT NO. 2 OF 1931. AIR NAVIGATION

This Enactment was introduced to make provision for the control and regulation of aviation as it is felt that Brunei may well become a link in the chain of Imperial Air Communications.

ENACTMENT NO. 3 OF 1931. BURIALS

This Enactment was passed to regulate burials, as prior to the passing of the Enactment there was nothing to prevent (in theory) a corpse being buried or burnt anywhere on State or alienated land. In view of the rapid development now taking place in Brunei consequent especially on the opening up of the oil-fields at Kuala Belait legislation appeared most essential.

ENACTMENT NO. 4 OF 1931. STAMP (AMENDMENT)

The object of this Enactment is to impose a new scale of estate duty to be paid on the estates of all persons dying after the end of 1931. The scale rises more steeply than the former scale and is carried further, but is still very much below the scale of duties in force in the United Kingdom. A similar scale has been introduced in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements.

In addition rules were made under the Police Force and Vagrancy Enactments and two Orders in Council were passed. No. 1 of 1931 prohibited the shooting of certain Wild Animals and Birds at certain times of the year while No. 2 of 1931 provided for the registration of bicycles.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year provided for a revenue of \$340,500 and an expenditure of \$341,091.

The actual revenue obtained was \$342,011 against an expenditure of \$322,791. There was thus a balance for the year of \$19,220. This unexpected surplus was due largely to fortuitous events, but the strictest economy was practised during the year.

The following figures give a comparison of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the past five years. A welcome rise in revenue is shown for 1931 after four years steady decrease owing to the fall in the price of rubber. Although rubber reached its lowest level during 1931 the development of the oil-field compensated for the loss:—

<i>Year</i>		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		\$	\$
1927	..	402,134	426,981
1928	..	354,762	344,005
1929	..	345,290	344,092
1930	..	333,069	379,604
1931	..	342,011	322,791

The Abstracts of Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931 are shown in Appendix A and Appendix B respectively.

Public Debt.—The Public Debt of the State on 31st December, 1931, was \$395,000.

The following is an Assets and Liabilities Statement in respect of this Debt:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—LOAN ACCOUNT
(31ST DECEMBER, 1931)

Dr.	Amount	Cr.	Amount
	\$		\$
31-12-1931, Balance due to F. M. S. ... 391,000		To Redemption of Monopolies (1906—1908) ...	72,009
Capital Repaid ... 48,750	439,750	„ Purchase of Tulins (1908—1909) ...	7,045
		„ Purchase of Cession Monies (1908—1914) ...	174,377*
		„ Capital Expenditure—	\$
		Launch (1906) ...	20,000
		Residency (1906—1907) ...	8,000
		Government Buildings, Brunei and Districts (1906—1907) ...	10,339
			38,339
		„ General Purposes ...	106,980
		„ Loan to His Highness the Sultan made in 1909 ...	41,000
TOTAL ...	439,750	TOTAL ...	439,750
	\$		\$
31-12-1931, Balance due to S. S. ... 4,000		To Purchase of Cession Monies ..	13,546*
Capital Repaid ... 16,000		„ Purchase of Political Pensions granted in Settlement of Tulin Claims ...	6,454
TOTAL ...	20,000	TOTAL ...	20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	459,750	GRAND TOTAL ...	459,750

* The total expenditure on the purchase of Cession Monies from other than Loan Funds and not included above amounts to \$80,870.

The surplus of Assets over Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to \$170,737 as against \$151,517 on January 1st, 1931.

The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities at the end of the past two years:—

	31st December, 1930		31st December, 1931	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
LIABILITIES				
<i>Deposits</i>				
Land Office ...	2,414	08	2,249	93
Money Orders ...	5,436	03	6,886	02
Miscellaneous ...	24,297	82	32,761	06
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	79,899	51	83,854	43
		112,047		44
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ...	...	151,517	...	63
Total ...	...	263,565	...	07
ASSETS				
<i>Investments</i>				
Federated Malay States ...	...	...	50,000	00
State ...	18,550	00	18,550	00
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	79,899	51	83,854	43
Fixed Deposit ...	50,000	00	20,000	00
		148,449		51
Loans (secured) ...	...	13,654	...	25
Advances ...	...	678	...	95
Suspense ...	...	1,614	...	21
Cash in Treasury and Bank ...	...	99,168	...	15
Total ...	...	263,565	...	07

Appendix A is an Abstract of Revenue and shows the yield from the main heads of taxation.

Appendix B is an Abstract of Expenditure.

Appendix C shows the Customs Tariff in force during 1931.

Poll-tax.—A poll-tax of \$2 a head is collected from all native of the country above the age of 16 years except Brunei Malay unless land has been taken up by them in which case the usual tax are paid instead. The collection is made by the headmen of the various villages and paid over to Government.

The yield from this tax will be progressively less each year as more land is taken up. In 1931 a total of \$1,572 was collected against \$1,988 in 1930.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

His Highness the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year as did also the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Mancha who acted as Regents until His Highness assumed his full powers as Ruler of the State. This event took place on 19th September when a simple but impressive ceremony was held in the Spau or Audience Chamber with a reception at the Court House afterwards.

On the same occasion His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak took the opportunity of announcing through his Resident of 5th Division Sarawak his surrender as a token of friendship of certain land rights at Muara in Brunei granted to him by a former Sultan.

From 1st October to 21st October His Highness the Sultan paid his first visit to Malaya and expressed himself as having enjoyed his tour and greatly benefitted by it.

On his return to Brunei he resumed his study of English under Mr. H. F. STALLEY his former tutor.

In January Admiral Sir ARTHUR WAISTELL, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, paid a visit to Brunei on board H. M. S. *Petersfield*. It was the first occasion on which a warship had visited Brunei since 1924.

During the year a squadron of flying boats under the command Squadron-Leader LIVOCK paid several short visits to Brunei. They also visited Kuala Belait on their return flight to Singapore.

Mr. P. A. B. MCKERRON, M.C.S., was British Resident until September with Mr. T. F. CAREY, M.C.S., as Assistant British Resident of the newly appointed post at Kuala Belait. Mr. MCKERRON went to the Federated Malay States on transfer at the end of September and was succeeded by Mr. CAREY as British Resident with Mr. R. GATES, M.C.S., as Assistant British Resident.

T. F. CAREY,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, 22nd April, 1932.

APPENDIX A

Abstract of Revenue	1929	1930	1931
CLASS I	\$	\$	\$
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—			
Customs	132,502	130,881	134,532
Government Monopolies	67,362	52,974	49,591
Licences	20,363	17,242	18,202
Poll-Tax	1,966	1,988	1,572
Municipal	10,727	9,637	10,209
CLASS II			
FEES OF COURTS AND OFFICE, ETC.—			
Courts	4,447	2,907	2,900
Surveys	2,175	2,019	1,105
General	5,834	8,248	5,666
CLASS III			
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—			
Posts and Telegraphs	8,150	7,648	15,124
CLASS IV			
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—			
Land Revenue	65,504	72,595	77,340
Cession Monies	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	10,481	5,158	6,237
CLASS V			
LAND SALES—			
Premia on Land Sales	579	6,572	4,234
TOTAL REVENUE ...	345,290	333,069	342,011

APPENDIX B

Abstract of Expenditure	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan ...	13,200	12,000	12,000
Native Chiefs ...	14,400	14,640	14,640
British Resident ..	16,439	21,143	27,580
Customs, Monopolies and Marine Department ...	15,647	21,356	22,615
Land and Surveys ...	7,041	6,513	7,974
District Offices ...	13,943	16,128	22,211
Education ...	7,310	7,289	9,603
Marine ...	10,051	...	...
Police ...	28,811	31,383	31,713
Medical ...	14,579	17,396	18,434
Political Pensions ...	6,714	6,523	6,354
Kathi ...	...	2,222	2,292
Interest ...	16,602	16,321	16,043
Municipal ...	3,964	3,089	1,148
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent ...	45,758	42,801	23,083
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure ...	1,991	3,147	12,219
Pensions ...	3,589	7,383	3,957
Posts and Telegraphs ...	14,506	11,566	13,932
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ...	45,293	45,228	46,939
Public Works, Special Services ...	58,254	87,476	24,054
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	338,092	373,604	316,791
Repayment of Public Debt. ...	6,000	6,000	6,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	344,092	379,604	322,791

APPENDIX C
SCHEDULE A

Import Tariff

IN FORCE DURING 1931

	\$ c.	<i>Ad Valorem</i>
Arms and Ammunitions—		
Rifles, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, each ..	5 00	
Cartridges, loaded or empty, per 100 ..	1 00	
(Import Permit must be previously obtained)		
Building and house materials of all kinds including door fittings		5%
Bicycles		5%
Chemicals, except for use in agriculture ..		10%
Chemicals for use in agriculture		5%
Cloth, Bunting, Flax, Grass, Fibre or any mix- ture thereof		10%
Coconut Oil		5%
Copper and Copperware		5%
Crockery and Earthenware		10%
Dangerous Drugs, except accompanied by Im- port Permit from British Resident, per ounce	500 00	
Dyestuffs, Foreign		100%
Explosives, Gun Powder, Dynamite, Squibs and Crackers		25%
(Import Permit must be previously obtained)		
Fancy Goods—including Watches, Clocks, Cameras, Jewellery and Sporting Goods ..		5%
Fish, Dried		10%
Haberdashery—Ready-made clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Looking Glasses and Combs		5%
Exemption—		
Articles of clothing not exceeding \$5 in value imported by the owner thereof as part of his luggage.		
Iron and Ironware including agriculture imple- ments		5%
Lamps and Lanterns		5%
Manufactured Rubber Goods other than motor car tyres, tubes and accessories ..		5%
Matches, per tin of 120 packages	4 00	
Matches manufactured in the Colony of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, per tin of 120 packages ..	1 00	
Machinery and Electrical Equipments ..		5%

APPENDIX C—Continued

IMPORT TARIFF—Continued

	\$	c.	Ad Valorem
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles British			2½ %
Motor and other mechanically propelled road vehicles Foreign			5 %
Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories British			2½ %
Motor car tyres, tubes and accessories Foreign			5 %
Oils—not otherwise specified (Exemption—Anti-Malarial Oil)			10 %
Paint and Painting Materials			10 %
Pigs, per Head	5	00	
Petroleum—			
Benzine, per gallon	10		
Kerosene Oil, per gallon	05		
Provisions, Tinned and Preserved, of all kinds			5 %
Exemption—			
Tinned Milk and Tinned Biscuits.			
Rope and Cordage			5 %
Salt, per katty	01		
Sugar, per katty	01		
Sacks, each	01		
Silkstuffs			10 %
Spirit—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Liqueurs and Bitters—			
(a) Containing not less than 85% of proof spirit, per gallon	9	00	
(b) Containing less than 85% but not less than 70% of proof spirit, per gallon	7	20	
(c) Containing less than 70% but not less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	4	50	
(d) Containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	3	00	
Sparkling Wines containing less than 40% of proof spirit, per gallon	4	50	
Still Wines including Medicated Wines containing less than 40% of proof spirit (excepting claret containing less than 26% of proof spirit) per gallon	3	00	
Claret containing less than 26% of proof spirit and Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	90		
Chinese Samsoo including Medicated Wines, per gallon	6	00	

APPENDIX C—Continued

	\$ c.	Ad Valorem
Telescopes, Surveying and Optical Materials ..		5%
Timber, except house building materials ..		10%
Tobacco—		
(a) Chinese Tobacco, per katty ..	80	
(b) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native Tobacco, per katty ..	80	
(c) Manufactured Tobacco not above provided for, per pound ..	80	
(d) Cigars and Cigarettes, per pound ..	80	

Regulations in connection with Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens—

All Commercial Travellers' samples and specimens if in a reasonable quantity (*i.e.*, not more than one or two in number) are admitted duty free. Commercial Travellers shall declare at the Customs Office if they wish to import samples or specimens in excess of the quantity stated above and deposit the full amount of duty calculated as if all the samples or specimens are being imported for consumption in the State. A rebate will be granted for all unsold goods provided their re-exportation has taken place within one week from the date of import. These privileges are given to all Commercial Travellers from all parts of the world.

Specification of Dangerous Drugs—

Morphine (including esters of morphine), cocaine, ecgonine and diamorphine (commonly known as heroine) and their respective salts. Indian Hemp and galenical preparations thereof, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodine (commonly known as eucodal), dihydro-codeine (commonly known as dicodide) and medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetyl-morphine, benzoyl-morphine, dihydro-oxycodine or dihydro-codeine or containing more than one-fifth per cent of morphine, or one tenth per cent of cocaine, ecgonine or diamorphine. The percentage in the case of morphine is calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.

APPENDIX C—*Concluded*

SCHEDULE B

Export Tariff

				\$	c.	<i>Ad Valorem</i>
Brassware, Old and New, per katty	..				10	
Cattle and Buffaloes, per head	..			15	00	
(Must be accompanied by Special Permit from British Resident)						
Copra	..	..	..			2½ %
Coal	..	..	..			As provided in agreement.
Cutch	..	..	..		Do.	do.
Poultry, per head	..	..	..		20	
Gambier	..	..	..			10 %
Hides and Horns	..	..	..			10 %
Jungle Produce	..	..	..			10 %
Kajang—						
Large, per 100	..	..	..	1	00	
Medium, per 100	..	..	..		80	
Small, per 100	..	..	..		60	
Mineral Oils	..	..	..			As provided in agreement.
Orang Utan, per head	..	..	..	250	00	
Plantation Rubber	..	..	..			1 %
Pepper	..	..	..			5 %
Prawns, Dried, per pikul	..	..	..	3	00	
Prawn Refuse, per rice sack	..	..	..		50	
Pig, per head	..	..	..	4	00	
Sago—						
Trunk	..	..	..			10 %
Raw, per bayong	..	..	..		15	
Flour, per rice sack	..	..	..		20	
Tobacco, Locally grown	..	..	..			5 %

APPENDIX D

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1929—1931.

Exports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
A.—Food, Animals and Drinks—							
Cattle	head	52	42	...	2,568	2,570	\$...
Pigs	"	387	216	125	12,566	7,409	3,166
Poultry	"	322	272	76	251	254	58
Dried Prawns	pikuls	2,077	1,087	951	54,376	53,553	46,657
Dried Fish	"	101	105	133	4,403	1,198	1,080
Sago Flour	"	3,068	6,201	2,206	12,385	21,481	3,485
Copra	"	144	81	16	1,291	521	79
B.—Raw Materials—							
Crude Oil	tons	No return	No return	4,326	No return	No return	26,864
Raw Sago	bayongs	260	286	104	512	316	109
Cutch	tons	2,104	2,494	2,823	185,802	220,080	194,457
Forest Produce	...	...	...	...	13,566	10,773	9,540
Plantation Rubber	lbs.	2,301,625	1,980,816	1,622,454	742,999	377,927	161,204
Jelutong Rubber	pikuls	13,180	7,952	4,213	165,120	68,922	27,928
Marine Produce	...	...	...	...	426	788	...
Hides and Horns	pikuls	214	165	164	3,836	2,238	1,418
Coal	tons	...	...	57	...	...	330
Timber	...	...	...	...	2,813	121	...
Prawn Refuse	bags	199	127	225	1,144	793	837
Clay	tons	No return	1,836	...	No return	1,102	...
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Brassware	pikuls	99	88	23	12,083	9,104	2,753
Silverware	...	...	...	...	15,430	13,560	11,348
Sarongs	pieces	1,374	898	304	9,828	6,515	2,702
Kajangs	bundles	4,642	3,202	2,194	3,927	2,486	1,792
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6,009	5,738	5,687
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,451,335	807,449	501,424

Imports

Name of Article	—	Quantity			Value		
		1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—							
Rice	...	27,754	54,370	30,515	199,697	212,772	\$ 133,410
Other Grains	...	2,603	1,405	1,566	11,966	8,635	7,695
Milk	...	1,834	4,884	2,418	21,642	30,198	26,389
Salt	...	2,481	2,499	2,401	4,622	4,612	3,485
Sugar	...	7,559	7,717	8,595	55,229	45,865	41,841
Tobacco	...	79,846	91,694	80,941	125,137	120,536	109,215
Provisions	...	...	...	...	99,415	109,502	150,978
Flour	...	6,836	6,760	8,346	23,287	20,683	15,974
Coconut Oil	...	2,710	2,476	2,287	15,187	12,283	8,710
Coffee	...	316	388	519	14,346	11,848	10,789
Spirit	...	3,946	3,933	5,889	20,267	19,825	23,392
Arrack	...	136	111	54	512	402	230
B.—Raw Materials—							
Petroleum	...	91,736	125,361	124,427	68,360	74,573	77,525
Timber	...	...	...	...	6,778	6,549	9,097
Fuel Oil	...	No return	107,583	120	No return	33,063	150
C.—Manufactured Articles—							
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...	...	11,210	44,338	58,674
Dyed Cotton Goods	...	...	...	...	77,736	87,656	60,128
Yarn and Thread	...	...	...	...	20,287	13,050	7,523
Sarongs	...	...	...	...	21,477	20,459	12,949
Machinery	...	...	...	...	174,454	231,096	326,873
Chandu	...	9,200	8,200	6,040	19,612	17,220	13,892
Matches	...	1,132	1,098	1,002	6,666	5,931	4,912
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	453,485	1,143,985	785,187
Coins and Bullions	...	...	...	...	32,921	261,331	304,493
Total					1,484,293	2,536,422	2,193,511

APPENDIX E

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1929-1931

Exports

District	Plantation Rubber			Jelutong Rubber			Raw Sago and Sago Flour			Copra		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Brunei	1,353,315	1,209,916	871,403	8	...	...	12	15	26	20	...	...
Belait	16,001	9,143	4,253	8,747	5,570	2,031	698	323	2	...	...	...
Tutong	137,706	112,231	96,076	3,306	1,739	1,495	1,563	4,388	1,925	...	...	...
Temburong	766,854	622,581	626,306	1,119	643	687	1,185	2,083	409	50	14	10
Muara	27,749	26,945	24,446	...	...	...	...	18	...	74	67	6
TOTAL	2,301,625	1,980,816	1,622,484	13,179	7,952	4,213	3,458	6,827	2,362	144	81	16

District	Forest Produce			Cattle			Pigs			Hides and Horns		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Brunei	2,307	1,403	1,126	11	...	...	372	185	125	142	88	89
Belait	5,063	6,468	6,144	...	...	...	11	25	...	30	35	41
Tutong	4,787	1,365	848	13	40	...	...	...	...	35	32	24
Temburong	1,263	1,472	1,387	24	2	...	...	6	...	5	7	8
Muara	146	65	35	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	3	2
TOTAL	13,566	10,773	9,540	52	42	...	387	216	125	214	165	164

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS
1929-1931—Continued

Exports

District	Kajang			Marine Produce			Sarongs			Brassware		
	Bundles			Bundles			Bundles			Pikuls		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Brunei	4,642	3,195	2,194	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	83	78	20
Belaït	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	2
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Temburong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Muara	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	4,642	3,202	2,194	426	788	...	1,374	6,515	304	99	88	23

District	Silverware			Dried Prawns			Cutch			Crude Oil			Manufactured Articles		
	\$			Pikuls			Tons			Tons			\$		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Brunei	15,430	13,560	11,348	2,012	1,026	897	2,104	2,494	2,823	...	...	...	5,789	5,379	2,853
Belaït	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	...	4,326	171	265	2,834
Tutong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temburong	...	...	...	52	52	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
Muara	...	...	...	13	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	94	...
TOTAL	15,430	13,560	11,348	2,077	1,087	951	2,104	2,494	2,823	...	...	4,326	6,009	5,738	5,687

APPENDIX E—Continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1929-1931

Imports

District	Rice			Other grains			Tobacco			Piece Goods		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Brunei	Pikuls 20,238	Pikuls 27,665	Pikuls 20,834	Pikuls 1,600	Pikuls 1,090	953	lbs. 55,579	lbs. 60,147	44,638	\$ 67,898	\$ 70,405	\$ 37,962
Belait	3,732	8,958	6,328	221	226	565	12,297	21,092	30,387	13,535	24,468	16,085
Tutong	419	510	590	36	26	17	2,765	2,559	1,374	10,246	7,234	3,433
Temburong	2,431	2,023	1,940	672	39	31	8,362	6,707	3,766	6,134	4,490	1,987
Muara	934	1,032	823	74	24	...	843	1,189	776	1,400	1,518	661
TOTAL	27,754	40,188	30,515	2,603	1,405	1,566	77,846	91,694	80,941	99,213	108,115	60,128

District	Sugar			Petroleum			Provisions			Machinery		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Brunei	Pikuls 4,829	Pikuls 4,666	Pikuls 5,320	Gallons 46,593	Gallons 48,456	Gallons 39,346	\$ 40,837	\$ 32,354	\$ 32,790	\$ 2,154	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,020
Belait	947	1,315	1,601	34,887	68,763	78,197	32,774	67,445	113,002	172,209	229,940	325,739
Tutong	784	889	821	5,226	4,856	2,984	5,116	3,986	1,914	91	...	...
Temburong	672	465	563	3,549	1,814	2,544	19,078	4,615	2,437	...	...	114
Muara	527	382	290	1,481	1,472	1,356	1,610	1,102	835	...	...	...
TOTAL	7,559	7,717	8,595	91,756	125,361	124,427	99,415	109,502	150,978	174,454	231,096	356,873

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS
1929-1931—Continued

Imports

District	Salt			Flour			Coconut oil			Liquor			Timber		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	Pikuls	Pikuls	Pikuls	Sacks	Sacks	Sacks	Tins	Tins	Tins	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	\$	\$	\$
Brunei	1,558	1,475	1,492	5,159	4,495	5,394	1,706	1,340	1,401	1,923	1,219	1,171	3,314	5,204	8,723
Belait	263	281	323	764	1,378	2,148	452	736	614	1,580	2,448	4,656	2,423	687	295
Tutong	275	288	270	298	231	195	191	184	115	46	16	...	738	...	...
Temburong	152	216	119	615	384	410	334	188	141	523	246	116	65	321	79
Muara	233	239	197	401	272	199	27	28	16	10	4	...	238	337	...
TOTAL	2,481	2,499	2,401	7,237	6,760	8,346	2,710	2,476	2,287	4,082	3,933	5,943	6,778	6,549	9,097

District	Yarn and Thread			Chandu			Motor Vehicles			Other Manufactured Articles		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$	Tahils	Tahils	Tahils	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brunei	16,322	9,779	6,051	9,200	8,200	6,040	No return	620	4,957	113,735	96,696	84,503
Belait	860	1,195	1,136	...	...	...	No return	43,718	53,717	312,611	1,031,079	692,629
Tutong	2,328	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,431	7,335	3,681
Temburong	519	402	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,953	7,635	4,182
Muara	258	243	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,755	1,240	192
TOTAL	20,287	13,080	7,523	9,200	8,200	6,040	...	44,338	58,674	453,435	1,143,985	785,187

APPENDIX F

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE EIGHT STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1931

Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT				TEMBURONG DISTRICT			BELAIT DISTRICT
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
January	14.15	14.92	19.25	22.26	11.50	13.24	21.20	11.31
February	17.1	1.58	1.57	1.52	4.38	4.97	5.41	2.96
March	6.03	7.01	4.91	6.51	8.46	10.89	16.72	4.50
April	6.38	7.61	6.03	6.20	22.43	15.43	12.61	8.39
May	13.65	16.85	9.90	14.90	16.55	15.96	19.88	7.44
June	14.08	12.47	12.42	16.81	30.63	19.83	20.38	9.41
July	18.95	19.34	18.88	22.85	25.70	18.18	16.13	8.66
August	4.46	5.04	3.71	4.67	5.18	4.68	10.51	1.56
September	17.73	20.15	12.45	13.70	21.20	27.04	47.40	14.93
October	11.76	10.16	8.74	7.99	13.96	13.32	25.28	8.84
November	19.24	18.44	14.92	13.35	20.27	12.60	42.95	10.60
December	13.03	15.16	23.08	13.55	16.69	11.01	26.30	15.77
TOTAL	141.17	148.73	135.86	144.31	196.95	167.15	264.77	104.37

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, BRUNEI TOWN,
DURING THE YEAR 1931

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Month	THERMOMETER MEAN (In Shade)			Highest Recorded Shade Temperature	Lowest Recorded Shade Temperature
	Maximum	Minimum	Range		
January	86.58 °F	76.39 °F	10.19 °F	89 °F	75 °F
February	86.50 "	76.71 "	9.79 "	89 "	75 "
March	86.81 "	76.58 "	10.23 "	89 "	73 "
April	86.70 "	76.77 "	9.93 "	88 "	75 "
May	86.58 "	76.16 "	10.42 "	89 "	75 "
June	87.13 "	77.47 "	9.66 "	89 "	75 "
July	86.71 "	76.48 "	10.23 "	89 "	75 "
August	88.19 "	77.39 "	10.80 "	92 "	75 "
September	86.60 "	76.63 "	9.97 "	91 "	75 "
October ...	86.35 "	76.19 "	10.16 "	90 "	74 "
November	85.73 "	76.37 "	9.36 "	89 "	74 "
December	86.06 "	76.74 "	9.32 "	88 "	74 "
Mean Temperature ...	86.66 °F	76.74 °F			
	81.70 °F				

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ISLANDS, 1931

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS FOR 1931.

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MAP.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° North latitude and 71° and 72° 50' West longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south-west of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide, known as the Turks Island passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these Islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but no thorough survey of the group has ever been made.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands, and a large number of rocks. A three-pointed bank or reef surrounds the group.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides,

respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands separated from each other by narrow passages, while the western edge is fringed by a series of reefs and banks. The principal islands of the Caicos group are South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales Island, and West Caicos.

The entire group known as the Turks and Caicos Islands extends over a distance of 75 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south.

It is said that the Turks Islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the first settlers, the scarlet head of which resembled a Turkish fez. These Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. They remained uninhabited until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt, arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November, when the salt raking season was over. The Bermudians were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned and continued the salt industry, with occasional interruption by attacks by the Spaniards. Several attempts to obtain possession of the Islands were also made by the French. In the year 1766 an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, was appointed "to reside there, and, by his residence on the spot, to secure the right of the Island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order amongst the inhabitants. In 1799 the Turks and Caicos Islands were placed under the Bahamas Government, and so they remained until 1848, when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, a separate charter was granted. Under this charter the Islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found to be too expensive, and in 1873 the inhabitants forwarded a petition praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Islands were then annexed to Jamaica, and still remain one of its dependencies.

The only language spoken in this Dependency is English.

The climate of these Islands may be classed as good. The temperature ranges throughout the year from about 60° minimum to about 90° maximum. Although the period from April to November is generally very hot, the heat is somewhat tempered by the prevailing trade winds. The weather from December to March is generally pleasant. In 1931 the maximum air temperature registered at the Weather Bureau at Grand Turk was 90·5°, and the minimum was 60°.

The general average annual rainfall is about 29 inches. The rainfall during 1931 was exceptionally great. The amount registered at the Weather Bureau was 45·14 inches, while at Cockburn Harbour it amounted to 51·23 inches.

These Islands have suffered periodically from the effects of terrible hurricanes. Two passed over these Islands in 1926 and one in 1928. The one of September, 1926, was the most disastrous, as regards destruction of property, in the history of the Dependency.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of this Dependency is administered by a Commissioner who is also Judge of the Supreme Court and President of the Legislative Board. He is selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

There is a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner and three official and four unofficial members appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

There are several other Government Boards, appointed by the Commissioner, which deal with various local matters.

There is no political franchise in this Dependency.

The Government of these Islands is under the supervision of the Governor of Jamaica whose assent to the Ordinances of the Legislative Board is required.

The Laws of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands have effect there.

The seat of Government is at Grand Turk where the Commissioner resides.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of the Dependency according to the last census (1921) was 5,612. The estimated population in 1931 was 5,300.

No census was taken in 1931 owing to the lack of funds.

It is estimated that of the whole population, 5,140 or 97 per cent. were "coloured" (of mixed descent), while 160 or 3 per cent. were "white," and that about 1,800 people live in Turks Islands and 3,500 in Caicos Islands.

Throughout the Dependency the females exceed the males in numbers.

Most of the people of the Turks Islands are employed in the salt industry, while the people of the Caicos Islands are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The births and deaths registered during the last five years were as follows :—

				<i>Number of Births.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>
1927	...	...	...	149	123	26·9	22·3
1928	...	...	...	183	91	33·1	16·4
1929	...	...	...	161	99	29·1	17·7
1930	...	...	...	177	75	31·5	13·4
1931	...	...	...	177	82	32·0	14·8

The above rates are based on the population of 1921.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 27 ; equal to a death-rate of 152 per 1,000 births.

Nineteen marriages were registered during the year.

Sixty-four persons were receiving pauper relief from the Government at the end of the year.

As regards immigration and emigration, 540 persons entered the Dependency in 1931 and 566 departed.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The general health of the Dependency was good during the year 1931.

The following information is extracted from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer.

In the dispensary practice there were fewer cases than in the previous year and they consisted mostly of diseases of the circulatory system and the digestive tract. There were numerous cases of eczema, impetigo, and acute pemphigus among infants and small children. Pellagra, which is a common disease in Turks Islands, was one of the major causes of mortality. There was, however, a decrease in 1931 in the number of cases and deaths due to that disease. Malaria was not as prevalent in the Caicos Islands as in former years. Infectious diseases such as smallpox, whooping-cough, and measles were absent during the year. In the early months of the year there was a widespread epidemic of influenza at Grand Turk and Salt Cay. The intestinal form was very severe in some cases, especially in children. The fatality, however, was not high, except in the case of young children. There were no cases of enteric fever and pulmonary tuberculosis was not in evidence. Sporadic cases of leprosy continued to make their appearance in the Caicos Islands. Only a few cases of hookworm came under observation and treatment. Doubtless there were many cases which did not come under the observation of the Medical Officers. The infantile mortality was high, mainly due, no doubt, to the great poverty of the people. There were no cases of quarantinable diseases.

As regards preventive measures, only minor anti-mosquito measures were taken, such as clearing away bush and undergrowth and the filling up of pools. Major works could not be undertaken owing to the lack of funds.

There is a local Board of Health at each of the three principal settlements and the Inspectors of Nuisances were responsible to those Boards and to the Medical Officers for seeing that all premises were kept in a proper sanitary state.

Hygiene is one of the subjects taught in all the schools.

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quantity exported during that year amounted to only about one-half the average quantity shipped annually. Two grades are exported coarse and fishery (ground).

The following table shows the destination, quantity, and value of shipments in 1931 :—

				<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Canada ... ..	...	...	...	375,838	7,509
United States ... ..	...	...	...	302,637	4,415
Jamaica ... ..	...	...	...	68,699	834
Newfoundland ... ..	...	...	...	5,810	121
Haiti ... ..	...	...	...	1,005	15
Dominican Republic ... ..	...	...	...	30	1
				<hr/> 754,019	<hr/> £12,895

The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last five years :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salt	19,015	25,283	35,675	22,275	12,895
Coconuts	3,004	2,193	2,135	2,269	2,016
Onions	588	1,523	1,350	1,188	1,122
Artificial shell	383	164	343	220	257
Cotton and cotton-seed	—	1,183	331	17	—
Salt	109	415	39	37	47

Nearly all of the above exports, except salt, were the produce of the Caicos Islands.

The next table gives the quantity of each of the principal articles of local produce exported during the last five years :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.

Salt bus.	781,831	1,401,218	1,712,270	1,163,152	754,019
Coconuts lb.	26,869	21,556	22,547	26,964	25,749
Onions No.	587,550	1,523,275	1,349,800	1,187,900	1,121,800
Artificial shell ... lb.	375	194	376	103	257
Cotton (raw) ... lb.	—	24,133	6,865	49	—
Cotton-seed ... lb.	—	30,793	16,458	7,310	—
Salt lb.	16,600	37,945	6,489	3,776	8,492

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The following import and export statistics show how severely the world-wide economic depression affected the trade of this dependency.

The value of the trade of these Islands during the last five years was as follows :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	47,693	41,766	42,827	34,165	24,291
Exports	24,063	31,755	40,679	26,403	16,589
Total	<hr/> £71,756	<hr/> 73,521	<hr/> 83,506	<hr/> 60,568	<hr/> 40,880

Imports.

The next table shows the direction of trade, as regards imports, in the last five years :—

			<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>British Dominions.</i>	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
			£	£	£	£
1927 ...	...	...	5,447	6,619	35,627	47,693
1928 ...	...	...	4,431	4,012	33,323	41,766
1929 ...	...	...	3,585	4,556	34,686	42,827
1930 ...	...	...	2,867	2,339	28,959	34,165
1931 ...	...	...	2,568	1,844	19,879	24,291

It will be noticed that the decrease in the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was not as great as in the case of the imports from foreign countries.

The direction of the import trade in 1931 is shown in the following table :—

			£
United Kingdom	...	...	2,568
United States of America	...	...	18,304
Jamaica	...	...	1,374
Dominican Republic	...	...	1,127
Bahamas	...	...	222
Haiti	...	...	215
Canada	...	...	211
Germany	...	...	103
Holland	...	...	101
Other countries	...	...	66
			<hr/> £24,291 <hr/>

The following is a classified summary of the imports for the year :—

			£
Food, drink, and tobacco	...	...	13,735
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	...	...	—
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	...	...	7,827
Miscellaneous and unclassified	...	...	2,729
			<hr/> £24,291 <hr/>

The principal articles imported during 1931 were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Cotton goods	...	1,636
Flour	... barrels	1,599
Lard	... lb.	1,114
Sugar	... lb.	895
Haberdashery	...	893
Milk (condensed)	... cases	892

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£
Rice lb.	148,869	886
Oils (mineral) gal.	17,487	758
Spirits... .. gal.	2,503	673
Butter and substitutes lb.	10,941	623
Vegetables (fresh)	—	586
Bacon, ham, etc. lb.	10,872	461
Cigarettes No.	774,900	443
Fruits (fresh)	—	418
Groceries	—	418
Hominy and meal barrels	463	408
Beef (salted) lb.	25,020	400
Textiles	—	389
Soap (laundry) lb.	32,563	374
Carriages, carts, and wagons	—	347
Beans and peas	—	339
Tobacco (plug) lb.	3,424	335
Boots and shoes	—	325
Pork (salted) lb.	16,400	316
Corn and grain barrels	404	258
Meats (canned)	—	254
Machinery	—	241
Biscuits lb.	7,564	240
Bran and pollard bags	642	235
Cattle... .. No.	95	217
Fish (salted)	—	214
Medicines and drugs	—	213
Paper and stationery	—	211

Exports.

The following table shows the direction of the export trade during the last five years :—

	<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>British Dominions.</i>	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1927	218	13,649	10,196	24,063
1928	1,443	16,828	13,484	31,755
1929	1,453	21,807	17,419	40,679
1930	412	14,421	11,570	26,403
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The destination of the exports is shown in the next table :—

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United Kingdom	208
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Other countries	49
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The declared value of the produce of the Dependency exported in 1931 was £16,473, and the value of the re-exports was £116.

As regards trade and commerce it appears that the year 1931 was the worst in the history of these Islands.

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Common labourers employed in raking and carting salt earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day of nine hours and from 3s. to 7s. 6d. a day when shipping it. Labourers employed on the steamers that call here for them receive 2s. 6d. a day and rations. Carpenters and blacksmiths earn from 5s. to 10s. a day of nine hours. The Government minimum wage for adult unskilled labour is 3s. a day of nine hours.

In domestic service the wages vary from 6s. to 45s. a month with board and lodging.

The cost of living is comparatively high, especially in the case of officials and persons from abroad.

The following are the average retail prices of the principal provisions:—bread, 4d. per lb.; biscuits, 1s. 3d. per lb.; fresh meat and poultry, 9d. to 1s. per lb.; salt meat, 10½d. per lb.; salt fish, 9d. per lb.; flour, 3d. per lb.; rice, 5d. per qrt.; hominy and corn meal, 4d. per qrt.; beans and peas, 1s. per qrt.; potatoes, 4d. per lb.; lard, 9d. per lb.; eggs, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per doz.; milk (condensed), 9d. per tin; butter (salt), 2s. 9d. per lb.; cheese, 2s. per lb.; sugar, 2½d. per lb.; syrup, 1s. per qrt.; tea, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.; coffee, 2s. 6d. per lb.; cocoa, 1s. 6d. per lb.; common soap, 6d. per lb.; kerosene oil, 6d. per qrt.

Most of the people in the Caicos Islands grow a large portion of their own food-stuffs, but in the Turks Islands, owing to the poor nature of the soil, there is hardly any agriculture.

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There are ten such schools throughout the Dependency ; one in each of the principal settlements.

The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 867, and the average attendance 614. There were also seven private elementary schools recognized by the Board. Whilst the average attendance appears to be small, it should be remembered that the settlements in the Caicos Islands are scattered and many children are not within reach of a school. Many who do attend have to walk long distances in great heat and along bad roads to get to their schools.

Owing to the very small salaries offered and the lack of proper training facilities, there is great difficulty in obtaining efficient teachers for the schools and very few of those employed as such can be regarded as being really competent.

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No technical education is provided in this Dependency, nor are there any evening classes.

There is a good public library and free reading room at Grand Turk. It is well stocked with books and provides a fair assortment of current papers and magazines.

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Internal mails are carried between the several islands by small sailing-craft engaged in local trade.

Mails to and from Europe were despatched and received via New York.

The Post Office dealt with about 93,000 postal articles during the year 1931.

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There is a public telephone system at Grand Turk with provision for sixty lines.

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There are no railways or tramways in this Dependency nor are there any omnibuses in use.

There are three ports of entry in the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. Each port has an open roadstead and ships anchor at a short distance from the shore.

The number of vessels that entered at the several ports during the year 1931 was as follows :—

		<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Steamships ...	...	14	63	77
Sailing vessels ...	...	138	41	179
		<hr/> 152	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 256

The net tonnage of the sailing vessels amounted to 8,820 and of the steamships to 103,457.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The Government Savings Bank is the only bank in these Islands. At the end of 1931 there were 860 accounts in operation with £13,613 on deposit. The investments amounted to £11,951.

The currency of the Dependency consists of British gold, silver and bronze coins, and Jamaica nickel coins, and currency notes issued by the local Government. A small number of British and foreign currency notes were also in circulation.

Only the standard Imperial weights and measures are in use in these Islands.

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Owing to the lack of funds no major public works were undertaken during the year 1931, except the reconstruction of the main road leading to the lighthouse at Grand Turk, which was financed by the grant from the Colonial Development Fund as already mentioned above.

The usual minor public works such as the upkeep of the public buildings, streets, and roads, etc., were carried on throughout the year but on a reduced scale.

In consequence of the failure of the salt industry, due to the excessive rains during the year, unemployment relief works, financed by a loan by the Government of Jamaica, were carried on at Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. These measures consisted mainly of work on the roads and streets of those settlements and relieved somewhat the acute distress caused by the stoppage of the salt-raking operations.

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The law in force in the Dependency consists of the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Ordinances passed by the local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge, who also holds the post of Commissioner of the Dependency. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and is constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency. There is a Stipendiary Magistrate, resident at Grand Turk, the capital, where he holds court at least once a week. He pays periodical visits to Cockburn Harbour, Salt Cay, and the Caicos Islands for the purpose of holding court at those settlements.

There was regular dental inspection of the pupils in the schools by a dentist who receives a subsidy from the Government for his services to the school-children and certain others.

The two Government Medical Officers are the only medical practitioners in the Dependency. One is stationed at Grand Turk and the other at Cockburn Harbour. They are allowed private practice and they visit the out-islands when necessary.

There is a Nurse, paid by the Government, at each of the three principal settlements.

There is a small public hospital at Grand Turk which is under the directions and supervision of the Medical Officer.

There was no public health legislation enacted during the year under review.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

With regard to the housing conditions in this Dependency, there are no statistics available beyond the figures given in the 1921 Census Report.

According to that census there were 1,414 dwelling houses in these Islands. 1,233 were inhabited and 181 uninhabited ; 900 were built of wood and 514 of stone. There has been no noticeable change within the last ten years.

As regards the housing accommodation of the wage-earning population, nearly all of them live in small houses of two or three rooms with small out-houses nearby serving as kitchen, latrine, etc., and with very few exceptions they own the houses which they occupy. The sanitary conditions are fair. The Inspectors of Nuisances and the Police see that the requirements of the sanitary laws are observed.

There is no building law and therefore the people are free to build as they please.

There is no property tax in this Dependency and there are no building societies here.

In these Islands there are no barracks, compounds, or tenement houses, and there is no apparent need for additional dwellings.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal industry in this Dependency is the production of salt from sea-water by solar evaporation, and salt is the principal product exported. It is shipped to Canada and the United States of America and is used there for fish-curing and meat-packing. Turks Islands' salt is famous for its purity and it has an excellent reputation in the markets of the countries mentioned above.

The abnormal rainfall during the year 1931 did much to hinder the salt-industry and prevented the usual production. For various reasons the demand in 1931 was very poor with the result that the

quantity exported during that year amounted to only about one-half of the average quantity shipped annually. Two grades are exported—coarse and fishery (ground).

The following table shows the destination, quantity, and value of the shipments in 1931 :—

	Quantity. <i>Bushels.</i>	Value. £
Canada	375,838	7,509
United States	302,637	4,415
Jamaica	68,699	834
Newfoundland	5,810	121
Haiti	1,005	15
Dominican Republic	30	1
	<hr/> 754,019	<hr/> £12,895

The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last five years :—

	1927. £	1928. £	1929. £	1930. £	1931. £
Salt	19,015	25,283	35,675	22,275	12,895
Sponges	3,004	2,193	2,135	2,269	2,016
Conchs	588	1,523	1,350	1,188	1,122
Turtle shell	383	164	343	220	257
Cotton and cotton-seed	—	1,183	331	17	—
Sisal	109	415	39	37	47

Nearly all of the above exports, except salt, were the produce of the Caicos Islands.

The next table gives the quantity of each of the principal articles of local produce exported during the last five years :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Salt bus.	781,831	1,401,218	1,712,270	1,163,152	754,019
Sponges lb.	26,869	21,556	22,547	26,964	25,749
Conchs No.	587,550	1,523,275	1,349,800	1,187,900	1,121,800
Turtle shell lb.	375	194	376	103	257
Cotton (raw) lb.	—	24,133	6,865	49	—
Cotton-seed lb.	—	30,793	16,458	7,310	—
Sisal lb.	16,600	37,945	6,489	3,776	8,492

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The following import and export statistics show how severely the world-wide economic depression affected the trade of this Dependency.

The value of the trade of these Islands during the last five years was as follows :—

	1927. £	1928. £	1929. £	1930. £	1931. £
Imports	47,693	41,766	42,827	34,165	24,291
Exports	24,063	31,755	40,679	26,403	16,589
Total	<hr/> £71,756	<hr/> 73,521	<hr/> 83,506	<hr/> 60,568	<hr/> 40,880

Imports.

The next table shows the direction of trade, as regards imports, in the last five years :—

			<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>British Dominions.</i>	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
			£	£	£	£
1927 ...	...	...	5,447	6,619	35,627	47,693
1928 ...	...	...	4,431	4,012	33,323	41,766
1929 ...	...	...	3,585	4,556	34,686	42,827
1930 ...	...	...	2,867	2,339	28,959	34,165
1931 ...	...	...	2,568	1,844	19,879	24,291

It will be noticed that the decrease in the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was not as great as in the case of the imports from foreign countries.

The direction of the import trade in 1931 is shown in the following table :—

			£
United Kingdom	...	...	2,568
United States of America	...	...	18,304
Jamaica	...	...	1,374
Dominican Republic	...	...	1,127
Bahamas	...	...	222
Haiti	...	...	215
Canada	...	...	211
Germany	...	...	103
Holland	...	...	101
Other countries	...	...	66
			<hr/> £24,291 <hr/>

The following is a classified summary of the imports for the year :—

				£
Food, drink, and tobacco	...	...	...	13,735
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	...	...	...	—
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	...	...	...	7,827
Miscellaneous and unclassified	...	...	...	2,729
				<hr/> £24,291 <hr/>

The principal articles imported during 1931 were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>		<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Cotton goods	...	—	1,636
Flour	...	barrels	1,599
Lard	...	lb.	1,114
Sugar	...	lb.	895
Haberdashery	...	—	893
Milk (condensed)	...	cases	892

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Rice lb.	148,869	886
Oils (mineral) gal.	17,487	758
Spirits... .. gal.	2,503	673
Butter and substitutes lb.	10,941	623
Vegetables (fresh)	—	586
Bacon, ham, etc. lb.	10,872	461
Cigarettes No.	774,900	443
Fruits (fresh)	—	418
Groceries	—	418
Hominy and meal barrels	463	408
Beef (salted) lb.	25,020	400
Textiles	—	389
Soap (laundry) lb.	32,563	374
Carriages, carts, and wagons	—	347
Beans and peas	—	339
Tobacco (plug) lb.	3,424	335
Boots and shoes	—	325
Pork (salted) lb.	16,400	316
Corn and grain barrels	404	258
Meats (canned)	—	254
Machinery	—	241
Biscuits lb.	7,564	240
Bran and pollard bags	642	235
Cattle... .. No.	95	217
Fish (salted)	—	214
Medicines and drugs	—	213
Paper and stationery	—	211

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The following table shows the direction of the export trade during the last five years :—

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The Police Force is very small. It consists of five men stationed at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. In addition there is a local district constable at each of the eight principal settlements in the Caicos Islands. A revenue constable at Salt Cay and one at Cockburn Harbour also do police duty. The Police also perform the duties of Prison Warders and they operate the telephone exchange at Grand Turk. The Magistrate acts as Inspector of Police.

There is a prison at Grand Turk to which all prisoners from the out-islands are committed. It is a large well-constructed stone building with ample accommodation, and is kept in good order and good sanitary condition. There is complete separation between the male and female inmates.

There are ten cells for males and four for females and no associated wards. Each prisoner has seventy square feet of floor area and over one thousand cubic feet of space during the hours of sleep. The prisoners are classified according to the prison rules. There is no penal labour in force. The male prisoners are mainly employed outside the prison on cleaning the streets and repairing the roads and breaking stones, always under the supervision of a police officer, while the females are employed within the prison on washing clothes and other light work. The prisoners are well-fed and are allotted eleven hours for sleep, and every care is taken of their health. The Government Medical Officer visits the prison daily and treats any prisoner who may be ill and in need of his attention, and generally the prisoners enjoy very good health.

The Magistrate acts as Inspector of the Prison and the senior N.C.O. of Police as Superintendent of the Prison, and the prison rules are strictly observed. There is a Prison Board which meets once a month to inspect and supervise the prison. There is no chaplain, but clergymen make occasional visits to the prison.

The total number of persons committed to prison in 1931 was 53, of which 50 were men, 2 women, and 3 juveniles. 26 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of bail, and 29 for the purposes of penal imprisonment. Of the latter, 19 had been previously convicted once, 3 twice, and 7 thrice or more. Of the 29 referred to, 25 served only short sentences of three months or less. The daily average number in prison during the year 1931 was 2.75.

There were 170 crimes and offences reported or known to the Police, of which 167 were brought before the Magistrate's Court. 204 persons were proceeded against. 32 were apprehended and 172 summoned.

The number of persons dealt with in the Magistrate's Court amounted to 204, of which 166 were males and 38 females. 32 were discharged for want of prosecution and 10 on the merits of the case, while 4 were committed for trial. 158 persons were convicted summarily. Nine were sentenced to imprisonment, 3 whipped, 124 fined, and 22 bound over or otherwise disposed of. Of the total

number of convictions in that Court, 29 were for offences against the person, 2 for praedial larceny, 1 for malicious injury to property, 13 for other offences against property, 3 for offences against the revenue or other laws, and 90 for miscellaneous minor offences.

Four men were sent up for trial by the Supreme Court. One, charged with rape, was convicted and sentenced, while three, charged with an offence against property with violence to the person, were not convicted.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Only three Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Board in 1931. One fixed the maximum amount of light-dues payable by any ship entering the ports of this Dependency, and the other two were the usual Appropriation Ordinances.

Jamaica Law No. 15 of 1931 extended to this Dependency the provisions of the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Law, 1916 (Law 23 of 1916).

In these Islands there is no factory legislation, nor legislation for compensation for accidents. Nor is there any legislative provision for sickness or old age.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1927					11,522	14,568
1928					14,853	12,787
1929					11,260	11,605
1930					9,427	11,728
1931					10,318	12,820

In 1931 the ordinary revenue amounted to only £7,365, being £3,555 below the estimate, while the ordinary expenditure amounted to £10,304, being £531 below the estimate but £2,939 in excess of the ordinary revenue.

The great decline in the ordinary revenue was mainly due to the extraordinary depression in trade which caused a large falling-off in the amount of the exports and imports. This naturally greatly reduced the receipts from Customs import duties and royalty on salt exported.

The royalty paid on salt shipped in 1931 amounted to only £1,099, which was less than one-half of the usual amount received annually.

The Customs import duties collected during the year amounted to only £3,757, being over £1,200 below the estimate.

The year 1931 opened with a surplus of £1,069 and closed with a deficit of £1,431.

The amount of the Public Debt is £1,500, representing the advances received from the Government of Jamaica during the year under review. The Dependency has no other public debt.

The items of the ordinary revenue were as follows :—

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Import Duties	3,757
Royalty on Salt	1,099
Port Dues	581
Internal Taxation	262
Payments for Specific Services	193
Post Office	688
Revenue from Government Property	62
Interest	86
Miscellaneous Receipts	634

The items of extraordinary revenue were :—

	£
Appreciation of Savings Bank Investments ...	452
Grant from the Colonial Development Fund ...	1,000
Loans from Jamaica	1,500

The items of the ordinary expenditure were as follows :—

	£
Pensions	945
Commissioner's Department	1,756
Treasury and Customs	977
Judicial Department	754
Police and Prisons	872
Medical Department	1,692
Paupers and Lunatics	407
Education	1,050
Miscellaneous	448
Post Office	306
Lighthouses	292
Public Works Department	400
Public Works Recurrent	400

The items of the extraordinary expenditure were :—

	£
Public Works Extraordinary	56
Depreciation of Investments	625
Lighthouse Road	1,000
Unemployment Relief Works	834

Every effort was made during the year to keep down the ordinary expenditure to the lowest possible point.

Taxation in this Dependency is very light. There is no income-tax, no land tax, no property tax, no taxes on trades, animals, or vehicles ; no poll tax, and no excise, or stamp duties.

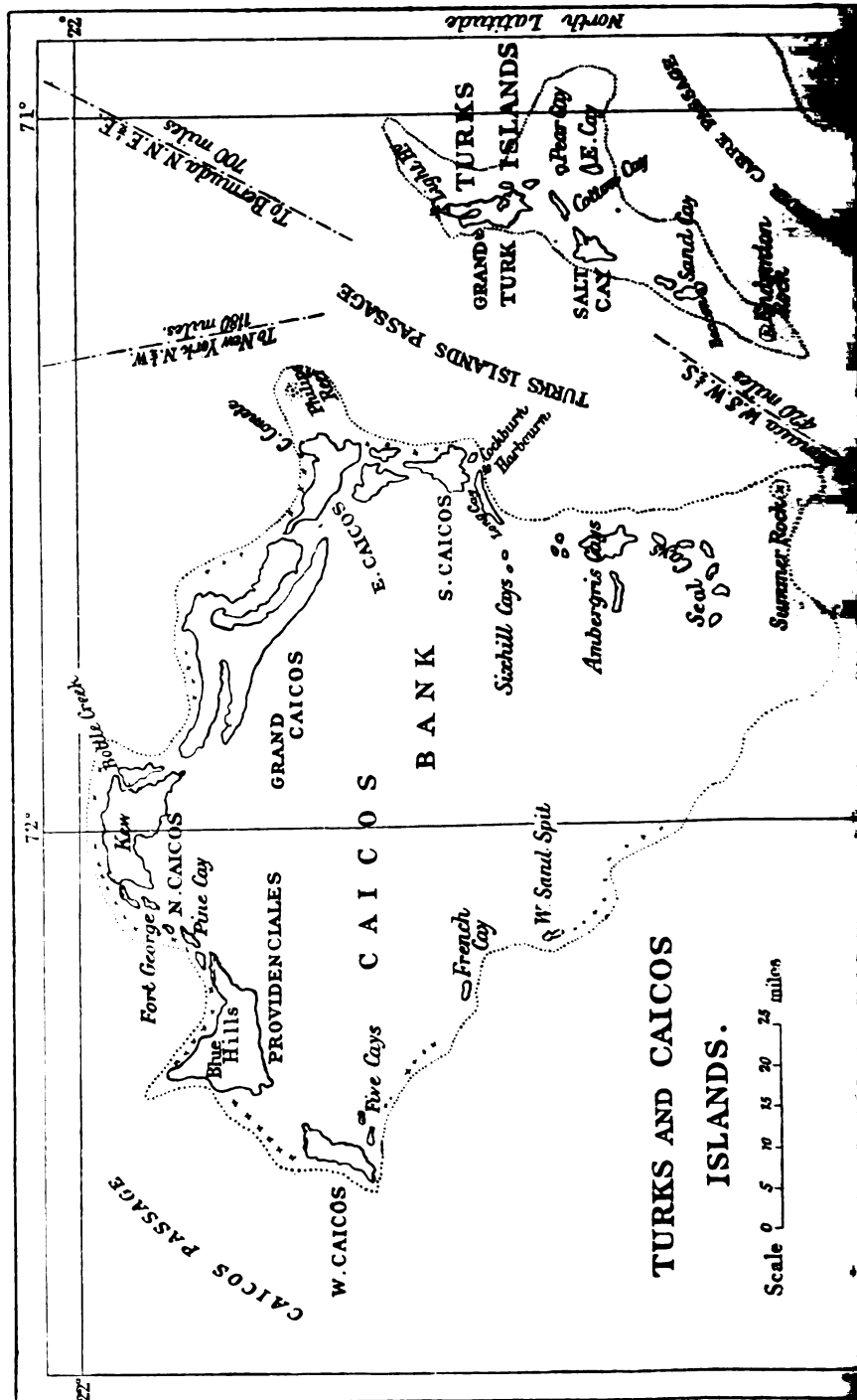
The principal sources of revenue are the Customs import duties and the royalty on salt exported.

The Customs Tariff was amended in March, 1932, when a British Preferential Tariff was introduced here for the first time. The specific duties are low in comparison with similar duties levied in most of the other Colonies. All goods not particularly specified nor included in the Free List pay duty as follows :

British Preferential Tariff	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
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H. E. PHILLIPS,
Commissioner.

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monthly mail, passenger, and freight service to and from that Island.

There is constant communication between the Dependency and Dominicana and Haiti by small sailing vessels engaged in trade.

Internal mails are carried between the several islands by small sailing-craft engaged in local trade.

Mails to and from Europe were despatched and received via New York.

The Post Office dealt with about 93,000 postal articles during the year 1931.

Grand Turk is an important cable junction, there being cables to Jamaica, to Barbados, and to Bermuda. Telegraphic communication with the outside world was maintained throughout the year. The Cable Company supplies a news bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a subsidy.

The Government radio-telegraph system provides service between Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, and with ships at sea within short range.

There is a public telephone system at Grand Turk with provision for sixty lines.

There are no overland telegraphs in this Dependency.

The streets and roads in the principal settlements were kept in fairly good condition. A few motor cars and motor trucks are in use. During the year under review one of the main roads in the Island of Grand Turk was greatly improved by the aid of a free grant of £1,000 from the Colonial Development Fund, with the result that much more of the adjacent land was put under cultivation. The so-called roads in the Caicos Islands are really only bushpaths.

There are no railways or tramways in this Dependency nor are there any omnibuses in use.

There are three ports of entry in the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. Each port has an open roadstead and ships anchor at a short distance from the shore.

The number of vessels that entered at the several ports during the year 1931 was as follows :—

	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Steamships	14	63	77
Sailing vessels	138	41	179
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	152	104	256
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The net tonnage of the sailing vessels amounted to 8,820 and of the steamships to 103,457.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The Government Savings Bank is the only bank in these Islands. At the end of 1931 there were 860 accounts in operation with £13,613 on deposit. The investments amounted to £11,951.

The currency of the Dependency consists of British gold, silver and bronze coins, and Jamaica nickel coins, and currency notes issued by the local Government. A small number of British and foreign currency notes were also in circulation.

Only the standard Imperial weights and measures are in use in these Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the lack of funds no major public works were undertaken during the year 1931, except the reconstruction of the main road leading to the lighthouse at Grand Turk, which was financed by the grant from the Colonial Development Fund as already mentioned above.

The usual minor public works such as the upkeep of the public buildings, streets, and roads, etc., were carried on throughout the year but on a reduced scale.

In consequence of the failure of the salt industry, due to the excessive rains during the year, unemployment relief works, financed by a loan by the Government of Jamaica, were carried on at Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. These measures consisted mainly of work on the roads and streets of those settlements and relieved somewhat the acute distress caused by the stoppage of the salt-raking operations.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The law in force in the Dependency consists of the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Ordinances passed by the local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge, who also holds the post of Commissioner of the Dependency. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and is constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency. There is a Stipendiary Magistrate, resident at Grand Turk, the capital, where he holds court at least once a week. He pays periodical visits to Cockburn Harbour, Salt Cay, and the Caicos Islands for the purpose of holding court at those settlements.

The Police Force is very small. It consists of five men stationed at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. In addition there is a local district constable at each of the eight principal settlements in the Caicos Islands. A revenue constable at Salt Cay and one at Cockburn Harbour also do police duty. The Police also perform the duties of Prison Warders and they operate the telephone exchange at Grand Turk. The Magistrate acts as Inspector of Police.

There is a prison at Grand Turk to which all prisoners from the out-islands are committed. It is a large well-constructed stone building with ample accommodation, and is kept in good order and good sanitary condition. There is complete separation between the male and female inmates.

There are ten cells for males and four for females and no associated wards. Each prisoner has seventy square feet of floor area and over one thousand cubic feet of space during the hours of sleep. The prisoners are classified according to the prison rules. There is no penal labour in force. The male prisoners are mainly employed outside the prison on cleaning the streets and repairing the roads and breaking stones, always under the supervision of a police officer, while the females are employed within the prison on washing clothes and other light work. The prisoners are well-fed and are allotted eleven hours for sleep, and every care is taken of their health. The Government Medical Officer visits the prison daily and treats any prisoner who may be ill and in need of his attention, and generally the prisoners enjoy very good health.

The Magistrate acts as Inspector of the Prison and the senior N.C.O. of Police as Superintendent of the Prison, and the prison rules are strictly observed. There is a Prison Board which meets once a month to inspect and supervise the prison. There is no chaplain, but clergymen make occasional visits to the prison.

The total number of persons committed to prison in 1931 was 55, of which 50 were men, 2 women, and 3 juveniles. 26 were committed for safe custody till trial or for want of bail, and 29 for the purposes of penal imprisonment. Of the latter, 19 had been previously convicted once, 3 twice, and 7 thrice or more. Of the 29 referred to, 25 served only short sentences of three months or less. The daily average number in prison during the year 1931 was 2.75.

There were 170 crimes and offences reported or known to the Police, of which 167 were brought before the Magistrate's Court. 204 persons were proceeded against. 32 were apprehended and 172 summoned.

The number of persons dealt with in the Magistrate's Court amounted to 204, of which 166 were males and 38 females. 32 were discharged for want of prosecution and 10 on the merits of the case, while 4 were committed for trial. 158 persons were convicted summarily. Nine were sentenced to imprisonment, 3 whipped, 124 fined, and 22 bound over or otherwise disposed of. Of the total

number of convictions in that Court, 29 were for offences against the person, 2 for praedial larceny, 1 for malicious injury to property, 33 for other offences against property, 3 for offences against the revenue or other laws, and 90 for miscellaneous minor offences.

Four men were sent up for trial by the Supreme Court. One, charged with rape, was convicted and sentenced, while three, charged with an offence against property with violence to the person, were not convicted.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Only three Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Board in 1931. One fixed the maximum amount of light-dues payable by any ship entering the ports of this Dependency, and the other two were the usual Appropriation Ordinances.

Jamaica Law No. 15 of 1931 extended to this Dependency the provisions of the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Law, 1916 (Law 23 of 1916).

In these Islands there is no factory legislation, nor legislation for compensation for accidents. Nor is there any legislative provision for sickness or old age.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1927					11,522	14,568
1928					14,853	12,787
1929					11,260	11,605
1930					9,427	11,728
1931					10,318	12,820

In 1931 the ordinary revenue amounted to only £7,365, being £3,555 below the estimate, while the ordinary expenditure amounted to £10,304, being £531 below the estimate but £2,939 in excess of the ordinary revenue.

The great decline in the ordinary revenue was mainly due to the extraordinary depression in trade which caused a large falling-off in the amount of the exports and imports. This naturally greatly reduced the receipts from Customs import duties and royalty on salt exported.

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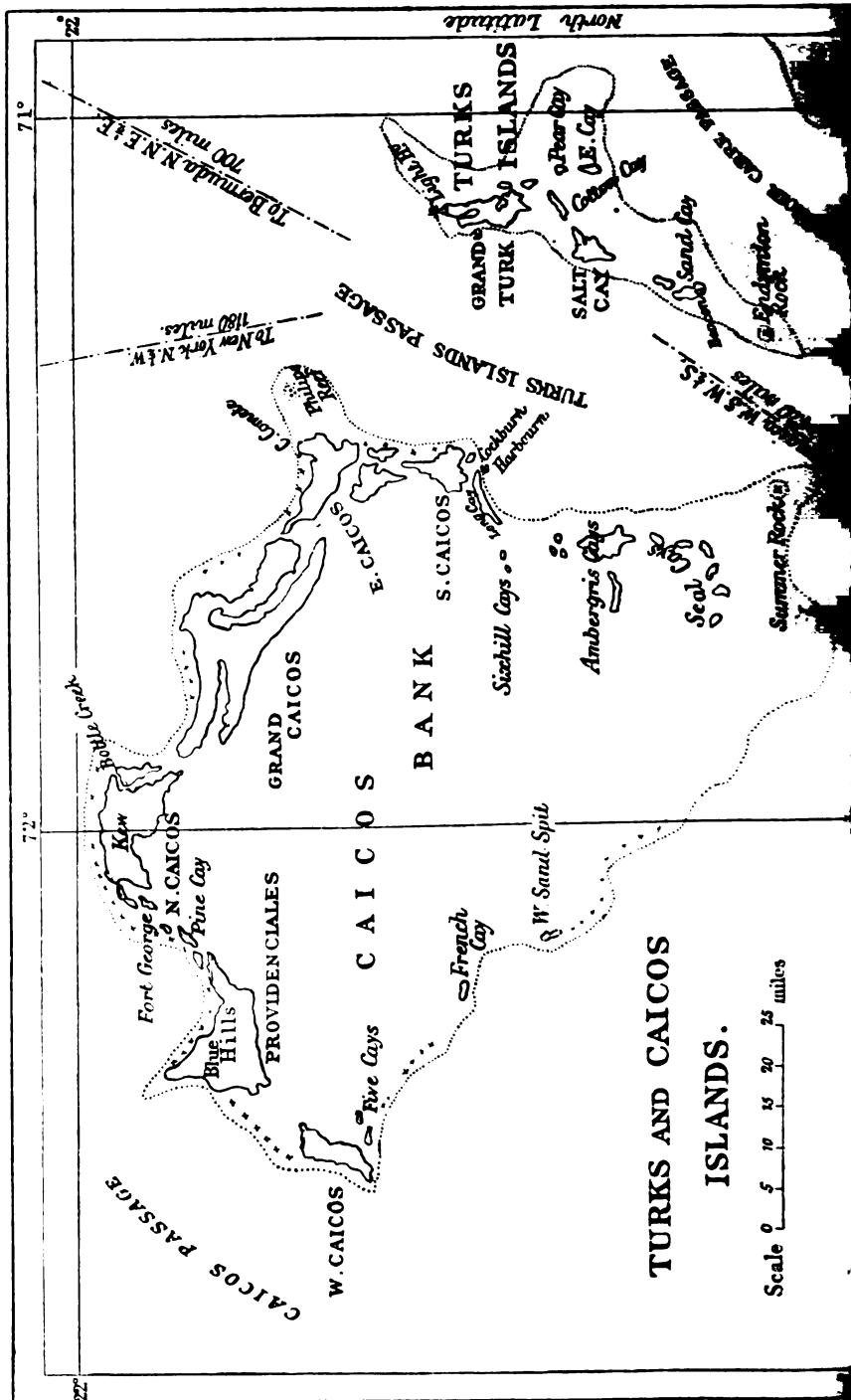
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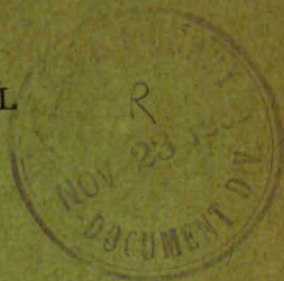
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No. 1583

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BASUTOLAND, 1931

*(For Report for 1929 see No. 1490 and for Report for
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BASUTOLAND FOR THE YEAR 1931.

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MAP OF BASUTOLAND.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Basutoland, which is a native territory in South Africa, is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between 28° 35' and 30° 40' South latitude, and between 27° and 29° 30' East longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. above sea-level, and the climate is, on the whole, healthy. The Maluti Mountains, which occupy most of the country to the east, were in former years reserved entirely as cattle posts, but owing to the increase in population the Basuto have found it necessary to migrate there, build villages, and cultivate the land, so that to-day this more or less inaccessible area is gradually becoming as thickly populated as

* The financial information given in this Report is for the financial year ended 31st March, 1931.

the low-lying country to the west. The result of this invasion into the mountain area is the disappearance of all big game, such as eland and hartebeest, which used to abound some thirty years ago, and the gradual elimination of the smaller buck and all species of wild fowl.

The climate is good for Europeans and natives alike. The high altitude and pure atmosphere prove most invigorating. *Phthisis pulmonalis* is little known except among Europeans who have come to the country on account of this disease, and if they come in the early stages of the disease they improve at once. Persons suffering from malarial fever or its results are benefited greatly by a short residence in Basutoland.

The range of temperature is approximately from a maximum of 93° F. to a minimum of 11° F. The average annual rainfall is 30 inches, the total recorded during 1931 at the Mafeteng Inland Barometric Station, being 29·74 inches.

In 1818 the first Paramount Chief of Basutoland, Moshesh, gathered the various remnants of tribes which had become scattered about South Africa during the wars waged by Moselekatse, the king of the Matabele, and thus founded what has become the Basuto nation. The estimated native population is 570,000, while the Europeans, as taken in the last census in 1921, numbered 1,600.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; the Basuto were defeated by Sir G. Cathcart at the battle of the Berea Mountain, and Moshesh sent in his submission and made peace. A series of wars then took place from 1856 onwards between the Basuto and the inhabitants of the Orange Free State, and it was not until 1868, when he was hard pressed by the Boers, that Moshesh appealed to the British Government for help and the recognition of his people as British subjects. This was carried into effect by a Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1868, and the event is now commemorated by observing this day as a public holiday, known as "Moshoeshoe's Day." In 1871, the Territory was annexed to the Cape Colony, and, after various disturbances, the Government of the Cape, in April, 1880, extended the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878 to Basutoland, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. The Basuto, however, refused to accept the terms and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at by which the Act was repealed and certain fines inflicted on the tribe.

Although outwardly peace had been restored, there still remained several Chiefs who would in no way accept the terms, and it was eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February, 1884, which was proclaimed and brought into force by Proclamation 75A of 18th March, 1884.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation promulgated in the *Official Gazette*.

For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into seven districts, each of which is under an Assistant Commissioner, namely Maseru, Leribe, Berea, Mhales Hoek, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek. These districts are sub-divided into wards presided over by hereditary chiefs and those allied to the Moshesh family, who are responsible to the Paramount Chief in all matters relating to native law and custom.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

No census has been taken since 1921. The following figures indicate the racial distribution of the population at the last census:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Bantu.</i>	<i>Coloured other than Bantu.</i>
Leribe	260	107,794	211
Berea	132	56,674	136
Maseru	612	99,378	266
Mafeteng	262	67,279	221
Mhales Hoek	159	60,568	281
Quthing	115	38,051	96
Qacha's Nek	63	66,193	30
Totals	1,603	495,937	1,241

Besides the population as enumerated above, 47,141 Bantu were stated to be absent at various labour centres outside the Territory when the census was taken.

The following is a comparative statement of the density of the population (other than European), at the censuses of 1904, 1911, and 1921 :—

	1904.	1911.	1921.
No. of persons per square mile ...	33·78	38·97	48·30
No. of acres per head of population ...	18·94	16·42	13·25
No. of occupied huts per square mile...	8·42	10·86	16·99
No. of persons to each occupied hut ...	4·01	3·61	2·84

There is no compulsory registration of births, deaths, or marriages according to native custom. Marriages according to Christian rites numbered 643 during the year under review, as compared with 740 during 1930, and 819 during 1929.

Every native entering or leaving the Territory must be in possession of an official pass.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

During the year 1931, 2,664 patients were treated in the various hospitals, showing an increase of 80 over the number treated in 1930. Deaths amounted to 179 which is 22 more than in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 1,231, the majority of which were under general anaesthesia. The number of out-patients who attended the various hospitals showed a decrease of 6,160. The following table gives details of each district :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>In-Patients.</i>	<i>Out-Patients.</i>	<i>Subsequent Returns.</i>	<i>Vaccinations.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>		
					£	s.	d.
Maseru ...	852	8,587	5,252	—	618	3	6
Leribe ...	539	6,528	2,940	—	345	6	0
Mafeteng ...	393	7,192	3,586	—	377	19	3
Mohale's Hoek ...	345	4,116	1,504	—	172	4	6
Quthing ...	242	4,271	1,036	100	174	0	9
Qacha's Nek ...	231	3,567	1,307	—	117	11	3
Teyateyaneng ...	62	4,476	1,414	—	139	5	9
Totals ...	2,664	38,737	17,039	100	£1,944	11	0

As regards the general health of the Territory during the year under review there is nothing of note to comment upon. Typhoid fever has been more prevalent in the north than in previous years, and the number of deaths recorded from this disease was 18 as compared with 9 in 1930. Cases of typhus have increased but, of those admitted into hospital, the mortality rate was not as high as last year, viz., 5 deaths in 21 cases as compared with 10 deaths in 28. The position in regard to syphilis is not satisfactory; for although there are many less reported cases in the first and third stages, there is an increase of 112 in the secondary stage, in which it was hoped that there would be a decrease in numbers. It appears from the Medical Officers' reports on their experience with sulpharsenol injection treatment that the benefits anticipated exceeded those realized, a result which is disappointing.

The following is a comparative table of communicable diseases admitted to hospitals in the territory during the years 1930 and 1931 :—

<i>Description.</i>	1930.	1931.
Influenza ...	938	550
Typhoid ...	189	247
Dysentery ...	111	161
Typhus ...	75	118
Whooping Cough ...	147	337
Measles ...	78	119
Smallpox ...	1	1
Scarlet Fever... ..	2	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	295	261
Anthrax ...	14	1
Total ...	1,850	1,797

The sanitary arrangements in the various Camps have been well maintained, and there have been no outbreaks of disease which could in any way be attributed to an inefficient service. An abattoir has recently been opened in Maseru where the slaughter of all stock for European consumption is carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. Flies have not been such a nuisance as in previous years: and the measures adopted for the destruction of rodents would appear to have been satisfactory, as no reports have been received in regard to any noticeable increase in their numbers.

The gaols throughout the Territory, when inspected, were clean, and there has been no outbreak of any serious disease among the inmates.

Leper Settlement.

On 31st December, 1930, the population of the Settlement was 665, composed of 292 males and 373 females. On 31st December, 1931, the population was 699, of which 325 were males and 374 females, showing an increase during the period under review of 33 males and 1 female. This is interesting inasmuch as in the past the increase in females has invariably predominated over that of the males, and is doubtless due to the active vigilance of the Leprosy Health Inspectors.

The following represents the numbers of admissions, etc. :—

	1931.		<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Re-admitted.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Deserted.</i>
Males	99	11	42	21	14
Females	71	11	47	28	6
			—	—	—	—	—
Totals	170	22	89	49	20
			—	—	—	—	—
<i>1930.</i>							
Males	67	9	40	23	} 18
Females	80	4	29	28	
			—	—	—	—	—
Totals	147	13	69	51	18
			—	—	—	—	—

The diminution in the admission rate which was to be hoped for after the Inspectors had once traversed the whole Territory has not yet taken place, although it is estimated that by September, 1931, the whole Territory had been explored once. This is to be explained in large part by the fact that after the Inspectors have reported suspected cases of leprosy in the less accessible parts of the Territory, a considerable time elapses before the patients are sent to the Asylum.

A detailed Annual Report on Health is published separately.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Basutoland is a purely native Territory. There are no factory or industrial undertakings and the problem of the proper accommodation of workers has not therefore arisen.

The natives live in villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy if primitive. These huts are invariably built of sods or stone, with a mud floor and a thatched roof : and from the figures taken at the 1921 census, the average number of persons to each occupied hut was 2·84.

The small European population, consisting of Civil Servants, Missionaries, and Traders, is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of cut stone or brick.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

There are no fisheries ; and no mining operations are carried out in Basutoland.

Production is dealt with under two heads, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Agriculture.

No land in Basutoland is cultivated by Europeans with the exception of a few fields in the vicinity of Mission stations, which are used for demonstration purposes ; these are held under the same land tenure system as those of the natives. Cultivation is, in the main, carried out by individual native agriculturists who are given lands by the Chiefs on which to grow food for themselves and their families. It is estimated that approximately one-fifteenth of the country is under the plough.

The chief products of the Territory are maize, kaffir corn and wheat. Peas, beans, barley, oats, pumpkins, and potatoes are also grown, but not to any appreciable extent. Maize and kaffir corn form the staple diet of the natives, and only a very small percentage of these commodities is therefore exported.

Maize.—There was a grave shortage of this crop during the 1931 season. This was attributed to the lateness of the spring rains, in consequence of which the sowing was delayed and a larger proportion of land than usual was left unsown. The prevalence of the cut-worm and the mealie stalk borer being heavier than usual, and bad droughts obtaining throughout the country during the tasseling period of the mealies, added to the disadvantages under which the crop was grown. In spite of this, however, it is estimated that from approximately 200,000 acres of land under cultivation, 486,100 bags of mealies were reaped of which only 295 bags were exported.

Kaffir Corn.—This crop suffered under much the same disadvantages as did the maize crop, and, out of approximately 81,000 acres under cultivation, 243,000 bags of kaffir corn were reaped, of which 10,247 were exported.

Wheat.—Wheat is used for food only by the more advanced natives and by those living in the higher altitudes where the growing of other crops for food is more or less impossible. The crop reaped in the 1931 harvest totalled roughly 182,300 bags out of approximately 100,000 acres under cultivation in 1930. 103,706 bags were exported during 1931.

Peas and Beans.—These are grown by the natives on a comparatively small scale. About half the crop is consumed within the Territory, and the remainder which amounted to 4,119 bags during 1931 was exported.

Other Crops.—Barley, oats, pumpkins, and potatoes are very little grown, and are mainly consumed within the Territory. The amount exported is negligible.

General.—It is estimated that 1,027,600 bags of mixed grain, chiefly maize, was consumed in Basutoland during the year under review; of this amount roughly 26,000 bags were imported owing to local shortages. In normal years the Territory produces enough for local consumption.

Forestry.—There are very few varieties of trees indigenous to the Territory, and nothing in the nature of a forest exists. Poplar groves and willow lined streams are common in some areas and are closely guarded by the local Chief for the purpose of providing roofing beams for huts and stables, etc.

Young trees propagated in the nurseries situated in each of the Camps are available for distribution free of charge to natives and Europeans throughout Basutoland. Every facility is given to Basuto agriculturists to encourage them to undertake tree planting on a bigger scale, and it is gratifying to note that the number of trees issued yearly shows a steady increase. Communal land tenure and the consequent inability of the individual to fence his tree plantation, thus leaving it open to the attack of herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, account to a great extent for the apathy displayed by the Basuto towards this department of agriculture.

Demonstration.—The native is being assisted to improve his methods of agriculture by the appointment of Native Agricultural Demonstrators, who now number sixteen. They are all young men who have passed the Agricultural Diploma of one of the recognized Native Agricultural Schools in the Union of South Africa, and are distributed in each district and sub-district in the Territory. They are also stationed at Roma, Morija, and Leloaleng Training

Institutions and the Lerotholi Technical School, Maseru, where demonstration lands are worked and where agricultural apprentices are trained and the pupils given a course of agricultural lectures.

The general work of all Demonstrators is to give lectures on subjects such as the selection of seed, planting, and proper cultivation of the various crops grown throughout their districts shortly before these operations take place. They also undertake the working of various native lands to show a contrast between them and ordinary lands worked by the natives themselves. In a good season a Demonstrator works from 25 to 30 lands and many obtain an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Experimental work is also being carried out with the use of super-phosphate and nitrate of soda. The application of the former has been found to be most beneficial, a land thus fertilized yielding an increase of in the region of 100 per cent. over an unfertilized land which has otherwise been treated in the same way. Nitrate of soda plots have been disappointing. Fertilizer companies have been most helpful in supplying a certain amount of fertilizer to each district free of charge to demonstrate its uses.

Agricultural Societies.—Every endeavour is still being made to foster and encourage the growth and formation of agricultural societies and associations throughout the Territory, with an appreciable amount of success, as a few fairly strong societies are now in operation in different parts of Basutoland.

Soil Erosion.—A very grave evil to both agriculture and animal husbandry, which the Agricultural Department has to combat in Basutoland is the erosion of the soil. Many thousands of tons of the richest soil of Basutoland are estimated to be washed away annually by the torrential summer rains, and the steady yearly increase in erosion in the lowland and mountain areas has caused the Department much concern. Every effort is made by the Demonstrators by way of propaganda to check the increase of this evil, but it is feared that so long as land is held communally, little success will attend their efforts. It is the old case of where it is every one's duty to prevent it, it is no one's duty.

One of the chief factors in the increase of erosion is the steady migration of the natives from the lowlands to the mountain areas, and the consequent change in the nature of the hinterland from a purely pastoral to a semi-pastoral, semi-agricultural aspect, necessitating as it does the natives ploughing on the mountain slopes.

Animal Husbandry.

This department of production has, in the past, been the most important economically in the Territory, the principal factor being sheep and goat breeding for the production of wool and mohair, and cattle raising. Horses have also in the past played their part in the economic development of the Territory.

Sheep and Goats.—It is estimated that in 1931 there were 2,828,700 sheep and 1,005,800 goats in the Territory. In the past very little has been done to improve the breed in either of these animals. In order to avoid deterioration in the breeding of sheep as a wool producing industry, legislation has been issued prohibiting the importation of Persian and bastard rams, and from time to time a good stamp of Merino ram has been introduced by the Government and distributed amongst certain of the more progressive breeders. The efforts of the Veterinary Department have, however, been mainly concentrated on the eradication of scab, which is now practically accomplished. It has been unfortunate that owing to financial stress, drastic reductions in the staff of the Scab Division have been necessary during the past year, but it is hoped that with the reduced staff which has been retained it will be possible to maintain the present position.

The year under review has been a disastrous one for the sheep-breeder, and it has been difficult to realize that prices obtaining for wool and mohair could drop so low. Latterly, natives have been receiving only 1d. per lb. for their wool, and from 3d. to 4d. for their best mohair; and even at these prices they have been at times unsaleable. This has proved a big blow to the economic condition of the Territory, whose prosperity has always depended so much on wool and mohair. The fall in the price of wool has reacted similarly on the value of fat sheep; and hamels (wethers) which two years ago had a ready sale at £1 are to-day only worth about one-third of their former value.

In analysing these difficulties, it would appear to be clear that the Basuto will never again reach the pinnacle of prosperity which they experienced during the world war period, when at all times they could get a good price for any sort of wool or mohair, good, bad, and indifferent. All indications clearly show that unless the Basuto sheep-owner is capable of realizing the altered conditions and of bringing more intelligence and effort into the production and marketing of his wool and mohair, the outlook is very gloomy.

Basutoland is considered to have the best natural sheep and goat pasturage and climate in South Africa, and there is no doubt that if brains and energy were brought to bear on their production, some of the best Fine Merino wool and mohair could be grown. A scheme is now under consideration whereby the Government will make a definite and practical attempt to improve the breed of sheep in the country; and investigations are being made by the Empire Marketing Board for the future marketing of Basuto wool and mohair.

Cattle.—An attempt was made several years ago to improve the stamp of cattle produced in the Territory by the introduction of a number of pure-bred Afrikaner bulls, but was not attended with any marked success.

Economically, practically the whole of the domestic and tribal laws of the Basuto are centred in cattle, and the wealth of the average native is indicated by the number of stock possessed. The question of improving the breed seldom occurs to him inasmuch as in his view a beast is a beast and can be used for practically any domestic transaction such as payment of dowry, compensation, or for fines imposed. It is perhaps for this reason that he is generally apathetic to any advice on the subject. There are, however, indications of a growing tendency among the more enlightened and progressive natives to alter their views in this respect, as purchases of a better stamp from farmers in the Union are now more frequently made than in former years.

It is estimated that there were approximately 650,000 cattle in Basutoland in 1931, and of that number 18,059 were exported during the year. The greater proportion of this number were oxen bought for ploughing purposes by the neighbouring farmers in the Union, while a small proportion of those from the eastern border were exported through the Durban abattoirs as meat for Italy.

Anthrax is practically the only epidemic of a serious nature among cattle. During the year 23 outbreaks of this disease were reported, but prompt inoculation in each case eliminated any serious losses—the Onderstepoort vaccine proving on the whole satisfactory.

Horses.—Basuto ponies were at one time much sought after throughout the whole of South Africa, being of sturdy build, sure-footed, and hardy. During the South African War the Territory was largely depleted of its best types for remount purposes, and as a result of this there has been considerable deterioration of the breed subsequently produced which has lost several of its former admirable qualities. Many years ago a Government Stud was introduced in an attempt to improve the stamp and to check further deterioration. The original policy was to introduce Arab blood, but later this was changed and thoroughbred stallions were substituted. In the light of subsequent experience it would almost appear to be a matter for regret that the original policy was not maintained inasmuch as the average unenlightened native pays little or no regard for the care of the mother or the foal. This is instanced by the fact that a Mosuto thinks nothing of undertaking a long journey on horseback with a foal at foot of perhaps a few weeks old. For this reason and because of the general conditions obtaining in the Territory, it is thought that the Arab would have been able to stand up to it better than the thoroughbred.

During the year under review 109 mares were served at the Stud—mostly by “Landing” and “Vibration” who have sired some promising foals. 65 mares proved in foal from the previous season, and no reports were received of a further 21 mares.

Strangles and biliary fever have been prevalent amongst horses, and the former has, at times assumed serious proportions. Equine mange is diminishing, which is due to the work of the Dip Supervisors who treat all animals suffering from this disease. Equine hepatic cirrhosis, which 24 years ago was confined to the eastern border, has in the last few years spread with remarkable rapidity across the Maluti Mountains to the eastern slopes of the last range on the western side. The disease is due to the ingestion of the plant, *senecio latifolia*, which has found ideal conditions in the overstocked pasturage of the mountains. It is due largely to this disease, and also to overstocking and generally bad seasons, that it is estimated that the number of horses in the Territory has dropped in the last two years from 200,000 to 120,000.

General.—Overstocking and denudation which have caused in many areas the complete extinction of the natural grasses of the country, have largely contributed to the deterioration of all classes of live stock, and until the native mind can grasp the idea that quality and not quantity counts in the matter of live stock as in everything else, it is to be feared that very little progress can be made in overcoming this evil. The innate love for numbers of cattle rather than quality is an inherent characteristic of the Bantu mind, and all who have had close contact with them will realize the difficulties encountered and the patience required to dissuade them from this belief.

It is probable that the present economic stress will lead to a big diminution of overstocking in the near future as evidence is not lacking to show that the shortage of food is driving the Basuto to consume more stock than is usual; nor is this to be regretted so long as discrimination is exercised in the slaughtering of the many thousands of low grade animals that to-day have no market value whatsoever beyond their local food asset.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports by general traders during the last three years :—

Description.	1929		1930		1931	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Merchandise</i>		£		£		£
<i>Livestock</i> :—	—	669,008	—	431,534	—	389,237
Horses, mules, etc.	No.		No.		No.	
Cattle	251	501	12	34	12	70
Sheep and goats	2,428	6,351	645	1,526	436	996
<i>Grain</i> :—	149	207	312	163	344	144
Wheat and wheat meal	Bags.		Bags.		Bags.	
Maize and maize meal	5,415	8,837	5,179	6,760	4,917	7,529
Kafir corn	25,049	17,398	61,416	30,318	139,901	63,302
<i>Other Produce</i>	4,315	3,030	10,828	7,090	1,374	1,015
	—	1,084	—	524	—	440
Totals	—	£706,416	—	£477,949	—	£462,733
<i>Live Stock</i> :—		£		£		£
Horses, mules, etc.	No.		No.		No.	
Cattle	104	534	58	330	178	717
Sheep and goats	1,496	6,678	3,617	14,121	8,337	27,616
<i>Grain</i> :—	26	25	1,103	552	2,420	497
Wheat and wheat meal	Bags.		Bags.		Bags.	
Maize and maize meal	72,103	64,408	131,308	105,330	103,706	90,888
Kafir corn	87,404	42,144	6,061	2,169	295	168
Oats	37,056	21,334	4,032	2,374	10,247	6,821
Barley	—	—	—	—	4	1
Beans and peas	90	50	224	63	89	22
<i>Wool and Mohair</i> :—	4,312	5,461	5,873	4,233	4,119	2,214
Wool	Lb.		Lb.		Lb.	
Mohair	12,937,198	436,083	9,729,169	156,601	9,325,140	98,304
<i>Skins and Hides</i> :—	1,961,746	94,352	942,725	21,837	1,241,743	21,442
Skins	365,039	8,327	359,767	3,747	119,619	679
Hides	445,286	15,126	371,620	6,044	186,015	2,013
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	—	272	—	225	—	45
Totals	—	£694,794	—	£317,626	—	£251,427

All exports are made to the Union of South Africa and imports are, as a general rule, made through the same channel. The past few years have been chiefly characterized by the low prices obtaining for wool and mohair, the staple products of the Territory, on the value of which the main purchasing power of the native depends. With the fall in purchasing power, there is little prospect at present of further development of trade with Great Britain. The principal articles of British manufacture for which there exist definite possibilities of further development in trade are blankets, native truck and agricultural implements (excluding steam or motor driven machinery).

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in the Territory, and there is only one mile of railway, which is owned and operated by the South African Railway Administration.

Salaries and wages earned by Europeans vary from £200 to £850 per annum in the case of Government servants, and from £120 to £500 per annum in the case of employees of trading concerns.

Native wages vary from £24 per annum to £204 in the case of Government employees; and from £15 to £48 per annum in the case of store-boys, etc., employed by traders.

Natives employed on contract and proceeding outside the Territory for work on the goldmines, etc., receive an average wage of £3 *per mensem* and food.

The average cost of living for single natives is estimated at £1 *per mensem*, and for married natives £3 *per mensem*. The cost of living of Europeans varies considerably and is in a great measure dependent on the social or official position of the person concerned.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in Basutoland is mainly in the hands of three Missions, the Paris Evangelical Mission Society, the Roman Catholic Mission, and the English Church Mission, who receive grants-in-aid from the Government. These Mission schools are scattered over the country fairly equally in proportion to the density of the population, and it is probable that there are very few children who are not within reach of a school.

The chief aim of education in Basutoland is to study the interests of the vast majority of children who only have a short school life, more or less irregular, for three or four years. To this end the education in the lower classes is almost entirely in the vernacular

so that the child becomes literate in his own language and is therefore not taken out of his environment. The country unfortunately is not well suited to the teaching of indigenous arts and crafts owing to the lack of available material, but wherever possible sewing is encouraged among the girls and gardening or other manual work among the boys.

There are 541 aided elementary schools, taught mainly through the vernacular, although English is started in the upper classes. Then come the intermediate schools, 39 in number of which 3 are Government schools, managed by committees, the rest being Mission schools. Finally there are 10 institutions which give specialized training, e.g., normal, industrial, or agricultural. Apart from the 3 intermediate schools, the only Government school is the Lerotholi Technical School at Maseru under its own Director.

Altogether in 1931 there were 56,451 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of 41,366. The Education Vote for the year ended 31st March, 1932, was £48,995.

In addition to the above-mentioned schools, there are 241 schools registered by the three Missions—but not drawing grants—with a roll of about 6,000 pupils. When the financial position improves it is hoped that these schools will receive Government aid.

No fees are charged in elementary or intermediate schools, nor is attendance compulsory. Home duties and agricultural and pastoral work interfere with the regularity of school attendance, but on the whole Basuto children show wonderful keenness in attending school. A written examination for Standard VI is open to pupils from all parts of the country, from the results of which approximately six bursaries are awarded each year so that a child of exceptional ability can continue his education at one of the institutions. University education is provided at the South African Native College at Fort Hare in the Union of South Africa, to which Basutoland contributes £300 per annum, besides providing an annual bursary for a promising Mosuto student. Thus it is possible for even the poorest child to proceed from his village school to the South African Native College.

Night schools are held in a few of the Camps and are attended chiefly by herd-boys and men-servants who work in Camp during the day.

Although the Missions are chiefly concerned with Mission and school work there is no doubt that indirectly they do a great deal to promote public welfare. Each Mission Station is undoubtedly a centre of civilization with its various branches radiating around it, so that there are very few parts of the country which do not feel their influence.

Recreation is encouraged in every school, but owing to the scattered nature of the population and the domestic work required

of the children, it is difficult to arrange regular competitions. At certain Mission Stations in the Lowlands, however, some sports meetings have been held and have aroused much enthusiasm. In the Camps the older inhabitants have formed sports clubs; tennis, cricket, and football being the popular games.

Pathfinder and Wayfarer bodies have been started in several centres with every prospect of success.

At most Mission centres, annual singing competitions are held and are very popular with students, teachers, and the general public alike.

A detailed Annual Report on Native Education is published separately.

European Education.—There are 9 small schools in the Territory, managed by local committees and supported by the Government, which provide elementary education for the children in the Camps. For education beyond the elementary stage, children are sent to schools in the Union. The Government provides annually one bursary (for children under thirteen years of age) of £25 for two years; and latterly, through the generosity of Frasers' Ltd., a second bursary of £50 per annum for two years (also for children under thirteen years) has been instituted.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The Territory is linked with the Union of South Africa railway system by a short branch line—one mile of which is in Basutoland—from Marseilles to Maseru on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. This railway system, however, follows closely the boundaries of the Territory and goods are transported by road to the nearest railway station across the border.

Roads and Bridle Paths.

The greater part of Basutoland is exceptionally mountainous and in this area all transport is effected with the use of pack animals. The Government undertakes repairs to a few of the main bridle paths.

On the western side of Basutoland where there is an agricultural strip of country stretching from north to south, a fairly good road system has been developed. The main roads traverse the whole distance of this strip with branches leading west to the principal points of exit. In nearly all cases the roads are gravelled and allow

for motor or ox-waggon traffic in all weather. There are, however, a number of unbridged rivers and spruits, which, during flood periods, often delay travelling for some hours.

During 1931 regravelling and reshaping of the roads has been carried out systematically to the extent of the funds available. Practically no construction work has been undertaken, but approximately 120 culverts have been erected and much work has been done on improvement to road drainage.

From the main roads a number of feeder roads lead towards the interior. By-roads to Trading Stations, Missions, etc., connect with the feeder roads traversing still further into the interior, but although several roads now cross the first range of mountains, none have yet penetrated to the second range. Feeder roads are maintained by the Government and although a slight improvement in them can be recorded during 1931, they are still of a disappointingly low standard. During the year under review a commencement was made to construct culverts on a few of them, and if funds are available to extend this practice they should gradually improve.

The by-roads are in many instances unsuitable for any type of traffic excepting ox-wagons. They are maintained by traders and others to whose station they lead, assisted by annual Government grants on the £ for £ principle.

On the eastern side of Basutoland in the Qacha's Nek district a short system of roads similar to that described above exists, and the standard reached is more or less the same as that obtaining on the western side of the Territory.

The road policy of the Government has been to build up and improve gradually the existing roads, and all expenditure goes towards maintenance and betterment and does not provide for the carrying out of a constructional programme.

The funds allocated during the last three years for the maintenance of roads, bridges, ponts, etc., of which 98 per cent. is used for roads, are given below :—

1929.	1930.	1931.
£21,000	£21,000	£17,000

The following table gives a classification of the class and mileage of roads in the Territory :—

Concrete, Asphaltic *Water-bound Macadam*
Bituminous Surface. *Surface Tarred.*

Nil

Nil

Gravel.

320 miles Main
Road.

62 miles Feeder
Road.

Earth.

40 miles Main
Road.

70 miles Feeder
Road.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks within the Territory. The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Maseru, as also has the Bloemfontein Board of Executors and Trust Company, Limited.

Coins current in Basutoland comprise British, Union of South Africa and late South African Republic. It is estimated that the total coinage and paper money in circulation at the end of 1931 was £7,500 and £25,000 respectively. Until the latter part of 1931, the Maseru branch of the Standard Bank only circulated Rhodesian issue bank notes. When Rhodesia left the Gold Standard, however, and decided to follow sterling all these notes were called in and exchanged at par. Reserve bank-notes of the Union of South Africa are now the only notes issued by the local branch of the Standard Bank.

The weights and measures in common use in the Territory are the British Imperial.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the financial stringency, the activities of the Public Works Department were considerably curtailed during 1931. The following works were, however, undertaken in addition to miscellaneous upkeep and repairs to all Government buildings and plants :—

New reservoirs were built at Leribe and Quthing for storage supplies ; and at Teyateyaneng the new water scheme to pump 2,000 gallons of water from a borehole two miles from the storage reservoirs through a head of 700 feet has been completed.

A Government intermediate school to accommodate 130 children was built with native labour at Matsieng near the Paramount Chief's village.

At the Leper Settlement 15 rondavels were built to accommodate convalescent lepers.

Extensive repairs were undertaken to Government quarters and buildings at Maseru, Leribe, and Butha Buthe.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

The laws in force in Basutoland are the same as were in force in the Cape of Good Hope up to 18th March, 1884, except where repealed or altered by Proclamation of the High Commissioner who is empowered to make by Proclamation such laws as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Territory.

The Basutoland Courts of Law consist of :—

(a) *The Resident Commissioner's Court* which constitutes the supreme Court of Basutoland, and from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Under Proclamation No. 10 of 1928, as amended, the constitution of the Resident Commissioner's Court was altered, and provision made for the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner. The Court is now constituted by the Resident Commissioner or when deputed by him thereto the Deputy Resident Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner sitting alone or together ; and there may be associated with the Court, not more than two officers of the Administration, appointed by the Resident Commissioner for the purpose by notice in the *Gazette*. The Resident Commissioner when present and, in his absence, the Judicial Commissioner shall be President of the Court and the judgment of the Court is the judgment pronounced or approved by the President.

The power conferred on the Resident Commissioner to review and correct the proceedings of Courts or officers may be exercised also by the Judicial Commissioner, and any decision recorded or action taken by the Judicial Commissioner in the course of such review or correction shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been recorded or taken by the Resident Commissioner.

(b) *Courts of Assistant Commissioners*, who are empowered to impose sentences not exceeding two years' imprisonment with hard labour, or fines not exceeding £50 ; with jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. These Courts have no jurisdiction, however, to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to commit rape, or sedition ; and in these cases and other serious crimes preparatory examinations are held.

These Courts are situated in each of the seven districts and in the sub-district of Butha Buthe. Police Officers have been given minor jurisdiction in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners to try minor offences, with power to impose sentences not exceeding 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour, and fines not exceeding £10. Detached courts are held in the sub-districts of Peka and Mokhotlong presided over by Police Officers exercising minor jurisdiction.

(c) *Chiefs' Courts*.—Under Proclamation No. 2B of 1884, the Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs of Basutoland were authorized to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil and criminal cases within such limits as may be defined by any rules established by the authority of the Resident Commissioner, subject to a proviso that no suit, action, or proceeding whatsoever to which any European shall be a party, either as plaintiff or complainant, or as defendant, shall be adjudicated upon by any such Chief, save by the consent of all parties concerned. An appeal lies from the decision of any Chief to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the District within which such Chief exercises jurisdiction.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last five years :—

<i>Nature of Crime.</i>	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
<i>In Magisterial Courts.</i>					
Offences against the person ...	287	438	213	219	190
Offences against property ...	272	253	221	282	299
Offences against liquor laws ...	37	42	57	47	41
Other crimes ...	1,484	1,429	1,313	1,968	2,406
<i>In the Resident Commissioner's Court.</i>					
Murder ...	1	1	6	10	11
Culpable homicide ...	24	20	30	23	14
Attempted murder ...	1	4	5	—	3
Rape ...	—	2	5	2	9
Other offences against the person ...	4	2	1	6	9
Offences against property with violence to the person.	48	4	33	52	50
Other offences against property...	15	3	14	31	17
Other crimes ...	—	—	—	—	2

Police.

Constitution and Command.—The Basutoland Mounted Police is maintained under the Basutoland Proclamation No. 12 of 1921. The Force is under the control of the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland who is also the Commandant, with a Staff Officer who is resident at Maseru.

Some years ago a training depot for all recruits was instituted at Maseru under the supervision of the Staff Officer, with a Warrant Officer as Drill Instructor, a native Sergeant-Major and a native Non-Commissioned Officer. Refresher courses were undertaken for drafts sent in from the districts from time to time, and a competent and efficient detachment was thus maintained. Unfortunately for the general efficiency of the Force, the depot had to be closed down in November, 1931, on account of grave financial considerations which made it imperative to reduce the numbers of the personnel of the Police.

Finger-print work is also carried out by the Warrant Officer attached to the depot. This branch continues to perform valuable

assistance by supplying the Courts with the previous criminal history of accused persons whose finger-prints are sent in for identification. During the year under review 955 finger-prints were received and recorded.

Establishment.—The establishment of the Force on 31st December, 1931, was as follows :—

<i>Europeans—</i>				<i>Native Police—</i>			
Staff Officer	...	...	1	Sergeant-Major	...	...	1
Inspectors	...	...	5	Sergeants	...	...	14
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	6	Corporals	...	...	15
Warrant Officer	...	...	1	Privates	...	...	289
				Saddlers	...	...	4
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total	...	...	13	Total	...	...	323
<hr/>				<hr/>			

Distribution and Duties.—Mounted detachments of the Force are stationed in Maseru and in the various districts of the Territory, under the command of European officers of the establishment who are responsible for the general police routine being carried out within their districts and for the efficiency of their respective detachments. The following table shows the distribution of the strength :—

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Warrant Officers.</i>	<i>Non-Commissioned Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Butha Buthe	...	—	3	27	—
Leribe	...	2(a)	4	23	(a) 1 Acting Assistant Commissioner.
Peka	...	1	1	10.	—
Teyateyaneng	...	1	2	24	—
Maseru	...	2(b)	3	40	(b) 1 seconded for other duties.
Depot	...	1	1	2(c)	1(c) (c) Seconded to Maseru Detachment.
Mafeteng	...	1	4	29	—
Quthing	...	1	3	38	—
Mohales Hoek	...	1	2	31	—
Qacha's Nek	...	1	4	48	—
Mokhotlong	...	1	2	18	—
<hr/>					
Totals	...	12	1	30	289
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The conduct and health of the Police have been uniformly good throughout the year, there having been only four dismissals during 1931.

Patrols, etc.—During the year under review, 8,868 patrols were sent out and covered approximately 257,524 miles. 4,855 cases

were investigated by the Police, which resulted in the arrest of 3,688 persons, of which number 2,936 were convicted summarily, and 115 in the Resident Commissioner's Court. The cases investigated show an increase of 374, and the number of persons arrested an increase of 541, on the figures of last year, while those convicted summarily show an increase of 405.

General.—Apart from the ordinary Police routine, members of the Force were called upon to perform extraneous duties in assisting in the collection of hut tax and of wool export duty, in providing prison guards, clerical assistance in various district offices, and services in the Medical and Veterinary Departments.

Prisons.

There are gaols at the Headquarter Camp of each of the 7 districts into which the Territory is divided and in the sub-districts of Butha Buthe, Mokhotlong, and Peka.

Buildings.—All gaol buildings are of stone with iron roofs and cement floors—the inmates, however, are provided with bed-boards on which to sleep. The majority of cells are built to contain on the average 8 to 10 prisoners, but there are usually one or two smaller ones for violent or dangerous inmates, or for occasional European convicts. Attached to each prison is an exercise yard and cement baths with water laid on. The cook-house is in the yard, and a daily scale of ration as laid down by Statute is provided. As no special accommodation exists in the district gaols for female or European prisoners, they are invariably transferred to Maseru to serve sentence, etc.

Health.—The health of the prisoners during 1931 has, on the whole, been good—the daily average on the sick list being 15·76; 11 deaths and 8 executions were recorded during the year. All prisoners are medically examined on admission, and the Medical Officers make regular visits to the gaols, apart from the weekly inspection when they accompany the District Administrative Officer in charge. Prisoners reporting sick are taken to the Government Dispensary, and if necessary are admitted to hospital where they are put into the ordinary public wards and treated on similar lines to other patients.

Discipline.—With the exception of a few breaches of prison discipline, the conduct of the prisoners, on the whole, has been good. In the past the majority of offenders have been stock thieves, and persons committed for public violence in connexion with land disputes with, of course, a large percentage of tax defaulters and persons convicted of offences against the other revenue laws. For the most part they were not the habitual criminal type, and gaol discipline has therefore been more or less easy to maintain. Unfortunately during the last two years there has been an influx of the more criminal type, owing to the deportation of bad characters by

Union Government; and it is feared that this will in the future be detrimental both to discipline and to the morals of the inmates of the gaols.

Labour.—During the year 1931, convicts have been utilized to a greater extent than in previous years on road construction and maintenance in the vicinity of the various Camps. But as a general rule, where possible, they are trained to become useful members of society on release, by instruction in such trades as masonry, carpentry, building, and other kinds of manual labour.

Sentences.—The majority of offenders are given the option of a fine or imprisonment with hard labour, but for the more serious offences, sentences of imprisonment only are imposed. Provision has been made under Proclamation No. 55 of 1921, for the punishment of offenders in certain cases under which the Court may in its discretion :—

(a) postpone for a period not exceeding six months the passing of sentence, and release the offender on one or more conditions; or

(b) pass sentence but order the operation of the sentence to be suspended for a period not exceeding three years on such conditions as the Court may specify in the order; or

(c) pass sentence of a fine or, in default of payment, imprisonment, but suspend the issue of a warrant for committing the offender to a gaol in default of payment until the expiry of such period not exceeding twelve months as the Court may fix for payment in instalments or otherwise, of the amount of the fine or until default has been made.

Suspended sentences are invariably awarded in cases of default of payment of tax and similar offences against the revenue laws. Good conduct remission up to one-fourth of the sentence is allowed.

Statistics.—During the period under review 4,025 persons passed through the various gaols in the Territory, and of these 2,552 were committed to penal imprisonment. The figures for 1930 were 3,480 and 2,012 respectively.

Juvenile Offenders.—It has been the practice for several years to transfer all juvenile prisoners of from 15 to 20 years of age, whose sentences are over three months, to serve their sentences at the Peka Gaol in order to prevent contact as far as possible with adult offenders. At Peka these juveniles are under the close supervision of the Officer-in-Charge, and they are taught stone-cutting, masonry work, road-making, repairs to buildings, and gardening. The gaol is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Teyateyaneng. Parents of these youths are allowed to visit them on Sundays, and religious services are held fortnightly by a native minister. The average daily number in this gaol during 1931 was 19·7, of which 12·3 were juveniles. Of the juveniles the daily average on the sick list was 0·19, and there was one death during the year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following legislation was issued during the year by proclamation in the *Gazette* :—

(1) No. 1.—Basutoland Further Appropriation (1929–1930) Proclamation, 1931.

(2) No. 5.—Concealment of Childbirth Proclamation, 1931.

(3) No. 10.—Basutoland Flour and Meal Importation Restriction Proclamation, 1931.

(4) No. 13.—Amending Proclamation No. 58 of 1922 to provide for the appointment of Deputy Assistant Commissioners as Marriage Officers.

(5) No. 16.—Customs Tariff Amendment Proclamation, 1931.

(6) No. 21.—Basutoland Nursing Sisters (Retiring Allowance) Proclamation, 1931.

(7) No. 22.—Basutoland Stamp Duties Amendment Proclamation, 1931. (16 of 1907.)

(8) No. 26.—Basutoland Radio Amendment Proclamation, 1931.

(9) No. 37.—Basutoland Income-Tax Proclamation, 1931.

(10) No. 39.—Basutoland Wool and Mohair Fund Proclamation, 1931.

(11) No. 44.—Amending Proclamation No. 10 of 1928 relating to the Court of the Resident Commissioner.

(12) No. 46.—Basutoland Wool and Mohair Export Duty (Amendment) Proclamation, 1931 (amending No. 14 of 1923 and 43 of 1927).

(13) No. 45.—Basutoland Opium and Habit-forming Drugs Regulation (Amendment) Proclamation, 1931 (amending No. 35 of 1922).

(14) No. 47.—Basutoland Appropriation (1931–32) Proclamation, 1931.

(15) No. 48.—Basutoland Further Appropriation (1930–1931). Proclamation, 1931.

(16) No. 49.—Amending further the Basutoland Wool and Mohair Export Duty Proclamation No. 14 of 1923.

There is no factory legislation or legislation relating to compensation for accidents, etc.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

REVENUE.					
Head.	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	132,072	137,744	141,719	136,237	125,665
Customs and Excise	87,352	92,201	96,072	95,564	77,810
Posts and Telegraphs	7,648	8,466	9,181	9,377	8,883
Licences	8,758	8,938	9,206	9,141	8,068
Fees of Court or Office	933	956	1,094	1,083	810
Judicial Fines	1,911	2,629	2,515	2,039	1,445
Income-Tax	10,784	12,843	16,022	10,732	5,929
Fees for Services Rendered	1,278	1,159	1,296	1,387	1,105
Interest	2,158	2,275	3,670	5,101	4,033
Wool Export Duty	17,141	17,918	33,976	32,187	25,436
Miscellaneous	4,369	7,913	10,038	8,943	8,654
Education Levy	—	13,357	15,103	14,885	13,963
Totals	£274,404	£306,399	£339,892	£326,676	£281,801

EXPENDITURE.					
Head.	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	13,811	12,532	13,099	12,724	12,783
District Administration	13,690	13,619	14,118	14,926	15,333
Police	39,164	39,160	38,357	38,678	37,600
Administration of Justice	11,194	12,379	11,764	12,087	13,306
Posts and Telegraphs	11,676	11,118	11,568	13,494	12,004
Public Works Department	5,218	5,147	5,239	5,276	5,322
Public Works Extraordinary	6,872	3,671	2,747	3,597	5,168
Public Works Recurrent	25,669	23,044	29,502	30,521	29,774
Medical	22,617	26,121	25,676	26,832	28,202
Education	41,412	54,871	58,596	57,105	53,235
Lerotholi Technical School	2,508	6,566	6,658	6,674	5,772
Agriculture—					
Veterinary	27,659	30,874	39,178	37,104	39,140
Agricultural				5,911	6,849
Allowances to Chiefs	11,691	12,002	12,562	14,260	13,754
National Council	1,909	1,641	1,762	1,777	1,634
Leper Settlement	19,401	19,558	19,238	20,077	21,501
Pensions	10,030	11,797	11,828	14,291	12,726
Miscellaneous	6,076	6,970	7,998	8,468	7,225
Capital Expenditure	2,030	3,804	6,687	10,060	1,090
Totals	£272,627	£294,874	£316,577	£333,862	£322,418

Debt.

The Basutoland Administration has no Public Debt, but its liabilities in connexion with the "Guardian's Fund" and the "Basutoland Native Education Fund" were, at 31st March, 1931, £28,712 and £14,359 respectively.

Assets.

The assets at 31st March, 1931, were as follows:—

	£
Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.—	
" Current Account "	7,534
" Deposit Account "	15,000
Crown Agents for Colonies—	
" Current Account "	135
" Deposit Account "	51,300
Balances in the hands of Sub-Accountants ...	13,650
Advances recoverable	8,211
On loan to Swaziland Administration	35,000
Stores Suspense	9,160
Total	£139,990

Description of the Main Heads of Taxation.

Native Tax.—The collection under this head for the year ending 31st March, 1931, was £125,665. Fuller details as regards the method of collection, etc., are given on page 29.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910, the Basutoland Administration receives annually 0·88575 per cent. of the total Customs revenue of the Union, less payments to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa. The amount received for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1931, was £76,101.

In addition to the above, a duty is levied on importations of Union manufactured spirits and beer into Basutoland, and the amount received in this connexion for the above period was £1,700, making the total Customs revenue for the Territory, £77,810. The rates of duty on spirits and beer is governed by Part III of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 64 of 1921.

Licences.—Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 28 of 1928, which consolidated and amended the laws relating to the carrying on of businesses in Basutoland. A duty at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is charged upon the purchase consideration in the case of the transfer of a General Trader's Licence. Labour Agents' and Motor Vehicle Registration Licences are governed by Proclamations Nos. 27 of

1907, as amended, and 7 of 1926, as amended, respectively. Assistant Commissioners are responsible for the collection of all licence fees in their districts.

The chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of each, during 1931, are as follows :—

	£
General Traders	4,725
Hawkers	548
Labour Agents	292
Labour Runners	168
Commercial Travellers	543
Miscellaneous	644
Motor Registration... ..	1,048
Motor Drivers	72
Transfer Fees	27
Total	£8,067

Income-Tax.—The collection of income-tax is governed by the Basutoland Income-Tax Proclamation No. 52 of 1920, as amended. The general provisions of the Principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount upon which the tax is to be levied and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year.

The taxes imposed for the year 1930 were: (i) Normal Tax, (ii) Super Tax; and the rates were fixed as follows :—

(i) Normal Tax :—

(a) In the case of companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, two shillings and sixpence.

(b) In the case of persons other than companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount, subject to a maximum rate of two shillings in every pound.

(ii) Super Tax :—

(a) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of one penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the income-tax year ended 30th June 1930, was as follows :—

					£
Current Normal Tax	...	...	...	...	5,264
Arrear Normal Tax	...	...	...	...	367
Current Super Tax	...	...	...	...	292
Arrear Super Tax	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>£5,929</u>

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source, and also compares the collection with that of the previous year.

Source.	1929-30	1930-31	+ or -
	£	£	£
General Traders ...	7,515	2,464	- 5,051
Civil Servants ...	1,128	1,216	+ 88
Employed Persons ...	460	262	- 198
Others ...	836	1,015	+ 179
Non-Residents ...	793	972	+ 179
Totals	<u>£10,732</u>	<u>£5,929</u>	<u>-£4,803</u>

The number of incomes for current tax and the total amounts of taxable incomes in the various categories were :—

Number.	Category.	Taxable Income.
		£
35	£500 and under.	13,642
41	£501 to £750.	25,692
26	£751 to £1,000.	22,361
21	£1,001 to £1,500.	24,131
5	£1,501 to £2,000.	8,895
7	£2,001 and over.	31,650
<u>135</u>		<u>£126,371</u>

Wool Export Duty.—The imposition and the collection of the duty on wool and mohair exported from the Territory are governed by the Wool and Mohair Export Duty Proclamation No. 14 of 1923 as amended. This duty was originally imposed to help to defray the expenses of the costly campaign inaugurated to eradicate scab among sheep and goats which was at that time very rife throughout Basutoland.

The duty levied during the twelve months ended 31st March 1931, was one-halfpenny upon every pound of wool or mohair exported, and the total receipts for this period amounted to £25,436. Owing to the low prices obtaining for wool and mohair, the duty

as reduced as from 1st September, 1931, to 2d. for every 12½ lb. exported, but the amount collected under this reduced levy will only be reflected in the figures for the financial year ending 31st March, 1932.

Education Levy.—In accordance with Proclamation No. 13 of 1927, every adult native male domiciled in Basutoland has to pay a levy of three shillings per annum, and the total amount collected each year is credited to a special fund known as the "Basutoland Native Education Fund," and is devoted solely to purposes of native education. For purposes of convenience this levy is collected in conjunction with the hut tax, and both are embodied in one receipt which is superscribed, "Hut Tax, £1 5s. 0d.; Education Levy, 3s."

Customs Tariff.

In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910, the Basutoland Administration maintains a Customs tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 16 of 1907 as amended, and are mostly chargeable in respect of the following instruments, acts, etc., arbitrations and awards, bills of exchange, bonds, courts of law, acts and deeds of donations, leases, transfers, and in respect of duties performed by the Master of Court.

Hut Tax.

Hut tax is imposed by the Basutoland Native Tax Proclamation, 1911, (as amended). Every adult male native domiciled in Basutoland is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of twenty-five shillings per annum and in addition, if such native has more than one wife according to native custom, a further sum of twenty-five shillings for every such additional wife. No native, however, is liable to pay in respect of himself and his wives, more than three pounds fifteen shillings in any one year. A native inhabitant of the Union who resides in Basutoland for twelve months becomes liable to taxation in respect of that year, unless he is able to prove payment of tax in the country of his permanent residence.

Assistant Commissioners are empowered to exempt from the payment of tax for any one year or more, any native who is incapacitated by extreme old age, personal infirmity, or other causes from earning a livelihood.

The Assistant Commissioners are in charge of the collection of tax in their districts, which duty they carry out through the Chiefs and Headmen who are nominally responsible to them for the collection in their respective wards. Paid native collectors operate in each

district under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioners, and in conjunction with the Chiefs to whose wards they are appointed. To encourage the Chiefs to interest themselves in this department of their duties, they are paid annual gratuities based on a percentage of the yearly collection in their respective wards. Facilities also exist, and are largely used both by individuals and by labour recruiting agencies, for the payment of tax at the Government Offices situated in each of the Camps, and at the more important ports of exit. Members of the Basutoland Mounted Police are invariably employed towards the end of each financial year to patrol the districts, accompanied by Chiefs' messengers, to give a stimulus to the collection and to bring in defaulters.

The collection for the year ended 31st March, 1931, was approximately £10,500 less than that of the previous year, and £16,000 less than that of 1928-29.

J. H. SIMS,

*Acting Deputy Resident Commissioner
and Government Secretary.*

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1584

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

GIBRALTAR, 1931

(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see Nos. 1488 and 1538
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula three miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth with a total area of $1\frac{7}{8}$ square miles, situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 7' 16''$ north and longitude $5^{\circ} 21' 13''$ west, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock," as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

Climate.

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1931 shows 72·5° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 95° F. on 13th July, and the lowest 38° F. on 16th January. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1931, 31·34 inches were registered, of which 8·09 inches fell in March.

History.

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462, and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

CHAPTER II.**GOVERNMENT.**

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 12th September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

CHAPTER III.**POPULATION.**

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1931 was 16,908 of whom 15,428 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens

and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number of births during the year was 377, of which 195 were boys and 182 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 23.28. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 250 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 15.4 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 61 per 1,000, a decrease of 10 per mille as compared with the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Apart from an epidemic of influenza, the Colony was remarkably free from infectious disease during the year under review. As influenza is not a notifiable disease, no exact figures can be given, but there is no doubt that a large percentage of the population was attacked. Pamphlets giving advice and instruction on prophylactic measures were issued by the Public Health Department, and places of public resort such as theatres, cinemas, cafes, and eating-houses were repeatedly visited by Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that they were thoroughly ventilated and disinfected and that all eating and drinking vessels were sterilized after use.

Ten cases of "enteric group" fevers were notified during the year and although this total is higher than last year it does not exceed the average for the past few years. Sporadic cases of enteric fever occur in Gibraltar throughout the year and they can in many cases be attributed to infection contracted in Spain.

Mosquito- and insect-born diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist, continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout the year, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. Special attention was paid to certain well-known breeding places which, it is hoped, will be permanently eliminated.

An intensive anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily.

No cases of smallpox or undulant fever occurred among the resident population during the year.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled

by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, etc., can be obtained. The majority of the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. A new block of flats of two and three rooms and a kitchen was built by the Colonial Government in 1929 and these are let direct to the occupiers, there being no intermediate landlord. A further Crown Property which was in a very dilapidated condition is now in course of demolition and it is proposed to erect a block of small and inexpensive flats on the vacant site. A number of privately owned houses have also been entirely reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores, and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

The installation of coaling machinery, to which reference was made in last year's Report, has now been completed and the machinery was put into operation on 4th May, 1932. With effect from this date, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

					Tons.
Vessels of register tonnage	10-50	...	...	...	10
"	"	"	50-500	...	30
"	"	"	over 500	...	50

Owing to the general depression in trade throughout the world, the sales of coal continued to be disappointing but it is hoped that the installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues may bring about some improvement.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows :—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50-hour week.

Artisans 8½d.—1s. per hour for a 50-hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are :—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.

Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.

Leading carpenters, etc., 75 pesetas per week for a 48-hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was approximately 5½d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. 0d. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1932, was £8,258.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1932, was £1,009.

In addition, the Government paid £541 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for general sanitary purposes, rates and water, and £324 for rent of certain school premises.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £10,132, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing 13 Government-aided schools for primary education—11 Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,700, and 2,362 was the average number in attendance during the year..

In view of the fact that the general public has now become accustomed to the idea of compulsory education, the post of Attendance Officer was abolished with effect from 30th August as a measure of economy.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood and metal work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher.

Ten candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. One of these had taken honours three years previously and was taking the examination again with a view to re-qualifying and thus qualifying for an award of £2, while four had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination again with a view to obtaining honours and thus drawing an additional £2 10s. 0d. The candidate who was

requelifying, once again reached the honours standard, but the four who had qualified last year and were endeavouring to obtain honours this year failed to obtain the necessary percentage by a small margin. The five candidates who were taking the examination for the first time were all successful, one obtaining honours.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools, with one exception, receiving the full grant.

Monthly inspections of the children in the schools were carried out by the school nurse, one of the staff nurses attached to the Colonial Hospital, and occasional visits were paid by the Assistant Surgeons.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two Convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 109 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

Welfare Institutions.

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Postal.

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Port Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by Bland's Line steamers three times a week, and daily via Algeciras.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who, under a special agreement, pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, and Portugal.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1931 :—

<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
2,351	6,865,970	1,158	34,733	3,509	6,900,703

As compared with 1930, there was a net decrease of 517 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with a decrease in tonnage of 357,125 tons—a decrease of 459 steamers and 58 sailing vessels.

The principal lines which call regularly at this port are :—

Weekly : The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Fortnightly : Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Lloyd Sabaudo, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, and Navigazione Generale Italiana.

Monthly : Cunard Line, France-Amerique Company, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, Union-Castle Line, and Consulich Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

Air.

A company known as Gibraltar Airways, Limited, was registered in Gibraltar on 9th September, 1931, with a view to establishing a regular air service between this Colony and Tangier. The new service was inaugurated at the end of the month, there being two services daily in each direction. The machine used, however, did not prove entirely suitable and the service suffered in consequence from frequent interruptions. For this and other reasons, the Company was forced to suspend the service indefinitely in January, 1932, and the original machine has now been disposed of. It is possible, however, that the Company may recommence operations with land machines which are cheaper to maintain and to operate than amphibians.

The seaplane service between Gibraltar and Genoa which is maintained by the S. A. Navigazione Aerea in connexion with the Italian mail service to and from New York continued to function throughout the year, the service operating approximately once a fortnight.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banking.**

There are four private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43, Rue Cambon, Paris ; London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

Currency.

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of food-stuffs, etc., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 47 pesetas 35 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £100,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of about £2,480. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values : £5, £1, and 10s.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works programme for 1931 included improvements to the Colonial Hospital, public markets, and Government House. The General Post Office was also completely remodelled and enlarged.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and

A Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police, has an establishment of 1 Superintendent, 5 Inspectors, and 83 other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was excellent, hospital treatment being required in only one case. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 18.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1931 was 967, an increase of 38 as compared with the previous year. Of this total, 33 were for offences against the person, 34 for offences against property, the remaining 900 being for other offences. There was one conviction for murder during the year.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Twelve laws were enacted during the year, five of which have interest other than local :—

Ordinance No. 2.—The Protection of Birds Ordinance, 1931, was enacted on the suggestion of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is based on the Imperial Act of 1925.

Ordinance No. 4.—The Summary Conviction Amendment Ordinance, 1931, was enacted with a view to bringing the local law in respect of persons trading in prostitution up to date. Under the local law the evidence required to obtain a conviction for this type of offence had to be far more complete than in England and it was in consequence more difficult to obtain a conviction in Gibraltar. To remedy this state of affairs, the local law was extended by the incorporation therein of certain sections of the Imperial Acts of 1898 and 1912.

Ordinance No. 9.—The Revenue Amendment Ordinance, 1931, was enacted with a view to providing for the levying of mooring dues for seaplanes making use of the port and also for the grant of a drawback, under certain conditions, of the duty paid on tobacco re-exported from the Colony.

Ordinance No. 11.—The Military Stores Ordinance, 1931, was enacted with a view to consolidating existing legislation on the subject. The opportunity was also taken to give the Governor power to give effect to any International Convention relating to Arms and Ammunition to which this Colony may be a party by issuing a Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from Gibraltar of any articles to which the Convention relates.

Ordinance No. 12.—The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Ordinance, 1931, was enacted with a view to bringing the local law as far as possible into line with the law in England relating to food and drugs. It is based on the Imperial Act of 1928.

There is no factory legislation in the Colony nor any legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1927	...	...	...	160,031	160,114
1928	...	...	...	164,180	165,993
1929	...	...	...	146,245	165,705
1930	...	...	...	146,847	169,182
1931	...	...	...	151,415	178,955

The finances of the Colony have not escaped the effects of the economic depression through which the whole world is passing but expenditure has been cut down as far as possible to meet the fall in revenue, while necessary improvements to public buildings have been financed from surplus funds. The adoption of this policy has caused an apparent excess of expenditure over revenue during the last three years, but in actual fact the revenue has balanced the normal expenditure, with an occasional slight balance in favour of revenue. A sum of £22,654 in respect of the depreciation of invested funds is included in the expenditure figure for 1931.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £100,000, amounted to £86,522, as compared with a figure of £114,062 at the end of the previous year. This heavy drop was due to the very substantial depreciation in invested funds at the end of the year, which has now been offset by a corresponding rise in Stock Exchange values. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1931, port dues yielded £14,335 while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £55,278. Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were :—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified	6,509
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services and reimbursements in aid	15,455
Rents of Government property	15,373
Interest on invested funds	17,010

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The duty on manufactured tobacco imported into the Colony is 1s. 3d. per lb. in the case of cigarettes with an additional duty of 5d. per 100 cigarettes or part thereof. On other manufactured tobacco the duty is 2s. per lb. and on unmanufactured tobacco 5d. per lb.

The duty on wine introduced into Gibraltar is 1s. per gallon, but in the case of wines imported in bottle the duty is 4s. per gallon.

The duty on spirits is 12s. per gallon (Preferential rate 10s.) and on liqueurs or perfumed spirits 18s. per gallon (Preferential rate 15s.). In the case of malt liquor introduced in casks a duty of 10d. per gallon (Preferential rate 7d.) is payable, while additional duty at the rate of 1s. per doz quart bottles is charged in the case of malt liquor introduced in bottle.

The duty on motor spirit imported into Gibraltar is 6d. per gallon.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and a new and improved illustrated booklet will shortly be completed, when it will be widely distributed to steamship companies, tourist agencies, etc.

The local points of interest such as the galleries, waterworks, etc., have proved very popular, whilst many are taking advantage of the facilities available for using Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain

and Morocco. The port, too, has been included in the itinerary of many of the short cruises from England introduced by some of the larger shipping lines.

The new first class hotel, the Rock Hotel, to which reference was made in last year's Report, was duly opened to visitors in January, 1932, and a successful season was experienced.

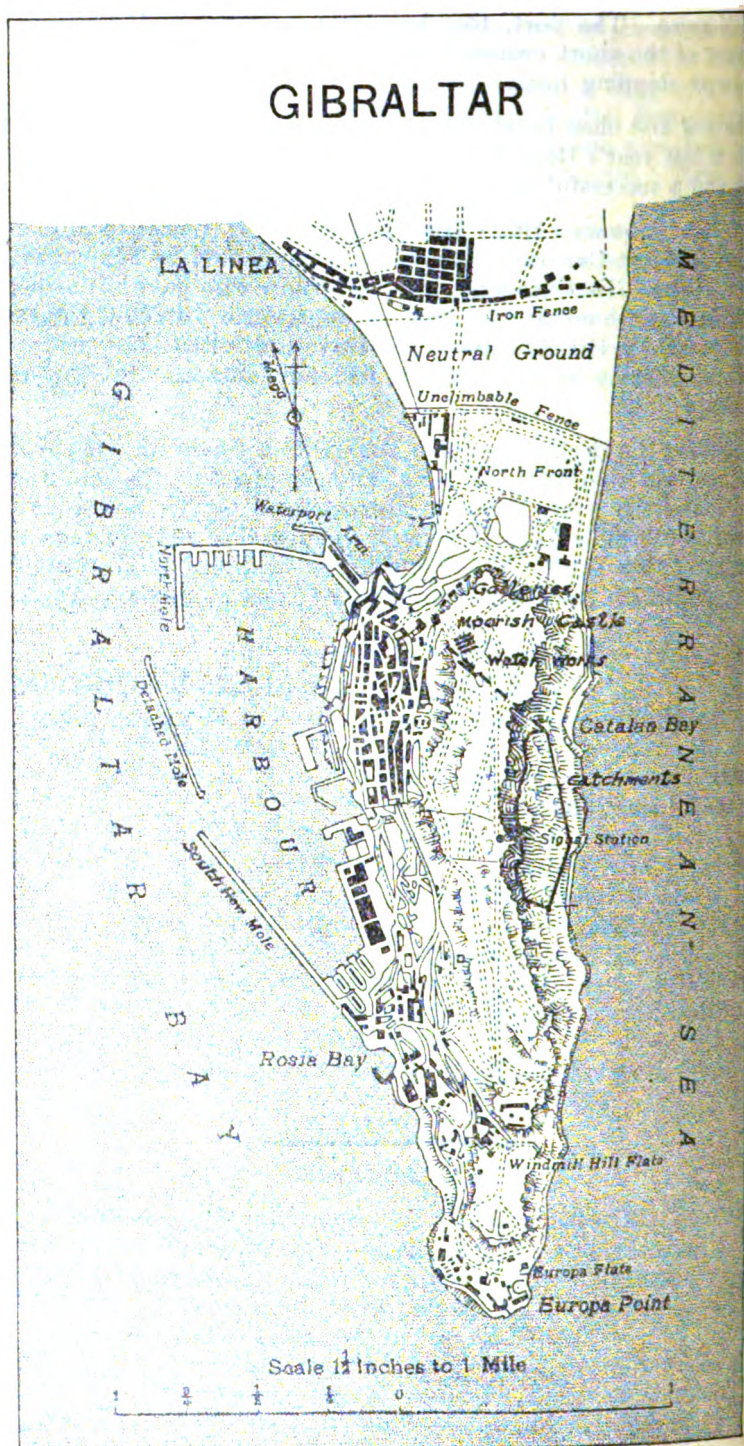
On 25th January, 1931, His Excellency M. Lucien Saint, the French Resident-General in Morocco, accompanied by Mme. Saint, paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor, who gave a luncheon party in their honour. In the afternoon the Resident-General, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, visited the principal places of interest and afterwards left for Morocco via Algeciras and Ceuta.

Following the declaration of a Republic in Spain on 14th April, 1931, and the abdication of King Alfonso, the Infante Don Juan, third son of the King of Spain, accompanied by his Naval Tutor, arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz in a Spanish destroyer in the early morning of 15th April. The Spanish Prince stayed at Government House until 17th April when he left for Genoa en route to Paris.

ALEX. E. BEATTIE,
Colonial Secretary.

GIBRALTAR,

22nd August, 1932.



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HONG KONG, 1931

(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see No. 1494 (Price 1s. 6d.)
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Chapter I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of Hong Kong is situated off the south-eastern coast of China between latitude 22° 9' and 22° 17' N. and longitude 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. The island is about eleven miles long and two to five miles in breadth, its circumference being about 27 miles and its area 28½ square miles. It consists of an irregular ridge of lofty hills rising to a height of nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, stretching nearly east and west, with few valleys of any extent and little ground available for cultivation.

2. The island was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. The charter bears the date of 5th April, 1843. The Kowloon peninsula and Stonecutter's Island were ceded to Great Britain under the Convention signed at Peking in October, 1860, and under the Convention signed at Peking in June, 1898, the area known as the New Territories including Mirs Bay and Deep Bay was leased to Great Britain by the Government of China for 99 years. The area of the New Territories and Islands is about 345 square miles.

3. The importance of Hong Kong has grown with the increase of China's trade with foreign countries. It is now in respect of tonnage entered and cleared one of the largest ports in the world. It is the most convenient outlet for the produce of South China as well as for the incessant flow of Chinese emigration to the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, and elsewhere. It is also the natural distributing centre for imports into China from abroad.

4. The Colony is not to any extent a manufacturing centre, its most flourishing industries being those connected directly or indirectly with shipping, such as dock and warehouse, banking and insurance undertakings.

5. The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, the winter being normally cool and dry and the summer hot and humid; the seasons are marked by the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon in summer and the N.E. monsoon in winter. The temperature seldom rises above 95°F or falls below 40°F. The average rainfall is 85.50 inches, May to September being the wettest months. In spring and summer the humidity of the atmosphere is often very high, at times exceeding 95% with an average over the whole year of 77%. The typhoon season may be said to last from June to October though typhoons occasionally occur before and after this period.

6. The rainfall for 1931 was 80.39 inches. The mean temperature of the air was 72°.4 against an average of 71°.9. The maximum gust velocity of the wind was at the rate of 136 m.p.h. from E.N.E. on August 1st, when a typhoon passed within 50 miles to the S.W. of Hong Kong.

7. Amongst the principal events of general interest in the year 1931 may be mentioned the visit to the Colony in February of the British Economic Mission to the Far East under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Thompson, and the visit of the Currency Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Clegg sent out by the Colonial Office in April to report on the Colony's currency problems.

8. There were two disasters entailing serious loss of life. One was a railway accident caused by a 'wash out' as a result of a cloudburst on the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway on April 20th, when eleven persons were killed. The other was the murder by a mob of six inmates of a Japanese household on September 26th during the anti Japanese riots.

9. The decennial census was held on 7th March. The population was found to be Hong Kong Island, 410,921, Kowloon 264,675, New Territories 98,905, Afloat 75,250, Total 849,751

10. On September 1st the trunk telephone line between Hong Kong and Canton was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

11. The honours conferred by His Majesty the King on residents of Hong Kong included:—

K.C.M.G.: Sir William Peel, K.B.E.

Knight Bachelor: Sir William Hornell, C.I.E., Vice Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong.

O.B.E. (Military Division): Major H. B. L. Dowbiggin, H.K.V.D.C.

O.B.E.: Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Assistant Director of Public Works.

Chapter II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 14th February, 1917, and Royal Instructions of the same and subsequent dates by a Governor aided by an Executive Council, composed of six official and three unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council composed of nine official and eight unofficial members. Prior to 1928 the numbers of the Legislative Council members were seven and six respectively. The six official members of the Executive Council are the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Colonial Treasurer, all of whom are members ex-officio, and the Director of Public Works, appointed by the Governor. The three unofficial members, one of whom is Chinese, are appointed by the Governor. The six official members of the Executive Council are also members of the Legislative Council; the other three official members of this Council, who are appointed by the Governor, are the Inspector General of Police, the Harbour Master, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. Of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council two are appointed by the Governor on

the nomination respectively of the Justices of the Peace and of the Chamber of Commerce; the Governor also appoints the remaining members three of whom are Chinese. Appointment in the case of unofficial members is for five years for the Executive and four years for the Legislative Council.

2. The Sanitary Board composed of four official and six unofficial members has power to make bye laws under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in matters appertaining to public health, subject to an overriding power in the Legislative Council.

3. There is a number of advisory boards and committees, such as the Board of Education, Harbour Advisory Committee, Labour Advisory Board etc. composed of both official and unofficial members. They are frequently consulted and are of much assistance to the Government.

4. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Hong Kong Ordinances of which an edition revised to 1923 has been published. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 3 of 1901. The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890 regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases.

5. The daily administration is carried out by the twenty-eight Government departments, which are officered exclusively by members of the Civil Service. The most important of the purely administrative departments are the Secretariat, Treasury, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Harbour, Post Office, Imports and Exports Office, Police and Prisons departments. There are seven legal departments, amongst these being the Supreme Court and the Magistracies. Two departments, the Medical and Sanitary, deal with public health; one, the Education, with education; and one, the largest of all the Government departments, the Public Works, is concerned with roads, buildings, waterworks, piers and analogous matters.

6. There have been no changes in the system of Government in the year under review.

Chapter III.

POPULATION AND BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Census taken in March 1931 gave figures which except in the case of the New Territories were considerably below the estimates made during the previous year. In the case of the urban population the method adopted for estimation was that of multiplying the total houses in a district by an average figure

per house obtained after counting 100 houses in that district. In a Colony like Hong Kong where the movement to and from China is so great such a method of estimation would seem to be more accurate than that of working out the yearly increase of the last intercensal period and assuming that the same rate of increase would persist through subsequent years, and it is surprising that there should be a discrepancy between the Census figures and those estimated.

2. With regard to the floating population the census probably understates the actual population as the fishing fleet and the larger trading junks were absent at the time of counting.

3. In order to compare the vital statistics of 1931 with those of 1930 it is necessary to make revised estimates for the urban population based on the Census figures, and for the floating population to increase the census figures to 100,000 to compensate for the absence of the fishing fleets and large trading junks.

4. The following table shows the Census population, the revised estimates for the middle of 1930 and the estimates for the middle of 1931:—

	<i>Census Population.</i>	<i>Estimated Population for middle of 1930.</i>	<i>Estimated Population for middle of 1931.</i>
Non-Chinese (mostly resident in			
Victoria and Kowloon)	19,369	19,000	19,522
Chinese in Victoria	358,351	355,400	359,819
Chinese in Hong Kong Villages.	41,156	40,000	41,740
Chinese in Kowloon and New			
Kowloon	255,095	246,100	259,590
Chinese in Junks and Sampans.	68,721	100,000	100,000
Chinese in New Territories.....	97,781	96,800	98,276

5. During the year 2,881,479 persons entered and 2,796,222 persons left the Colony, making a daily average of 7,894 arrivals and 7,660 departures. The daily average for 1930 was 7,396 arrivals and 7,222 departures.

6. Births and deaths are registered in the Colony proper and in New Kowloon but not in the New Territories outside New Kowloon.

The number of births registered was:—

Chinese	12,055
Non-Chinese	388
	<hr/>
	12,443
	<hr/>

7. The deaths registered among the civilian population numbered 18,799, giving a crude death rate of 24.08 as compared with 21.37 for the previous year.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Estimated population.</i>	<i>Death rate per mille population.</i>
1931 Chinese	18,566	761,149	24.39
„ Non-Chinese	231	19,522	11.83
1930 Chinese	16,082	741,500	21.68
„ Non-Chinese	186	19,000	9.79

8. The number of deaths of infants under one year was.— Chinese 7,443, non-Chinese 24. If the figures for Chinese births registered represented the total births, which they do not, the infantile mortality figure for the Chinese would be 617.42 as compared with 557.5 in the previous year. The infantile mortality figure among the non-Chinese was 61.85 as compared with 74.08 in 1930.

Chapter IV.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the absence of some general system of registration of sickness the only sources of information available for gauging the state of the public health in this Colony are the returns relating to deaths, the notifications of infectious disease and the records of the Government Hospitals and Chinese Hospitals.

2. Judging from the death returns the health of the Colony was not so good as in the previous year. The crude death rate was 24.88 per mille as compared with 21.38 the revised rate for 1930. Respiratory diseases accounted for 42.25 per cent of the total deaths, the percentage for 1930 being 38.95.

3. The principal diseases causing death were broncho-pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, pneumonia, infantile diarrhoea and diarrhoea.

4. The overcrowded houses combined with the expectorating habits of the Chinese furnish sufficient explanation for the prevalence of respiratory troubles.

5. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—This disease ranks second to broncho-pneumonia as the principal cause of death. It is probable that some of the cases of the latter were tubercular in

origin. The total number of deaths was 1,983, that for 1930 being 1,994. The death rate per mille was 2.60 as compared with 2.62 for the previous year. It is estimated that for every death there are at least ten persons suffering from open tuberculosis which means that during the year under discussion there were 20,000 cases, each spreading infection.

6. There are no sanatoria and no infirmaries other than the Chinese Hospitals where poor tuberculosis patients could find shelter and treatment and where at least they would cease to be a danger to others. During the year the Tung Wah Hospital provided 36 beds. It is hoped that when the new Government Civil Hospital is built there will be accommodation for a number of cases of this disease.

7. *Malaria*.—Malaria which in the early days of the Colony was the chief cause of sickness and of death has disappeared from the thickly populated urban districts as a result of efficient drainage. It still persists in the suburbs and in the rural areas. The cases admitted to the Government Hospitals numbered 586 of which 8 or 1.36 per cent died. In the Chinese Hospitals there were 1,001 admissions with a case mortality rate of 25.57 per cent.

8. The total number of deaths attributed to this disease was 452, giving a death rate of 0.60 per mille population. The lowness of the rate is, of course, due to the fact that the majority of the population, being outside the radius of flight of malaria carrying anophelines, is not subject to risks of attack.

9. The Medical Officer in charge of Kowloon Mortuary reports that in 399 consecutive bodies sent to the Mortuary for examination 97 or 24.25 per cent had spleens twice the normal size or larger.

10. During the year the Malaria Bureau continued its researches and co-operated both with the Military Authorities and the Public Works Department.

11. It is pleasing to be able to report that during the investigations carried out by the Bureau the staff experienced no opposition from the local Chinese; on the contrary both adults and children showed great interest in the proceedings and were eager to help. This is very satisfactory for there were those who predicted that there would be considerable opposition on the part of the people, especially those of the New Territories.

12. *Infectious Diseases*.—There was no serious epidemic of infectious diseases during the year under discussion. There were a number of cases of diphtheria with evidence indicating that the source of infection was a local dairy. Pasteurisation of the milk had satisfactory results.

13. *Smallpox*.—Smallpox which manifests itself every year during the winter months was represented by a few sporadic cases only. There were in all 15 cases and 8 deaths as compared with 270 cases and 249 deaths in 1930. In February the Sanitary Board rescinded its resolution of 1917 whereby cases of smallpox were permitted to be treated in their houses. Following the rescission there was a mass meeting of the Chinese at the Tung Wah Hospital where vigorous protests were made against the decision.

14. During the year the vaccination campaign was continued, valuable assistance being afforded by the St. John Ambulance Brigade whose officers established booths in the streets, and carried out an active propaganda advocating vaccination and revaccination with excellent results. In the last four years there have been 981,241 vaccinations, a number exceeding the present population as enumerated by the Census.

15. The General Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee recommended that the dispensaries should take a more active part in propaganda work. Arrangements were made for the Government Medical Department to co-operate by supplying material for the Committee's use.

16. Among the Chinese the opinion is prevalent that the results of treatment of smallpox by Chinese methods are superior to those by Western methods. An analysis of the statistics of (a) the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital where the majority of cases receive Chinese treatment and of (b) the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital, where Western treatment only is provided shows that this view is not correct. Calculating on the figures for the last 20 years the death rate in the Tung Wah was 46.77 per cent of the cases treated and that in the Government Hospital 14.33 per cent.

17. *Plague*.—Plague as an epidemic disease has disappeared from Hong Kong and the same may be said of South China. The whole truth concerning the factors which have caused this disappearance is not known. The disappearance from Hong Kong may be, and probably is, to a certain extent due to the sanitary measures which have been and are being taken but this cannot be the case in many of the Chinese towns where the conditions are as they have always been.

18. There were no cases reported in the Colony during either 1931 or 1930

19. Systematic rat catching and periodical cleansing of houses were carried out during the year. The total number of rats collected was 157,828, of which 11,520 were taken alive as compared with 141,286 and 6,756 in 1930. The number of floors cleansed was 196,912, the number in 1930 being 180,952.

20. *Dumping of the Dead.*—In spite of the fact that there was no epidemic during the year the dumping of dead bodies continued. The number reported by the Police was 1,295. The number for 1930 was 1,316.

21. *Government Civil Hospital.*—This hospital consists of three blocks and contains 225 beds in 23 wards. One hundred beds have been placed under the care of the clinical professors of the University who have been appointed respectively Surgeon, Physician and Obstetrician Physician to the hospital. The number of inpatients was 4,744, of which 891 were treated by the University Clinic. The number of inpatients in 1930 was 4,788.

22. Attendances at the outpatient department numbered 43,196 (45,683 in 1930). The greater part of the work of this department is done by the staff of the University.

23. Attached to the hospital is a Maternity Hospital containing 21 beds. There were 796 cases in 1931 and 760 in 1930. With the exception of a few treated by the Government Medical Officers all the cases were under the care of the University Professor and his assistants.

24. *Mental Hospital.*—Situated close to the Government Civil Hospital is the Mental Hospital which is under the direction of the Medical Officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital. There are separate portions for Europeans and Chinese. The European section contains 14 beds and the Chinese 18 beds. This hospital is mainly only a temporary abode for mental cases, those of Chinese nationality being sent to Canton, the others are repatriated to their respective countries. There were 322 cases in 1931 and 324 in 1930.

25. *Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—This hospital situated on the western outskirts of the city contains 26 beds. Five cases were admitted in 1931 as compared with six cases in 1930.

26. *Victoria Hospital.*—This hospital situated on the Peak consists of a general block and a maternity block. The former contains 42 beds, the latter 32 beds.

27. *Kowloon Hospital.*—Situated on the mainland this hospital has 58 beds. 1,855 patients were treated in 1931 and 1,691 in 1930.

28. *Chinese Hospitals.*—(*Government aided*).—The Chinese Hospitals—Tung Wah, Tung Wah Eastern and Kwong Wah—are hospitals which are maintained by the Tung Wah Charity

Organisation, a purely Chinese body. These institutions which are assisted by Government are under inspection by the Government Medical Department. Each has as its medical superintendent a Chinese Medical Officer who is paid by Government.

29. The Medical Staff consists of Western-trained Chinese doctors and Chinese herbalists. The patient is given his choice of treatment.

HOSPITAL	No. of beds	No. TREATED 1931		No. TREATED 1930.	
		Western Medicine	Chinese Medicine	Western Medicine	Chinese Medicine
Tung Wah,.....	460	5,704	5,246	5,296	5,548
Tung Wah Eastern,....	195	2,185	1,345	1,796	854
Tung Wah Infectious Diseases,	60	...	9	...	73
Kwong Wah,	325	8,204	2,283	7,026	2,751

Chapter V.

HOUSING.

In recent years some evidence has been shown amongst the artizan class of the Colony of a quickening social consciousness and the resultant desire to avail themselves of improved housing accommodation wherever such is made available. The unskilled labouring classes, however, are still found densely packed in tenement houses deficient in light and air. This class of labour has to find its habitat as close as possible to the scene of its labour, with the result that the Western part of the City of Victoria, which houses the native business quarter and closely adjoins the portion of the harbour handling the traffic from the West River and Chinese Coast Ports, is seriously overcrowded.

2. These conditions are being slowly mitigated by the rebuilding of properties which from time to time are condemned for reasons of structural defects. This process of elimination is however, too slow to create any appreciable improvement. The legislation now being contemplated, which calls for the

provision of reasonable yard space, when made operative, will hasten the removal or reconstruction of much of the old property. This whilst providing improved housing conditions, will no doubt mean increased cost of living to the labouring classes.

3. Hitherto, the hostility of the property owning class to the introduction of legislation requiring additional open space and per se reducing the earning power of the property has been the chief obstacle in obtaining improved conditions. It can, however, be recorded that this spirit of obstruction is less evident today as a result of education, and of the example set by some of the better class of realty companies whose blocks of tenement houses compare not unfavourably in essential respects with modern European practice.

4. The housing of the Colony is all privately owned, and control is maintained by the operation of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, the provisions of which also mould the character of the housing. Generally the houses are built back to back in rows, separated by a scavenging lane six feet in width specified by the Ordinance. These houses vary in height from two to four storeys according to the width of the street onto which they front, whilst the average height per storey is twelve feet, a minimum being controlled by the Ordinance. The houses built prior to the 1903 Ordinance covering the greatest part of the native quarter are of depths varying from forty feet to eighty feet, with often less than 100 square feet of open space provided within the curtilage of the lot. After the passing of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, the amount of open space per house to be allowed within the boundaries of each lot is governed, and falls under two main heads, viz:—(a) houses built on land bought prior to the passing of the Ordinance in 1903, where the open space must not be less than one fourth the area of the site and (b) houses built on land bought subsequently where the minimum is raised to one third of the area. On plan the usual frontage of each house is fifteen feet (a dimension owing its origin more to early structural limitations than to economics) and a depth of about thirty-five feet, whilst each storey consists of one large "room" with a native type kitchen in the rear. This room is then subdivided by thin partitions seven feet high into three cubicles each of which may accommodate a family. A latrine is built at ground floor level, one to each house irrespective of the number of occupants, and is common to all.

5. Structurally the earlier houses are of blue bricks (of native manufacture having a very low structural value) and timber, (usually China fir which is extremely susceptible to the ravages of white ants). Lately, however, reinforced concrete and better quality bricks have been used.

6. In the City of Victoria the major defect of housing is due to lack of town planning, but since a large proportion of

the City was erected in the early days of the Colony, when town planning was little practiced even in Europe, the conditions to-day are a heritage, the elimination of which involves immense sums of money, and probably considerable opposition if attempted on a large scale.

7. Generally many of the old houses suffer from defects which are attributable to the Ordinance of that time. Passed in 1903 the measure was framed to meet existing conditions, both structurally and hygienically as they were then understood and practiced. But, viewed in the light of modern practice and knowledge, many of its provisions are found to be lax and the following are the main resultant defects:—

- (a) The open space is insufficient, especially with regard to earlier houses, i.e. those built on land purchased prior to 1903.
- (b) Latrine accommodation is insufficient.
- (c) Staircases are too narrow and steep, and often unlighted.
- (d) Means of escape in case of fire insufficient.

Note:—

(b) In the case of new buildings where owners are able to provide by means of a well or otherwise an adequate water supply, flush sanitation is now usually provided on each floor. This is one of the most important steps forward in sanitation that has been achieved.

(c) and (d) have been provided for by recent amendments of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which call for any new staircases in tenement houses to be of fire-proof construction, with alternate means of egress to all floors more than twenty three feet above the footpath. The remarks above apply more particularly to the housing of the wage-earning Asiatics. The housing for the wealthier classes is provided for by modern flats three or four storeys high, and in the suburban areas by detached or semi-detached houses usually two storeys high which may be occupied separately or as flats.

8. A new Buildings Ordinance is being drafted, which will eliminate many of the present defects and demand a higher standard generally, whilst the building owners are themselves realising the advantages of modern constructional methods. Town planning improvements are being carried out wherever possible in Hong Kong whilst the development of Kowloon is proceeding according to a definite lay-out.

Chapter VI.

PRODUCTION.

Hong Kong is the port for South China, and the greater part of the large volume of goods that pass through it is in transit either to or from South China and other parts of the world, including North and Middle China. The Colony itself produces comparatively little, though the shipbuilding, cement, sugar refining and cotton knitting industries are not unimportant. Neither agriculture nor mining are carried on to any great extent, though the former is practised throughout the New Territories. Rice and vegetables are grown, and there is considerable poultry farming, but in insufficient quantities to supply the needs of the urban populations of Victoria and Kowloon. The cultivation is in the hands of the Chinese villagers. Sea fishing is an important industry, but here again local supplies have to be augmented by importation from outside.

2. Reports on the principal industries for the year 1931 are given below:—

Refined Sugar.—The year opened with large stocks in China which had been rushed in prior to the enforcement of higher Customs Duties as from 1st January. Later, when business was resuming normal proportions, the floods in the Yangtze Valley led to a diminished off-take. The embroglio in Manchuria also induced nervousness on the part of buyers, new orders being confined to immediate needs.

3. *Preserved Ginger.*—It is estimated that 3,000 tons more of preserved ginger was exported to Europe in 1931, as compared with the previous year, the increase being due to favourable exchange and lower rates of freight. The demand from the United States of America continued to decline owing to industrial depression and its reaction on purchasing power, particularly in respect of luxury commodities. Total value of exports of preserved ginger from Hong Kong in 1931 amounted to \$2,347,375.

4. *Cement.*—There was a fair demand for locally manufactured cement during the first nine months of 1931. During the last three months of the year, the demand exceeded the supply due to the greatly reduced importation of the Japanese product. The Green Island Cement Company were, however, able to deal to a large extent with the increased demand owing to their having recently installed an entirely new All-British Plant.

5. *Rope Making.*—The demand for locally manufactured rope during 1931 was normal and no special features were met with in this industry.

6. *Hosiery*.—The turnover in locally manufactured knitted goods during 1931 was fairly satisfactory. The increased China tariff has adversely affected local factories which depended on the China market, but business in hosiery with India, Egypt, South America, the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies and South Africa has correspondingly improved. Total value of exports from Hong Kong in 1931 amounted to nearly \$2,500,000.

7. *Flashlight Torches and Batteries*.—These are manufactured in numerous local factories and owing to low labour costs and consequent low price they are in growing demand locally and for export. Exports during 1931 amounted to the value of \$1.4 millions (torches) and \$1 million (batteries).

8. *Shipbuilding*.—Six ocean going vessels and twenty smaller craft were built in local dockyards during 1931.

Chapter VII.

COMMERCE.

Despite the continued world-wide trade depression, and several other adverse factors more intimately affecting the commercial welfare of Hong Kong, trade returns compiled by the Statistical Office show that conditions in 1931 were, if anything, slightly better than in the year 1930, the total value of imports of merchandise amounting to \$737.7 millions, an increase of \$87.7 millions, while exports totalled \$542 millions, an increase of \$42 millions.

2. Only nine months' figures are available for the year 1930, and it is on the basis of these figures that the value of the total trade for that year has been liberally estimated.

3. Several factors other than the general depression in world trade combined to prevent any appreciable recovery in trade, chief among which were the following:—

- (1) The continued low purchasing value of the silver currencies of Hong Kong and China;
- (2) internal political troubles in China;
- (3) serious floods in South China during the earlier part of the year, and in North China during the latter part of the year;

- (4) increased Chinese tariffs which were enforced on January 1st, and which were later strengthened by an additional impost of 10% on practically all imports for flood relief purposes;
- (5) the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain in September, causing a sudden rise in sterling exchange which dealers found difficult to assimilate;
- (6) further depreciation of Australian currency;
- (7) the Sino-Japanese dispute which resulted in a serious boycott of Japanese goods in October, and which persisted with increasing intensity until the end of the year, when there were no indications at all of any early resumption of trade with Japan.

4. Serving as it does as an entrepot for the distribution of Far Eastern, and in particular Chinese trade, it will be readily understood that the Colony is peculiarly sensitive to any reactions in China, with which country it is closely allied both geographically and commercially, and it follows, therefore, that a return to anything approaching normal conditions is almost entirely dependent on a greatly improved state of affairs in China.

5. As stated above, the sterling value of Hong Kong currency appreciated rapidly in sympathy with the decline in the value of the pound sterling, but this rapid appreciation caused considerable confusion in the market, and the full benefit to exporters in Great Britain was not reflected in Hong Kong trade figures.

6. Taken in conjunction with the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, however, there was a distinct revival in the import trade from Great Britain in the piece-goods group. In the last quarter of the year imports of piece goods from Great Britain accounted for 30.4% of the total as compared with 18.9% in the corresponding quarter of 1930, while the Japanese share of this trade amounted to only 7.6% as compared with 31.6%.

7. The seriousness of the effect of the boycott can be seen from the fact that during the last quarter of 1931, the total imports from Japan were valued at only \$8,018,000 (£515,000), as compared with \$22,450,000 (£1,388,000) in the last quarter of 1930, the chief recessions being in the piece-goods group which fell from \$10.2 millions to \$2.6 millions, and the foodstuffs group (chiefly marine products) which declined from \$4.4 millions to \$.9 million.

8. During the year exchange fluctuated from an average of $11\frac{3}{16}d.$ in January to $1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.$ in December, and with a view to the better illustration of the trend of the trade of the Colony the following tables have been prepared in terms both of sterling and local currency :---

Imports (in £'s & \$'s millions).

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1930.	1931.
1st Quarter	£ 14.7 \$130.7	19.3 165.4	16.3 139.7	x x	9.0 186.9
2nd Quarter	£ 15.2 \$131.5	17.1 144.0	14.5 128.9	9.2 131.3	8.7 180.1
3rd Quarter	£ 14.3 \$127.1	19.2 161.7	x x	10.1 156.8	9.0 182.3
4th Quarter	£ 17.8 \$155.3	16.5 136.6	x x	10.3 167.4	11.8 188.4
Total	£ 62.0 \$544.6	72.1 607.7	30.8 268.6	29.6 455.5	38.5 737.7

Exports (in £'s & \$'s millions).

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1930.	1931.
1st Quarter	£ 13.9 \$123.5	18.3 156.8	15.2 130.3	x x	6.8 140.1
2nd Quarter	£ 16.3 \$140.9	15.2 128.0	14.1 125.3	7.4 105.9	6.4 132.5
3rd Quarter	£ 14.0 \$124.4	14.6 122.9	x x	7.3 113.7	6.5 130.6
4th Quarter	£ 17.2 \$150.1	15.5 128.3	x x	8.5 137.2	9.2 138.7
Total	£ 61.4 \$538.9	63.6 536.0	29.3 255.6	23.2 356.8	28.9 541.9

x No statistics available from July 1925 to March 1930.

Note: Average rate of exchange 1923 = 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$;
 1924 = 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$;
 1925 = 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$;
 1930 = 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$;
 1931 = 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}d.$

Treasure Movements.

9. During the year there was considerably less movement of inward Treasure than in 1930 although only nine months' figures were available for the latter year. Imports recorded \$66 millions as against \$141 millions and exports \$122 millions as compared with \$96 millions. The following table is self-explanatory:—

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
	\$	\$
Bank Notes	1,047,045	3,192,004
Copper Cents	56,037	2,708,417
Gold Bars	6,842,100	50,656,676
Gold Coins	270,400	8,280,762
Gold Leaf	672,914	1,293,506
Silver Bars	37,710,863	40,155,252
H.K. Silver Dollar	1,099,341	10,000
Chinese Silver Dollar	13,937,264	10,461,979
Other Silver Dollar	154,220	260,460
Silver Sub. Coins	4,266,956	4,754,824
Total	<u>66,057,140</u>	<u>121,773,880</u>

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1924 AND 1931

(excluding treasure)

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1924	1931	1924	1931
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom	80,328,000	78,251,000	6,329,000	5,247,000
British Dominions and Possessions	59,293,000	57,402,000	45,734,000	57,663,000
China	*	200,422,000	337,886,000	295,002,000
All other countries	473,700,000	401,665,000	151,286,000	184,138,000
Total British Empire	139,621,000	135,653,000	52,063,000	62,910,000
Total foreign.....	473,700,000	602,087,000	489,172,000	479,140,000
Grand Total	613,321,000	737,740,000	541,235,000	542,050,000

* Not fully recorded.

Wholesale Price Changes.

10. During the year 1931 commodity prices in Hong Kong showed increases of 29.8% as compared with the year 1924, 36.6% as compared with the base period of 1922, and an average index figure for all articles slightly more than double that for the year 1913.

11. As compared with the year 1922 world wholesale prices fell approximately 30%, and the increases in the Hong Kong index figures were almost entirely due to the depreciation of local currency which averaged 2s. 6½d. in 1922, 2s. 4½d. in 1924, and 1s. 0½d. in 1931.

12. The sterling value of Hong Kong currency showed an upward trend in the last quarter of the year following the cessation of gold exports from Great Britain, this being reflected in a slight fall in prices.

13. The following table shows the course of price changes since 1913.

	1913	1922	1924	1931	1st. Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
Foodstuffs	73.6	100.0	106.1	144.3	144.1	147.3	142.2	143.7
Textiles	55.1	100.0	112.5	135.8	147.9	143.1	128.7	123.5
Metals	63.2	100.0	102.3	140.9	138.5	143.8	143.3	138.2
Miscellaneous.	61.2	100.0	106.3	125.4	129.7	127.5	118.6	125.5
Average all Articles.	64.0	100.0	106.8	136.6	139.8	140.4	133.2	132.7

Chapter VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

A great proportion of the workers in Hong Kong are paid on a piece work basis and in some trades are engaged and paid on curiously complicated systems involving payment of a bonus or a share in the yearly profits.

2. Trade has been dull for the greater part of the year and wages have, so far as can be ascertained, tended downwards. The building trade however, has been unusually busy as the result of a building boom and the development of newly reclaimed areas. The price of the cheaper grades of rice which is the staple food of the lowest paid workers, has not increased and remains at an average of five to eight cents per lb. The price of fire-wood which is also an important item to the poorer classes remains the same. There has been no apparent movement in house rents.

3. The low exchange in the early part of the year led to a considerable rise in the cost of articles imported from abroad but the poorer classes are hardly affected by the rise in the cost of foreign goods and local products were not affected to any great extent. An improvement in exchange later in the year has tended to lower the prices of imported foodstuffs.

4. The European resident, unlike the local labourer, purchases many articles of necessity which are imported from countries with sterling or gold currencies. With the rapid appreciation during the last two years of these currencies as compared with the local silver currency, prices of imported articles have steadily increased. On the other hand the abandonment of the gold standard by the United Kingdom in September had not by the end of the year been generally reflected in a corresponding fall in the local price of British goods. Until price fluctuations, owing to unstable exchange rates, over a larger part of his expenditure cease, it will not be possible to give accurate cost of living figures for the European resident.

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES FOR LABOUR.

Building Trade.

Carpenters	\$1.15 per day
Bricklayers	1.10 „ „
Painters	1.20 „ „
Plasterers	1.10 „ „
Bamboo Workers	1.70 „ „
Labourers (male)	0.80 „ „
Coolies (female)	0.50 „ „

Working hours nine per day. Time and a half paid for overtime. Free temporary quarters provided on the building site and communal messing at cheap rates.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.

Electricians	\$1.00 to \$1.70 per day
Coppersmiths	1.00 to 1.80 „ „
Fitters	0.80 to 1.85 „ „
Sawmillers	0.50 to 1.40 „ „
Boilermakers	0.60 to 1.50 „ „
Sailmakers	0.50 to 1.50 „ „
Blacksmiths	0.80 to 1.20 „ „
Labourers	0.50

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES FOR LABOUR.

Transport Workers.

Tram drivers	\$36 to \$45 per month
Conductors	30 to 39 „ „
Bus drivers	50 „ „

Working hours nine per day. Free uniform. Bonus at end of year.

Railway workers (Government).

Engine drivers	\$540 to \$1,000 per annum
Firemen	330 to 480 „ „
Guards	600 to 1,000 „ „
Signalmen	600 to 1,000 „ „
Station Masters	1,100 to 1,800 „ „
Booking Clerks	600 to 1,000 „ „
Telephone operators	480 to 1,000 „ „

Female Workers in Factories.

Cigarette making	\$0.40 to \$0.60 per day
Knitting factories	0.20 to 0.50 „ „
Perfumery	0.20 to 0.60 „ „
Confectionery	0.20 to 0.60 „ „

Working hours from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. One hour off at mid-day. Overtime from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. at day rates.

Domestic Servants.

Employed by Chinese	\$7.00 to \$20.00 per month
Employed by Europeans...	15.00 to 40.00 „ „
Gardeners	15.00 to 30.00 „ „

With free lodging and with Chinese employers generally free board.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

...	1930.	1931.
Rice (3rd grade)	9.2 cts. per catty	8.6 cts. per catty.
Fresh fish	26.2 „ „ „	25 „ „ „
Salt fish	33.7 „ „ „	32 „ „ „
Beef	49 „ „ „	49 „ „ „
Pork	54 „ „ „	53 „ „ „
Oil	23.2 „ „ „	23 „ „ „
Firewood	10 cts. per 7 catties	10 cts. per 7 catties

Chapter IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Government Schools.

These are either schools where the medium of instruction is English or mostly English or schools where the medium of instruction is Chinese. The former, sixteen in number, are known as "English" schools, the latter of which there are three as "Vernacular" schools.

2. Of the four English schools, classed as "secondary" schools in the Table below, two are Anglo-Chinese schools for boys and one is for girls. These three schools have primary departments. The fourth school, the Central British School which is a mixed school, has no primary department. Of the twelve English schools, classed as "primary" schools in the Table below, four are mixed schools preparing for the Central British School. In this group are also four "District" schools, including one for Indian boys and four "Lower Grade" schools, three of which are in rural districts. In those English schools which are attended by Chinese the study of English and of Chinese is carried on side by side; the *pari passu* system requiring that promotion shall depend on proficiency in both languages.

3. Of the three Government Vernacular schools one has a seven years course and includes a Normal department. There is also a Normal school for women teachers and a Normal school on the mainland which aims at providing Vernacular teachers for rural schools.

4. The Technical Institute, classed in the Table below as "vocational", is attended by persons desirous of receiving instruction for the most part germane to their daytime occupations.

Grant in Aid and Subsidized Schools.

5. There are twelve Grant-in-Aid English Schools, and four Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools. Of the former, six are schools for boys and six are for girls.

6. One English school for boys and one for girls have primary departments only. The remaining ten, classed in the Table below as "secondary" schools, have primary departments as well as the upper classes.

7. The Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools are schools for girls and are classed in the Table as "secondary" schools.

8. The 296 subsidized schools are all Vernacular schools

Unaided Schools.

9. In 1931 there were 617 unaided Vernacular schools with 30,423 children and 122 unaided English schools with 7,401 children.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS FOR THE YEAR 1931.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS		GRANT IN AID AND SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS		UNAIDED SCHOOLS	
	No. of Institutions	On Roll	No. of Institutions	On Roll	No. of Institutions	On Roll
ENGLISH :—						
Secondary.	4	2,336	10	4,580	1	160
Primary.	12	1,757	2	398	121	7,241
Vocational, ...	1	686	...	...	...	...
Total,	17	4,779	12	4,978	122	7,401
VERNACULAR :—						
Secondary.	1	262	4	1,002	...	...
Primary. ....	...	...	296	19,398	617	30,423
Vocational,	2	204	1	146	...	...
Total,	3	466	301	20,546	617	30,423

Grand Total of No. of Institutions..... 1,072

Grand Total of No. on Roll 68,593

The University.

10. The University of Hong Kong was incorporated under a local University Ordinance, 1911, and opened in 1912. It is a residential University and open to students of both sexes.

11. The University hostels are three in number—Ingard Hall, Eliot Hall and May Hall. There are also three recognized hostels for men, St. John's Hall, Morrison Hall and Ricci Hall. No University hostel at present exists for women students.

12. The late Sir Hormusjee Mody bore the entire expense of the erection of the main building. Additions have been made through the liberality of benefactors of varied nationality and domicile. The latest addition to the buildings is a School of Chinese Studies, the cost of which was borne by Mr. Tang Chi Ngong a local Chinese merchant and banker.

13. The annual income of the University for 1930 amounted to about \$892,000 of which about \$290,000 was derived from endowments and \$390,000 from Government. Messrs. John Swire & Sons Ltd. gave £40,000 to the original endowment fund and subsequently \$100,000 for engineering equipment. The Rockefeller Institute has endowed the University with three chairs in surgery, medicine and obstetrics, the endowment being in each case \$250,000. The Government Grant was increased in 1930 from \$90,000 to \$390,000 to enable the University to meet its increased financial obligations due mainly to the fall in exchange. The annual expenditure in 1930 amounted to about \$846,000.

14. The University included the three faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts. Admission to all faculties is conditional upon passing the matriculation examination of the University or some examination recognized as equivalent thereto

15. The Faculty of Medicine provides a six year course of study in the usual pre-medical and medical sciences, leading to the degree of M.B. and B.S. The degrees of M.D., and M.S. are awarded on examinations but are subject to the proviso that every candidate for the degree shall produce evidence of special post-graduate experience in the subject which he presents. The degrees above mentioned are recognized by the General Medical Council for registration in Great Britain.

16. The Faculty of Engineering provides a four years course in practical and theoretical engineering, leading to the degree of B. Sc., (Eng.). Fourth year students specialize in civil, mechanical or electrical engineering. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.Sc., (Eng.).

17. The Faculty of Arts includes departments of pure arts and science, social science, commerce and a department for training teachers. The course is in all cases one of four years and leads to the degree of B.A. The degree for post-graduate work is that of M.A.

18. With a view to securing the maintenance of the desired standard—which is in all three faculties that of a British University degree—external examiners are, in all faculties, associated with the internal examiners in all annual final examinations. In the Faculty of Engineering, but not in other faculties, degrees with honours are granted, the standard being assessed by special examiners chosen from amongst the external examiners in the University of London.

19. The degree of LL.D. is granted *honoris causa*.

Charitable Institutions.

20. The following are the best known Charitable Institutions.

French Convent Orphanage.
Italian Convent Orphanage.
Maryknoll Convent, Kowloon.
St. Louis Industrial School.
Po Leung Kuk—Chinese.
Victoria Home and Orphanage.
Society of Precious Blood Hospital.
Home for Aged Poor, Kowloon.
La Calvaire Home for Aged Poor, Happy Valley
Eyre Refuge.
Salvation Army Home.
Industrial Home for the Blind, Pokfulam.

Recreation and Art.

21. Most of the schools contrive to hold Annual Sports either on their own grounds or on grounds generously lent by local Cricket and Football Clubs. Some schools are granted free use of Government Bathing Beaches for four afternoons a week during the Bathing Season. Lawn Tennis, Football, Swimming, Volley Ball and Basket Ball continue to increase in popularity. Cricket is played at a few schools. Physical training is given by qualified instructors. Art is taught in the Government British Schools by Trained Art Mistresses.

Chapter X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The external communications of Hong Kong are excellent both by sea and by telegraph, cable and radio. As regards the former, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Blue Funnel Line, the Messageries Maritimes, and several other British and foreign companies maintain regular passenger and freight services between Hong Kong and Europe. The trans-Pacific communications are well served by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., the Dollar Line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and other steamship lines. To Australia three steamship companies, the Eastern and Australian, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Australian and Oriental maintain regular passenger and freight services. In addition there are direct sailings to Africa, South America, and to New York. There is frequent and regular communication between Hong Kong and other Far Eastern ports in India, Java, Straits

Settlements, Formosa, Indo-China, Japan and the China coast. Local steamship communication is by river steamer from Hong Kong to Canton and the West River ports with several sailings daily. In addition there is a vast traffic between Hong Kong and the adjacent provinces of China by junk and sampan..

2. The total Shipping entering and clearing Ports in the Colony during the year 1931 amounted to 107,262 vessels of 44,150,021 tons which, compared with the figures of 1930, shows an increase of 13,172 vessels and an increase of 1,959,409 tons. Of the above 51,801 vessels of 41,933,748 tons were engaged in Foreign Trade as compared with 49,609 vessels of 40,511,650 tons in 1930. There was an increase in British Ocean-going shipping of 113 vessels and an increase of 183,239 tons. Foreign Ocean-going vessels show a decrease of 735 vessels and a decrease of 87,901 tons. British River Steamers showed an increase of 865 vessels and an increase of 705,564 tons. Foreign River Steamers showed an increase of 678 vessels and an increase of 222,413 tons. In Steamships not exceeding 60 tons employed in Foreign Trade there was an increase of 885 vessels with an increase in tonnage of 187 tons. Junks in Foreign trade showed an increase of 386 vessels and an increase of 398,596 tons. In Local Trade (*i.e.* between places within the waters of the Colony) there was a decrease in Steam Launches of 1,895 vessels and a decrease in tonnage of 61,250. Junks in Local Trade show an increase of 12,875 vessels and an increase of 598,561 tons.

3. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (British) by means of three cables to Singapore, one direct and one each *via* Labuan and Cape St. James respectively, provides good connections with Europe *via* India, with Australasia, and with the other British Colonies and possessions. By their cable to Manila connection is made with the direct American cable, thence to San Francisco. Two cables to Shanghai, belonging respectively to the Eastern Extension and to the Great Northern (Danish) Companies, *via* Foochow and Amoy respectively, give a good connection with Shanghai, North China, Japan and Russia; and the system of the Great Northern Telegraph Company gives a good service to Europe *via* Asiatic Russia.

4. The Government operates a commercial radio service with direct communication with Chinese stations, Siam, and the Dutch East Indies. Indirect communication between Hong Kong and Europe is maintained *via* Manila and the United States of America.

5. The revenue collected by the Radio Office during the year from radio telegrams amounted to \$679,028.51, an increase of \$247,637.83 on the amount collected in 1930. Advice of vessels signalled at the Lighthouses yielded \$1,224.80. Semaphore messages \$10.15. The total Revenue from the Telegraph Service amounted to \$680,263.46. Ship Station Licences yielded \$1,606.25. Amateur Transmission Station

Licences \$214.75, Broadcast Receiving Licences \$15,664.50, Dealers Licences \$2,480.00 and Examination Fee for Operators' Certificates of Proficiency \$72.00.

6. The number of paid radio-telegrams forwarded during the year was 214,274 consisting of 1,694,362 words against 192,432 consisting of 1,125,559 words in 1930, and 184,183 were received, consisting of 1,690,206 words against 124,855 consisting of 1,161,115 words.

7. In addition to the paid traffic figures given above the Wireless Service is responsible for the reception of time signals daily from Bordeaux, Rugby, Malabar and Nauen, for the transmission of time signals to ships in the China Sea, the reception of press messages amounting to 499 messages or 273,832 words from Rugby, the collection and distribution of meteorological traffic, having forwarded 6,102 messages 239,574 words, and received 13,766 messages 257,351 words, the reception and dissemination of distress, piracy and navigation messages, the transmission and reception of Government messages, etc.

8. At the end of August 1931, a telephone service between Hong Kong and Canton, a distance of 110 miles was formally opened.

9. *Mails.*—The number of mail receptacles of Hong Kong origin despatched during the year was 48,748 as compared with 48,123 in 1930—an increase of 625; the number received was 52,568 as compared with 50,424—an increase of 2,144.

10. Receptacles in transit, including those to and from British and Foreign Men-of-War, numbered 210,217 as against 182,030 in 1930—an increase of 28,187.

11. Registered Articles and Parcels—The number of registered articles handled amounted to 806,733 as compared with 842,678 in 1930—a decrease of 35,945.

12. The figures for insured letters were 19,522 and 18,887 respectively—an increase of 635.

13. Parcels, ordinary and insured, which were dealt with reached total of 382,170 as against 428,849 in 1930—a decrease of 46,679.

14. The Kowloon-Canton Railway maintains a daily service of two express trains each way between Kowloon and Canton. The journey occupies $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The three new express locomotives obtained in 1930 on behalf of the Chinese Section were put into regular service on May 3rd, 1931, and hauled the express trains between Kowloon and Canton for the remainder of the year. These engines are still in the possession of the British Section, haulage charges being paid by the Chinese Section.

15. The total steam train mileage run amounted to 309,292½ miles. This includes trains run over the Chinese Section to and from Canton. The Motor Coach mileage was 17,297 miles. 2,002,512 passengers were carried during the year.

16. The general Railway revenues showed a steady increase, and by the end of the year General Revenues had amounted to \$1,095,098.77 against \$973,128.63 for the previous year. General Revenue exceeded Operating Expenses by the very satisfactory sum of \$150,094.76.

17. Additions to Capital were small. A new air compressor and motor was installed in the Workshops, and a short length of track laid in connection with the Sheung Shui Station Extensions.

18. There was a serious wash-out at mile 9½ on 20th April causing the derailment of a local passenger train, when eleven passengers were killed and nine injured. The line was closed until 3rd May whilst repairs were effected.

19. There are 377 miles of roads in the Colony, 161 miles on the Island of Hong Kong and 216 miles in Kowloon and the New Territories. Of the total mileage 293 miles are constructed in water bound macadam dressed with asphalt, 12 miles in sheet asphalt on a cement concrete foundation, 13 miles of tar macadam, 17 miles of concrete, 3 miles of granite setts and wooden blocks on a cement concrete foundation and 39 miles of gravel.

20. The public travelling over the Colony's roads increases year by year with a corresponding growth in the number of motor buses, of which there are 56 operating on the island of Hong Kong, and 118 on the mainland. These are gradually replacing the rickshas, the number of which decreases year by year.

21. The Hong Kong Tramway Company has a fleet of nearly 90 double deck tram-cars running along the sea front of Victoria from Kennedy Town to Shauiwan.

22. Communication between the island and the mainland is maintained by a number of ferry services; the most important of which are the Star Ferry between Kowloon Point and a pier near the General Post Office, and the Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Company between Yaumati and a pier also centrally situated on the sea front of the island. The number of passengers carried by these two ferry companies in 1931 is estimated at 37,691,700.

Chapter XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

The Colony is well served by banking institutions. There are sixteen principal banks doing business in the Colony who are members of the Clearing House, and in addition several Chinese banks and numerous native Hongks doing some portion of banking business. There are no banks which devote themselves specially to agricultural and co-operative banking. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation also conducts the business of the Hong Kong Savings Bank on usual savings bank principles.

2. The Currency of the Colony is based on silver and is governed by the Order in Council of 2nd February, 1895. The dollar, which is normally in circulation and which is legal tender to any amount, is the British Dollar of 900 millesimal fineness and weight 26.957 grammes (416.00 grains). Silver subsidiary coins of the value of 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents and one cent pieces in bronze are also legal tender up to the value of two dollars for silver and one dollar for bronze. Bank notes issued by The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, The Chartered Bank and The Mercantile Bank are also in circulation, the estimated amount issued at the end of 1931 being \$154,631,822.

3. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are defined in the Schedule to Ordinance No. 2 of 1885. They consist of the standards in use in the United Kingdom and of the following Chinese Weights and Measures:—

1 fan (candareen) = 0.0133 ounces avoirdupois

1 tsin (mace) = 0.133 ounces avoirdupois

1 leung (tael) = 1.33 ounces avoirdupois

1 kan (catty) = 1.33 pounds avoirdupois

1 tam (picul) = 133.33 pounds avoirdupois

and

1 chek (foot) = $11\frac{1}{2}$ English inches divided into 10 tsun (inches) and each tsun into 10 fan or tenths.

Chapter XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The activities of the Public Works Department are carried out under the Head Office Staff by eleven sub-departments, viz:—Waterworks, Construction; Waterworks, Maintenance; Drainage; Architectural and Maintenance of Buildings; Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy; General Works, Roads and Transport; Buildings Ordinance; Port Development; Crown Lands and Surveys, Valuation and Resumptions; and Accounts and Stores. The European staff comprises 153 officers and the Asiatic 529.

2. *Buildings*.—The following were the principal works completed during the year:—A Printing Shop at Victoria Gaol; Quarters for Wireless Operators at Victoria Peak; Latrine and Bathhouse on Praya East; Latrine and Urinal at Davis Street (30 seats); block of six flats for Married Warders at Lai Chi Kok Prison; Kowloon Tong Market; School at Un Long; and Quarters for Forestry Reserve, Tai Po. In addition the following works were under construction during the year:—No. 2 Police Station; Market at Sai Ying Pun; Market at Praya East Reclamation; Maternity Block at Kowloon Hospital; Kowloon British School Site; and Female Prison at Lai Chi Kok.

3. *Communications*.—The following works were completed:—Road from Causeway Bay to Quarry Bay, section 70 feet wide, opposite M.Ls. 430 and 431; Tong Mi and Kowloon Tong, filling in areas; reclamation at Kai Tak; and Castle Peak Road, section from Cheung Sha Wan to Lai Chi Kok to Town Planning Layout (60 feet wide). The following works were under construction:—Chatham Road extension; filling in area North West of Nan Chang Street; filling in area West of Tai Po Road, and Refuse Dump at Cheung Sha Wan. The erection of Hangar at Kai Tak was under construction and was nearly completed by the end of the year. Portions of Nathan Road and Lai Chi Kok Road were reconditioned and strengthened with 7" reinforced cement concrete surfacing. Alterations to the traffic arrangements at Tsim Sha Tsui were completed. The surfacing of roadway to the Kai Tak Aerodrome was commenced.

4. *Drainage*.—New sewers and storm water drains in Hong Kong were constructed to a length of 6,186 feet. Improvements were effected to the main sewer in Aberdeen Valley. Stream courses were trained to a length of 263 feet. New sewers and storm water drains in Kowloon were constructed to a length of 12,682 feet. New sewers and storm water drains in New Kowloon were constructed to a length of 15,471 feet. One side wall and invert North of Camp, Shamshuipo and Un Long Nullahs and Improvements were completed.

5. *Water Works*.—Two steel balance tanks were erected at West Point Filters. The reconstruction of Bowen Road Conduit between Tai Tain Tunnel and Stubbs Road was completed. 15,923 feet of water mains of varying sizes were laid in Hong Kong and 11,996 feet in Kowloon.

6. The Aberdeen Scheme Pipe Line (8,620 linear yards in length) and the connecting tunnel were completed. The Aberdeen Upper Dam was completed and opened on December 15th by His Excellency the Governor Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. The First Section of the East Catchwater and the Outfall Section of the West Catchwater were completed and the 1st Section of the West Catchwater was commenced. Partial demolition of the Lower Aberdeen, or old Paper Works Dam was commenced. The Upper and Lower Pumping Stations and Depot were completed and occupied. The new Rapid Gravity Filter Plant at Elliot, four million gallons per day capacity, was completed and brought into use. The Aberdeen Scheme was brought into use and the water taken into supply on August 1st, one year and nine months after commencement of the works.

7. The 3" Fanling supply main was duplicated for a length of 6,900 feet. Further trial pits at Shing Mun Gorge Dam Site were sunk for the Consulting Engineer who visited and inspected them early in the year and reported favourably on the site. The site was later opened up over a considerable width and one of the Consulting Engineers again inspected and reported favourably. The Hong Kong Public Gardens Service Reservoir, the last item of the 1st Section of the Shing Mun Scheme, was commenced and good progress was made. The Kowloon Byewash Reservoir was completed and brought into use, forming a link between the Shing Mun Scheme and the older works.

8. *Reclamations.*—At Tsat Tze Mui a reclamation of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres was carried out. An area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres approximately has been reclaimed for traffic adjoining the ferry pier under construction at Jordan Road. The China Light and Power Co. reclaimed an area of about five acres at To Kwa Wan. The reclamation at Cheung Sha Wan was extended by further dumping of Sanitary Department refuse; the total of the area now formed amounts to about twelve acres.

9. *Piers.*—The piers at Wilmer Street, Mongkok, Shamshuipo, and the pier in structural steel for the Hung Hom Government Store were completed. A commencement was made with the two piers, one on the mainland and one on the island, for the Vehicular Ferry.

10. *Electrical Works.*—The installation of an additional 100 line switchboard was completed at the Kowloon Government Telephone Exchange, and a new broadcast transmitter was obtained from England and installed at Cape D'Aguilar. In addition electric light and power installations were fitted to certain Government buildings, and the Government's lighting and telephone systems maintained.

11. *Buildings Ordinance Office.*—Activity continued in all classes of building work throughout the Colony. European residences to the number of 232 were completed during the year. The number of Chinese houses completed was 1,144.

12. On the Praya East Reclamation, 360 Chinese tenement houses were completed during the year, while over 200 more were in course of erection. It is noticeable that the improved type of Chinese tenement house which is now being erected has brought with it a demand for modern sanitation, and where sewer facilities exist and an independent and adequate water supply is available, it is now common practice for all new houses to be fitted with a flush system.

13. Several large buildings of a semi-public nature were completed during the year including banking premises, theatres, buildings of a scholastic and religious nature and hospitals. Industrial buildings included knitting factories, canning factories, and an extensive reconstruction of the Green Island Cement Company's premises at Hok Un.

14. A concrete wharf 800 feet in length and 48,000 square feet in area was in course of construction opposite K.M.L. 11, Kowloon Point. A timber pier opposite K.M.L. 90, To Kwa Wan was completed.

15. Reclamations were completed at N.K.I.L. 971, Castle Peak Road, area in square feet 24,750; and at Tsun Wan M.L. 4, area in square feet 74,900. A reclamation was in progress at I.L. 2918, Shaukiwan Road, area in square feet 102,700.

Chapter XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE

1. *The Courts of Hong Kong.*

The Supreme Court of Hong Kong consists of a Chief Justice and one or more other judges. At present there is one other judge.

2. The jurisdiction of the Court is regulated by a number of Ordinances but generally it may be said that the Court exercises a Summary Jurisdiction in all actions where the claim does not exceed \$1,000 and an Original Jurisdiction in all actions where the claim exceeds that amount.

3. In addition to the above the Court exercises Admiralty, Probate, Bankruptcy, Lunacy, Criminal and Appellate Jurisdiction.

4. The following is a brief summary of litigation and matters dealt with during the year 1931:—

1,777 actions were instituted in the Summary Jurisdiction and the amounts for which judgment was given totalled \$238,617.47.

336 actions were instituted in the Original Jurisdiction and the amounts for which judgment was given totalled \$1,406,802.11.

15 actions were instituted in the Admiralty Jurisdiction.

318 grants were made in the Probate Jurisdiction.

80 persons were indicted in the Criminal Jurisdiction of whom 57 were convicted

11 Appeals were lodged in the Appellate Jurisdiction 8 of which were heard during the year.

5. The lower civil courts are the land courts in the Northern and Southern districts of the New Territories, with jurisdiction over all land cases in those districts, and the small debts courts of the same two districts. In these courts the District Officers sit to hear land and small debts cases.

6. The lower criminal courts are the magistrates' courts, two for Hong Kong island and a small area on the mainland opposite Shaukwan, one for Kowloon, including the whole area south of the Kowloon hills, and one each for the two districts of the New Territories, in which the District Officers are the magistrates.

7. The following figures show the amount of work done by the lower courts in 1931:—

Civil:—

District Officer North,	
Land Court	36 cases.
Small Debts Court	83 cases.
District Officer South,	
Land Court	180 cases.
Small Debts Court	48 cases.

Criminal:—

Hong Kong Magistracy, two courts.....	22,628 cases.
Kowloon Magistracy, one court	15,289 cases.
District Officer North, one court	655 cases.
District Officer, South, one court	159 cases.

II. The Police.

8. The Police Force of the Colony is under the control of the Inspector General of Police who is assisted by one Deputy Inspector General and eight Superintendents. The force consists of four Contingents, European, Indian, Chinese (Cantonese) and Chinese (Weihaiwei). The strength of the different Contingents is as follows:—

Europeans	244
Indians	680
Chinese (Cantonese)	585
Chinese (Weihaiwei)	261

In addition the Police Department controls the Anti-Piracy Guards, a force consisting of thirty-one Russians and twenty-eight Indian Guards, together with six European Sergeants, eight Indian Sergeants and ninety-five Weihaiwei Chinese Constables, who are included in the Police strength. The Anti-Piracy Guards are employed and paid for by Shipping Companies for service in the China Seas.

9. Further, the department engages and supervises 1,129 Indian and Chinese watchmen who are paid by private individuals for protection of private property.

10. The waters of the Colony are policed by a fleet of ten steam launches and three motor boats which employ a staff of two hundred and forty-four Chinese under European officers.

11. There were 5,284 serious cases of crime in 1931 as against 5,681 in 1930, a decrease of 397 or 7.5%. There was a decrease of 56 cases in house breaking, of two in burglaries and of 228 in larcenies. Murder showed a decrease of four cases; robberies an increase of 23 cases, a total of 79 cases as against 56 cases in 1930. There were 17,444 minor cases in 1931 as against 19,250 in 1930; a decrease of 1,806 cases or 9.3%.

III. *Prisons.*

12. There are two prisons in the Colony. Victoria Gaol in Hong Kong is the main prison and includes a section for females. This prison is built on the separate system, but segregation is difficult owing to lack of space and accommodation. It contains cellular accommodation for 644 only and prisoners often have to sleep in association through unavoidable overcrowding. There is a branch prison at Lai Chi Kok near Kowloon, with accommodation for 480 prisoners. In this establishment all the prisoners sleep in association and only selected prisoners are sent there as the prison was not originally built as a prison. It was converted from a Quarantine Station in 1920, for temporary use pending the building of a new prison. A new general prison is to be commenced in 1932. A new female prison is in course of construction near the Lai Chi Kok Branch Prison.

13. The total number of persons committed to prison in the year 1931 was 6,767 as compared with 6,493 in 1930. The daily average number of prisoners in the prisons in 1931 was 1,102. The highest previous average was 1,189 in 1927. Over 90% of the prisoners admitted are persons born outside the Colony.

14. The health of the prisoners generally was well maintained in the prisons. The diet scales were revised and new dietaries approved as from May, 1931. The new dietaries have so far proved satisfactory from a medical point of view.

15. Owing to reconstruction at Victoria Gaol the prisoners were overcrowded in the workshops at the beginning of the year and there was a certain amount of trouble, but the general conduct steadily improved after the new diets were approved and when the new shops were completed. The agitation in Victoria Gaol was reflected in Lai Chi Kok but the measures adopted restored discipline, which is now good in both prisons.

16. Prisoners are employed at printing, bookbinding, tinsmithing, matmaking, tailoring, carpentering, gardening, laundry work, cleaning and minor repairs to buildings. The bulk of the Government printing and bookbinding is done in Victoria Gaol.

17. A small separate ward is reserved in Victoria Gaol for Juveniles who are kept as far as possible apart from other prisoners. The daily average number of Juveniles in 1931 was 4.5. A school-master attends daily to instruct them. In 1929 the daily average was high and a separate hall was set aside at Lai Chi Kok for Juveniles, but the number is now so small that it has been found more expedient to deal with them in Victoria Gaol.

18. With the coming into operation of the Juvenile Offenders' Ordinance No. 1 of 1932 and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Ordinance No. 6 of 1932, it is anticipated that the number of juvenile prisoners will in future be practically nil. These Ordinances provide for the establishment of juvenile courts, probationary officers, industrial and reformatory schools and modes of correction, other than imprisonment, for young offenders.

19. Police Magistrates may, under the provisions of the Magistrates Ordinance No. 3 of 1890, give time for the payment of fines.

20. Lady visitors attend the Female Prison twice weekly to instruct the prisoners in hand-work and to impart elementary education.

21. Visiting Justices inspect and report on both prisons every fortnight.

Chapter XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Forty Ordinances were passed during the year 1931. These and also the Regulations, Rules, By-laws and other subsidiary legislative enactments are published in a separate volume in blue book form by the Government Printers. The forty Ordinances comprised two appropriation, two replacement, two incorporation, two consolidation, thirty amendment and two Ordinances which were new to the Colony.

2. The Appropriation Ordinance (No. 31) applied a sum not exceeding \$26,641,787 to the public service for the year 1932, and Ordinance No. 14 appropriated a supplementary sum of \$2,486,577.02 to defray the charges of the year 1930.

3. The two replacement Ordinances were the Census Ordinance (No. 4), which was based on the Census Act, 1920, and replaced Ordinance No. 2 of 1881, and the Bankruptcy Ordinance (No. 10), which was based on the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, and replaced Ordinance No. 7 of 1891.

4. Ordinance No. 9 incorporated the Procurator for the time being in the Colony of the Salesian Society and Ordinance No. 19 incorporated the trustees for the time being of the Hop Yat Tong Church of Christ Hong Kong. These Ordinances followed the usual lines adopted in such cases.

5. The Liquors Ordinance (No. 36) and the Tobacco Ordinance (No. 39) consolidated the Ordinances on those subjects.

6. The Ordinances new to the Colony were the Nurses Registration Ordinance (No. 1), based on the Nurses Registration Act, 1919, and the Betting Duty Ordinance (No. 4) which made provision for the taxation of bets on authorised totalisators or pari-mutuels and on contributions or subscriptions towards authorised cash sweeps, the duty on the former being 3 per cent. and on the latter 5 per cent. of the amount paid, contributed or subscribed.

7. The thirty amending Ordinances, many of which were passed wholly or in part to authorise an increase in fees and rates charged so as to provide revenue to make up in some measure for the fall in the value of the silver dollar, covered a wide range of subjects such as Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (No. 2), Public Health (Nos. 3 and 18), Merchant Shipping (Nos. 5 and 11), Estate Duty (No. 6), Deportation (No. 7), Larceny (No. 8), Vaccination (No. 12), Legal Practitioners (No. 13), Summary Offences (No. 15), Rating (No. 16), Criminal Procedure (No. 17), Supreme Court (No. 20), Magistrates (No. 21), Official Signatures Fees (No. 22), Police Force (No. 23), Liquors (No. 24), Gunpowder and Fireworks (No. 25), Births and Deaths Registration (No. 26), Moneylenders (No. 27), Land Registration (No. 28), Stamps (No. 29), Peace Preservation (No. 30), Civil Procedure (No. 32), Arms and Ammunition (No. 33), Suitors Funds (No. 34), Full Court (No. 35), Public Revenue Protection (No. 37) and United Kingdom Patents (No. 38).

8. Similarly the subsidiary legislation covered a wide range of subjects including Post Office, Arms and Ammunition, Vehicles and Traffic, Merchant Shipping, Suppression of Piracy, Census, Opium, Public Revenue Protection, Tobacco, New Territories, Liquors, Suitors' Funds, Dangerous Drugs, Pilots, Dangerous Goods, Mercantile Marine Examinations, Licensing,

Emergency Regulations, Estate Duty, Rating, Prisons, Nurses, Hong Kong University, Stamps, Dogs, Public Places, Telephones, Wild Birds, Asiatic Emigration, Supreme Court, Places of Public Entertainment, Bills of Sale, Bankruptcy, Probates, Births and Deaths, Cemeteries, Public Health and Buildings, Trade Marks, Female Domestic Service, Pawnbrokers, Prospecting and Mining, United Kingdom Patents, Waterworks, Motor Spirit, Entertainment Tax, Gunpowder and Fireworks, Money-lenders, and Volunteers.

9. Factory legislation and legislative provision for compensation for accidents, sick pay and old age pensions such as obtains in the United Kingdom has not been adopted in the Colony where the labour population is mainly alien and fluctuates, coming from or returning to China according to the demand for its services.

Chapter XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE & TAXATION

The following tables show the Revenue and Expenditure for the five years 1927 to 1931 inclusive.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Surplus.</i>	<i>Deficit.</i>
1927	\$21,344,536	\$20,845,065	\$499,471	—
1928	24,968,399	21,230,242	3,738,157	—
1929	23,554,475	21,983,257	1,571,218	—
1930	27,818,474	28,119,646	—	\$301,172
1931	33,146,724	31,160,774	1,985,950	—

2. The revenue for the year 1931 amounted to \$33,146,724 being \$5,657,965 more than estimated and \$5,328,250 more than the revenue obtained in 1930.

3. Increased Duties on liquor and tobacco account for \$1,750,000 of the increase and higher rates of Port and Harbour Dues for \$400,000. The assessed taxes (rates) were raised by 4% and resulted in an increase of about \$1,600,000 in 1931 over the figures for 1930. Increased Stamp Duties and an Entertainment Tax brought in a further \$1,100,000 and increased Postage Rates \$660,000. Land Sales were also up to the extent of \$300,000.

4. The expenditure for the year 1931 amounted to \$31,160,774, being \$1,372,919 more than estimated and \$3,041,128 more than the expenditure in 1930.

5. Substantial savings were effected in the Harbour Department, Medical Department, and Sanitary Department by deferring the purchase of new equipment and reducing the maintenance work to a minimum.

6. On most other heads, however, the expenditure exceeded the estimate mainly as a result of the fall in exchange—the estimates being based on a rate of 1s./4d.=1 dollar whereas the Treasury rate averaged 1s./- $\frac{9}{16}$ d.=1 dollar.

7. *Debt*.—The total amount of sterling debt outstanding at the close of 1931 was £1,485,732.16.5; the sinking fund for its redemption amounting to £707,585. There is also the 1927 Public Works Loan of \$4,927,000; the sinking fund for which amounted at the end of 1931 to £89,975.

8. The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1931, are shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.	ASSETS.	\$	c.
DEPOSITS :—			ADVANCES :—		
Contractors and Officers Deposits...	415,261.81		On account of Future Loan ...	3,484,014.01	
Suitors Fund	590,712.07		Purchase of three Locomotives for Chinese Section		
Miscellaneous Deposits	2,611,171.02		Kowloon-Canton Railway	447,468.26	
Postal Agencies	1,451.91		Miscellaneous	83,036.70	
Suspense Account	923,010.85		Building Loans	1,053,924.31	
Exchange Adjustment..	332,099.29		Imprest Account.....	6,330.31	
Trade Loan Reserve ...	1,045,389.41		Subsidiary Coin	1,296,805.90	
Praya East Reclamation	142,642.33		INVESTMENTS :—		
Coal Account	2,672.68		Surplus Fund	1,363,434.80	
Crown Agents—Overdraft.....	1,357.16		Crown Agents Remittances.....	41,588.44	
			Trade Loan Outstanding	1,232,579.76	
			Unallocated Stores, (P. W. D.),.....	517,248.14	
			Unallocated Stores, (Railway)	163,545.31	
			Lorry Haulage Account	1,743.26	
			CASH BALANCE :—		
Total Liabilities ...	6,065,768.53		Treasurer	3,558,678.89	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	11,347,629.47		* Joint Colonial Fund..	2,303,999.99	
			Fixed Deposits ...	1,828,999.92	
Total\$	17,413,398.00		Total\$	17,413,398.00	

* Joint Colonial Fund £159,000 0s. 0d.

9. *Main Heads of Taxation.*—The largest item of revenue is derived from the assessment tax, the sum of \$5,814,017 being collected in 1931. This represents 17.5% of the total revenue or 19.4% of the revenue exclusive of land sales. The rates vary from 15% to 17% on the annual value of property and are for police, lighting and water services, etc. Port and Harbour Dues comprising Light Dues and Buoy Dues brought in the sum of \$813,922.

10. Duties on intoxicating liquors realised \$2,416,839, tobacco \$3,364,522, postage stamps and message fees \$2,035,939. A considerable sum is also derived from the opium monopoly, land revenue, stamp duties including estate duties and other fees. Land Sales during the year realised \$3,177,808. The receipts of the Kowloon Canton Railway which was completed in 1910 amounted to \$1,095,099.

11. *Customs Tariff.*—There is an Import tariff on all liquor, tobacco and light oils imported into the Colony for sale or use therein. There is no Export tariff. The sale of opium is a Government Monopoly, and all importation of opium other than by the Government is prohibited. The importation of Dangerous Drugs is regulated in accordance with the terms of the Geneva Convention. Arms, ammunition, explosives and dangerous goods are subject to the normal Harbour and Police Regulations in regard to storage and movement.

12. The duties on imported liquor range from \$0.60 per gallon on beer to \$1.20 on Chinese liquor and to \$10 on sparkling European wines and perfumed spirits. The duties are collected on a sterling basis; the conventional dollars in the tariff being converted at a rate which is varied from time to time according to the market rate of exchange between the local dollar and sterling.

13. The duties on tobacco range from \$0.70 per lb. on the lowest taxed unmanufactured tobacco to \$2 per lb. on cigars. The duties are collected on a sterling basis in the same manner as the liquor duties.

14. A duty of 25 cents per gallon is payable on all light oils imported into the Colony.

15. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—The same duty is imposed on liquors (mainly Chinese type) manufactured in the Colony as on imported liquors.

16. Stamp Duties are imposed on various instruments and where a consideration is involved are mainly *ad valorem*. The following are examples of the duties charged:—Affidavits, Statutory Declarations, etc., \$3; Bills of Exchange (inward) and Cheques, 10 cents; Bills of Lading, 15 cents when freight under \$5, 40 cents when freight over \$5; Bond to secure the payment or repayment of money, 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof; Conveyance on sale, \$1 for every \$100 or part; Mortgages, principal security, 20 cents for every \$100 or part; Life Insurance Policy, 25 cents for every \$1,000 insured; Receipt, 10 cents for amounts over \$20; Transfer of Shares, 20 cents for every \$100 of market value.

17. No Hut Tax or Poll Tax is imposed in the Colony.

E. R. HALLIFAX

(Signed)

~~W. T. SOUTHERN~~,

Colonial Secretary.

Hong Kong,

May 20th 1932.

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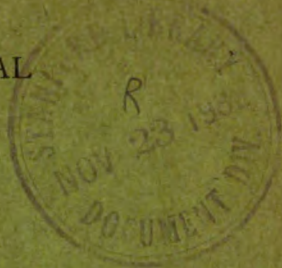
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30' South, and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, in an area approximately 249,000 square nautical miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

The native population (mainly Melanesian) is 93,415.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted they named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that they left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz Group, and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Carteret re-discovered the Santa Cruz Group and the north-west coast line of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Boussole* sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis, which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island on the right being named Bougainville after him, and the one on the left named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for 40 years.

From this time, many Europeans visited the Group, and British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated.

Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

The population of the Protectorate in April, 1931, was :—

Europeans	...	...	...	478
Native (Melanesian)	...	...	...	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	...	...	...	3,847
Chinese	...	...	...	164
Japanese	...	...	...	8
Malays	...	...	...	1
Total				94,066

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been greatly improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence have been enormously increased.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest

mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year, though the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed in Tulagi) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom may be officials.

The Protectorate is divided up into seven administrative areas, each under a District Officer.

There is no form of Municipal or Local Government or any Town Council at present.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Births and deaths are recorded in the Districts of Guadalcanal, Gizo, Eastern Solomons, N'Gela, and Savo, and the records are believed to be accurate.

Owing to the illiteracy of the natives and to infrequency of communication, complete figures cannot be collected till some time after the end of the year concerned and are not available in time for inclusion in the annual report for the year.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1930.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Population.</i>			<i>Births.</i>			<i>Deaths.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	7,407	6,986	14,393	201	175	376	399	299	698
Gizo ...	3,478	2,997	6,475	123	82	205	73	77	150
E. Solomons ...	4,320	3,656	7,976	104	115	219	148	139	287
N'Gela ...	2,046	1,846	3,892	24	43	67	31	34	65
Savo ...	398	350	748	8	13	21	12	7	19

M. = male. *F.* = female.

BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES.

District.	1930.		1929.	
	<i>Births.</i> per 1,000.	<i>Deaths.</i> per 1,000.	<i>Births.</i> per 1,000.	<i>Deaths.</i> per 1,000.
Guadalcanal	26.1	48.4	25.0	25.7
Gizo	31.6	23.1	24.9	23.2
E. Solomons	27.2	35.9	25.7	22.7
N'Gela	17.2	16.7	27.9	31.2
Savo	28.0	25.4		

No records are kept from which infantile mortality rates can be calculated.

PROTECTORATE NATIVE CENSUS, 1931.

Administrative District.	Males over 16 years.	Females over 16 years.	Males 16-6 years.	Females 16-6 years.	Males under 6 years.	Females under 6 years.	Total.
N'Gela and Savo ...	2,149	1,300	254	247	700	650	5,300*
Santa Cruz	1,865	1,596	347	193	575	504	5,080*
Yasabel and Cape Marsh	2,324	1,312	877	581	323	283	5,700*
Guadalcanal	4,559	4,387	1,944	1,338	1,028	959	14,215*
Malaita	12,374	12,163	603	285	7,708	6,934	40,067*
E. Solomons	2,430	2,160	245	213	1,382	1,130	7,560*
Shortlands	612	382	99	41	81	86	1,301*
Gizo	2,642	1,708	1,036	823	509	455	7,173*
Choiseul	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,051*
Lord Howe	—	—	—	—	—	—	750†
Rennell and Bellona Islands.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500†
Sikiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	235†
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	483*
Totals	28,955	25,008	5,405	3,721	12,306	11,001	93,415

* Mainly Melanesian.

† Mainly Polynesian.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

General.

What promised to be an unusually favourable year from a health point of view was marred by an outbreak of influenza which began in July and lasted for several months in various parts of the Group.

It is an unfortunate fact that infectious diseases which in civilized countries are of minor importance attain an unusual virulence when introduced among the natives and cause serious results. The

present epidemic of influenza caused no deaths among Europeans or Asiatics but resulted in considerable mortality among the native population.

Notwithstanding this epidemic there was a marked reduction in admissions to the Tulagi Hospital as compared with previous years :—

				<i>Admissions during</i>				
				1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
European	...	...	...	86	88	65	49	36
Asiatic	...	...	...	19	15	28	13	19
Native	...	...	...	557	743	557	603	468

The fall in the number of hospital admissions is not entirely due to a favourable year, but is to be attributed in part to the commercial depression which has resulted in fewer vessels operating in the Group and furnishing transport for patients.

Prevalent Diseases.

Malaria is endemic in the Group and it may be truthfully said that no permanent resident European, Asiatic, or native—escapes infection. The mortality resulting from the disease is serious especially among native children.

The present year has been unusually favourable with regard to malaria. The disease was responsible for 9 European, 4 Asiatic, and 62 native admissions to Tulagi Hospital, as compared with 15 European, 5 Asiatic, and 111 native admissions in 1930.

Blackwater fever is common among Europeans and Asiatics but is a rarity among natives.

No cases of blackwater fever were treated, as compared with 4 cases in 1930, and 4 in 1929.

Tuberculosis is a serious cause of mortality among the native population. It is feared that it is increasing. As regards tuberculosis the native dietary leaves much to be desired. Native diet is excessively carbohydrate, deficient in protein and fats, and probably in certain of the vitamins.

Leprosy.—There are some 60 known lepers in the Protectorate (all natives). It is believed that the disease is increasing. New cases are constantly being found. The Melanesian Mission maintains a leper colony at Quaibata on Malaita in charge of its Medical Officer, and the Methodist Mission maintains one in the Gizo District in charge of the Medical Officer of that Mission. This work is subsidized by the Administration. A ward in the isolation wing of the Tulagi Hospital (a separate building) is used for the reception of lepers. Lepers are not compelled to accept segregation and treatment and infectious cases frequently refuse it and remain, foci of infection, in their villages.

Yaws and Hookworm.—The Rockefeller assisted campaign for the treatment of these diseases, begun in 1928, was continued during the year, with two units operating. They administered 12,139 hookworm treatments and gave a total of 24,864 injections of neoarsphenamine for yaws.

Bacillary Dysentery.—This disease is endemic.

Native Labour.

Health of indentured labourers has been very good as shown by the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Labour.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of Deaths.</i>
1927	6,115	83	1·3
1928	6,016	83	1·3
1929	5,171	58	1·1
1930	5,363	50	0·9
1931	4,301	26	0·6

The greatest number of deaths from any one cause (seven) was due to pneumonia.

Sanitation.

Sanitary measures have been directed mainly toward mosquito control and, on Tulagi, have consisted in regular inspections (weekly) of houses, regular oiling of creeks and pools of water, and clearing of bush in the vicinity of residences.

Quarantine.

King's Regulation No. 1 of 1930 (Quarantine Regulation) came into force on 1st April. No case of quarantinable disease was brought to any Protectorate port during the year. The quarantine station was not occupied at any time.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

European buildings throughout the Protectorate are built of wood, to withstand earthquakes, and have, generally, corrugated-iron roofs. They are good in quality and have adequate sanitary accommodation.

The Chinese houses are of European construction consisting usually of three rooms. There is no overcrowding and the sanitary arrangements are regularly inspected.

The natives, other than those in regular hired employment and living in their own villages, dwell in huts made of local materials consisting chiefly of bamboo and roofing mats made from palm leaves. These vary considerably according to the locality; the houses are generally large and roomy, except on Malaita, though there is little privacy. The nature of the building material is in itself a safeguard as regards adequate ventilation. The Government encourages the laying out of villages and the construction of better class houses but it is a superimposed creation which it is as well not to hurry unduly.

Employers of manual labour are bound by regulations to maintain dwellings with suitable air and floor space. These dwellings have to be inspected by the employer daily and are inspected regularly by Government Inspectors. All employers are bound to provide proper sanitary arrangements for their manual labourers.

There are no building societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

During the year ended 31st March, 1931, the Protectorate exported the following products :—

	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Estimated Value.</i>
		£
Copra	23,681 tons	271,828
Ivory nuts	724 „	5,653
Trocas shell	294 „	13,332
Bêche-de-mer	21 „	2,457
Green snail shell	106 „	1,909
Timber	786,639 sup. feet	4,683
		<hr/>
		£299,862

Most of the copra was produced by companies.

Ivory nuts are grown in a state of nature and sold by natives to traders.

Timber is exported by a company operating at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group.

Trocas and green snail shell is fished for by natives and sold to traders.

Bêche-de-mer is gathered by a few Japanese under contract to a company trading in the Protectorate and is exported by them.

All the produce mentioned above is exported, none being consumed in the Protectorate.

With the exception of a few Asiatic mechanics and tradesmen, natives of the Protectorate constitute the whole available labour supply for all undertakings. Employment is of two categories, contracted and non-contracted. Conditions of employment under the contract system are controlled by regulations.

Natives may be recruited for periods not exceeding two years at wages not below £12 per annum for a male adult and £6 per annum for a male young person. Women may not be employed otherwise than to a European female for the purpose of domestic service.

The strength of the labour force employed throughout the Protectorate is approximately 2,000 contract labourers and 1,000 non-contract labourers.

Natives cultivate in gardens for their own use yams, sweet potatoes, panna, bananas, and other vegetable foodstuffs. The extent of cultivation is regulated by the food requirements of the natives and foodstuffs are not in general grown for marketing purposes.

Coco-nuts are not planted systematically by the natives but groves, the produce of which is used largely for food purposes, are to be found in the vicinity of most villages.

The amount of copra produced from native sources is estimated at 3,000 tons per annum. It is exported by the traders who buy it from the natives.

Most plantations are stocked with cattle, partly for food purposes, but mainly for the purpose of keeping down grass and weeds on the cultivated areas.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Import and export statistics for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 are as follows :—

		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
		£	£
1929	...	295,141	480,741
1930	...	248,307	353,441
1931	...	215,269	304,310

Imports.

		<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Other parts of the British Empire.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>
		£	£	£
1929	...	34,347	194,217	66,577
1930	...	31,245	163,719	53,343
1931	...	29,618	130,375	55,276

Commodity.	Country of Origin.	Quantity.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			£		£		£	
Bags and sacks.	India	... doz.	28,138	12,667	37,218	16,716	28,220	10,638
Biscuits (plain).	Australia	... lb.	670,306	13,615	782,890	15,535	547,877	10,390
Drapery ...	Australia	... ..	—	5,869	—	7,018	—	3,24
	China...	... ..	—	2,800	—	2,712	—	2,922
	United Kingdom	... ..	—	6,881	—	10,679	—	7,496
Hardware	Australia	... ..	—	3,462	—	3,474	—	3,576
	United Kingdom	... ..	—	271	—	2,048	—	1,00
Machinery	Australia	... ..	—	3,846	—	5,209	—	1,755
	United Kingdom	... ..	—	1,646	—	1,679	—	1,965
	U.S.A.	... ..	—	2,215	—	1,328	—	1,367
Meats(Prsd.)	Australia	... lb.	352,299	11,894	452,443	14,380	335,301	11,375
	New Zealand	... ..	58,792	1,513	80,319	2,931	25,024	1,051
Kerosene ...	U.S.A.	... gal.	70,674	5,002	99,014	7,835	59,029	4,054
	Borneo	... ..	2,814	208	5,474	413	28,309	1,179
Motor fuel	Borneo	... ..	1,640	165	3,772	396	1,992	193
	U.S.A.	... ..	65,216	5,910	62,075	6,208	88,803	6,429
Paints ...	Australia	... tons	34	2,933	31	3,231	20	1,859
	United Kingdom	... ..	13	945	6	633	10½	1,082
Rice ...	Burma	... ..	890	14,170	621	10,102	1,102	16,256
	China...	... ..	68	1,393	35	588	42	600
	India	... ..	592	9,399	1,233	20,715	200	3,059
Tobacco ...	U.S.A.	... lb.	116,261	14,757	128,707	17,219	100,057	13,124

Exports.

	Australia.	Europe.	United States of America.
	£	£	£
1929	345,116	135,375	—
1930	230,903	58,137	64,071
1931	197,624	90,296	16,200

Commodity.	Destination.	Quantity.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			£		£		£	
Copra ...	Australia	Tons	15,695	254,697	12,591	182,171	13,857	165,649
	Europe	..	7,830	132,382	4,125	57,846	8,524	89,988
	U.S.A.	..	—	—	4,584	64,071	1,300	16,200
Trocas shell	Australia	..	387	16,633	447	26,115	294	13,332
Ivory nuts	Australia	..	1,196	13,576	800	7,821	642	5,155
Timber ...	Australia sup.	feet	1,069,499	9,700	1,932,107	9,276	786,639	4,663

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Tulagi for Europeans is high, practically everything being imported and such imported articles showing a higher price than in the United Kingdom or Australia.

Fresh meat averages 1s. 5d. a pound, the best joints costing 2s. 3d. a pound. Ice costs 1s. 6d. a large block and 9d. a small

block; bread 9d. a two-pound loaf, and eggs 3d. each. Chickens in Tulagi are 3s. 6d. each. The living in outlying islands is considerably cheaper, as poultry, pigs, and cows can be reared and vegetables can be grown.

The average wage of a native labourer is £12 a year and all found. The hours of work are nine hours a day for five days of the week and five hours on Saturdays.

Every employer of native labour, whether under contract or non-contract, is compelled by Government regulations to provide rations, soap, salt, bedding, tobacco, and clothing for the labourer and for his wife and children if they accompany him. The labourer is therefore not affected by a change in the price of food and the cost of living. Ration books have to be kept by employers of five or more labourers which are subject to Government inspection.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no Government schools. There are seven Mission Societies, five of which (the Melanesian Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission, the Methodist Mission, the South Sea Evangelical Mission, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission), undertake elementary education at their principal schools without any assistance from Government. The Government gives a grant of £50 each to two of these Societies who maintain a technical school.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Steam communication is maintained between Australia and the Protectorate by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail steamers. The *S.S. Mataram* calls direct from Australia every six weeks, and after proceeding through the Group returns to Australia. Messrs. Burns Philp and Company receive an annual subsidy from His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia to which the Protectorate Government contributes an annual sum of £3,000. In return, the Protectorate receives certain abatements in cost of Government passages and freights.

In addition, direct overseas shipments were made in British, French, Swedish, and United States steamers during 1930-1.

Railways and Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. On many plantations where motor cars are used, ribbon tracks of coral have been made which stand up well to the traffic. Native villages are linked up by paths and tracks, varying in quality.

Internal communication is maintained by the regular mail steamers, and occasionally by auxiliary vessels owned by planters and traders. Inter-island and inter-port communication is also available by S.S. *Mitiaro*, owned by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company, the motor vessel *Kurimarau*, owned by Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations, Limited, and the motor vessel *Duris*, owned by Messrs. W. R. Carpenter (Solomon Islands), Limited.

Postal.

The postal service of the Protectorate, outside the regular itinerary of Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail steamers, is carried out in an intermittent fashion through chance auxiliary craft owned by traders and recruiters. The chief postal centres are Tulagi, Gizo, Faisi, and Vanikoro. There is a Postmaster in Tulagi, and District Officers throughout the Protectorate act as Postmasters. A money-order service exists with the Commonwealth Government of Australia, through whose agency money can be remitted to various parts of the world. There is also a postal note service.

There is no submarine cable or telegraph system in the Protectorate. The Government wireless station maintains communication with the outer world. In addition there is a privately-owned wireless station at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, the property of the timber company. This latter station is capable of communicating with the outer world, but, in accordance with the terms of the company's licence, all its traffic is routed via Tulagi. A telephone system exists in Tulagi, connecting up various Government offices and certain private houses.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks in the Protectorate except a branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which transacts savings bank business only.

Currency.

Local currency notes are issued for sums of 5s., 10s., £1, and £5; and notes to the value of £4,637 have been issued. United Kingdom and Australian currencies also circulate.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are on the same basis as in the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The staff of the Department consists of a Superintendent of Works (acting), a Foreman of Works, a Head Chinese Mechanic, and a Head Native Mechanic. Six Chinese mechanics are employed, and seven natives.

The principal public works carried out during the year 1931 were the reconstruction of Tulagi wharf and the repair and painting of existing buildings, etc.

The marine works undertaken to the end of December, 1931, included the rebuilding of the a/v. *Tulagi* and the installation in her of a crude oil Gardner engine, repairs to the a/v. *Gizo* and installation in her of a crude oil Gardner engine, and minor repairs to other Government vessels and boats.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and all other Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji, are by virtue of their offices Judicial Commissioners. Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty. The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners (usually seven in number), and in it is vested all His Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The principal legal officer in the Protectorate is the Chief Magistrate, who is also Legal Adviser. He is a Judicial Commissioner.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts in England, and the Deputy Commissioners have civil jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity, and Bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in Probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offenders not punishable with seven years' penal servitude or upwards. With some exceptions, all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

In addition to other means of preserving order, the High Commissioner has certain special powers for deportation of persons whose proceedings appear to endanger the peace of the Protectorate.

Police and Prisons.

The Police and Prisons Departments are administered by the Officer Commanding, Armed Constabulary. He is assisted by a European Sub-Inspector of Constabulary and a European Gaoler. The native personnel of the Armed Constabulary consists of two Sergeants-Major and 131 other ranks. They are distributed in detachments throughout the Districts.

The prison buildings at Tulagi consist of one European cell, four other cells, and four associated wards. The cubic feet of space for each prisoner during the hours of sleep are 280 cubic feet.

There are prisons at District Headquarters, constructed of local building materials; where short-sentence prisoners are confined. These buildings are adequate in size and well ventilated.

Juvenile offenders are segregated. There is no probationary system.

The health of the prisoners in Tulagi has been good. The total number of deaths during 1931 was five, four from the effects of dysentery and one from malaria. The daily average number of prisoners in Tulagi gaol was 94.72.

The health of the prisoners in the District prisons has been very good and no deaths are reported.

The criminal statistics of the Protectorate for the year 1930-1 are as follows :—

1.—CRIMES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

Crime.	Crimes reported or known to the Police.			Persons proceeded Against.				
	Total.	Not brought before a Magisterial Court for want of Evidence.	Brought before a Magisterial Court.	Number.			Apprehended.	Summoned.
				Total.	M.	F.		
1. Homicide	7	—	7	7	7	—	7	—
2. Other offences against the person.	103	—	103	107	103	4	38	69
3. Praedial larceny ...	19	—	19	19	18	1	8	11
4. Other offences against property.	49	6	43	52	51	1	18	34
5. Other crimes	478	2	476	516	499	17	331	185

2.—PERSONS DEALT WITH IN DISTRICT COURTS BEFORE A DEPUTY
COMMISSIONER OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

Crime or Offence.	Discharged.			Committed for Trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
	Num-ber.	For want of prosecution.	On the Merits of the Case.		Total.	Sentences.			
						Imprison-ment.	Whipping.	Fines.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
Homicide	8	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person.	95	1	12	4	78	55	—	21*	2
Praedial larceny ...	19	1	2	—	16	9	—	7	—
Malicious injury to property.	70	4	13	8	45	26	—	12	7
Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property)									
Other crimes, viz. :—									
Offences against the Masters and Servants laws, including laws relating to labourers under contract.	125†	1	10	—	113	19	—	89	5
Offences against Revenue laws, Municipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the Protectorate.	282	6	4	—	272	149	—	113	10
Miscellaneous minor offences.	274‡	2	13	—	256	73	—	135	48

* 1 also 12 strokes with birch.

† 1 under adjournment at 31/12/31.

‡ 3 under adjournment at 31/12/31.

Lunacy Orders—Tulagi—2.

Of the total number of persons brought before the Court, 20 were females.

3.—PERSONS TRIED BEFORE A JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

Crime or Offence.	Number.	In Circuit Court.	In Resident Magistrates' Court.	Sex.		Not tried (Nolle prosequi, &c.)	Found insane before Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.					Bound over or otherwise disposed of.	
				M.	F.				Total.	Death.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.		Fine.
1.—Murder of wife or concubine	3*	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	2	2†	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1†
Murder other than wife, concubine, or child.	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2†
2.—Attempted murder	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manlaughter ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crime ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person.	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1§
3.—Praedial larceny ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.—Offences against property with violence to the person.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against property.	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
5.—Other crimes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* One found guilty of murder of wife and child.

† One death sentence commuted.

‡ Detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

§ Also bound over.

|| One stands adjourned at 31/12/31.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following legislation has been enacted in the Protectorate during the year 1931 :—

King's Regulations.

- No. 1 of 1931 ... Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Regulation 1930 (prescribes fee for each arm).
- No. 2 of 1931 ... Customs (Amendment) Regulation 1931.
- No. 3 of 1931 ... Plants and Seeds Control (Amendment) Regulation 1931.
- No. 4 of 1931 ... Customs (Amendment) Regulation 1931.
- No. 5 of 1931 ... Residential Tax Regulation 1931 (to provide for tax on non-natives).
- No. 6 of 1931 ... Licence Amendment Regulation 1931.
- No. 7 of 1931 ... Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Regulation 1931.
- No. 8 of 1931 ... Quarantine (Amendment) Regulation 1931.

Proclamations by**His Excellency The High Commissioner.**

- No. 6 of 1931 ... Under Solomons (Customs) Regulation 1907. (Prohibits importation of yellow phosphorus matches).
- No. 7 of 1931 ... Under Solomons (Customs) Regulation 1907. (Amends import duties).
- No. 8 of 1931 ... Under Solomons (Customs) Regulation 1907. (Re-imposes duty on copra).
- No. 9 of 1931 ... Under Solomons (Customs) Regulation 1907. (Prohibits export of silver and bronze coin).
- No. 10 of 1931 ... Under the Pacific (Fugitive Criminals Surrender) Order in Council 1914. (Prescribes times in case of Colombia).
- No. 11 of 1931 ... Under Quarantine Regulation 1930. (Prohibits introduction of certain microbes, germs, etc.).
- No. 12 of 1931 ... Under Quarantine Regulation 1930. (Prohibits introduction of second-hand clothing except under certain conditions).
- No. 13 of 1931 ... Under Quarantine Regulation 1930. (Proclaims certain ports of entry).
- No. 16 of 1931 ... Under Drugs and Poisons Regulation 1928. (Applies Regulation to dihydromorphinone).

**Proclamations by Resident Commissioner.
Rules.**

5. Postal (Amendment) Rules 1931.
6. Plant Diseases and Pest Rules 1931.
7. Postal (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1931.

There are no factories in the Protectorate. There is at present no law relating to compensation for accidents nor any general legislative provision for sickness or old age.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£	£
1929	...	...	79,935	91,632
1930	...	...	76,678	68,807
1931	...	...	62,728	67,816

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1931, was £61,098, of which sum £10,000 was earmarked against advances made in London by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

*Public Debt :—*Nil.

Taxation :—

<i>Description of main heads of Taxation.</i>								<i>Yield.</i>
								£
Customs—								
Import duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,029
Export duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,408
Licences and Internal Revenue								
Ship Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,269
Station Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094
Native Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,647
Fees of Court and Office, etc.								
Hospital Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665
Harbour Light Dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579
Post Office								
Sale of Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745
Telegraph Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Rents and Royalties								
Land rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,620
Interest on Investments								
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465
Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145

Customs Tariff :—

Ale, beer, cider, perry, hop, ginger, and other beers ...	3s. per gal.
Cartridges and cases, rifle and revolver ...	100 per cent.
Ditto sporting ...	25 per cent.
Cigarettes ...	15s. per 1,000.
Cigars ...	7s. 6d. per lb.
Dynamite and similar explosives ...	1s. per lb.
Iron, galvanized ...	£2 per ton.
Kerosene, petrol, and oils in bulk ...	3d. per gal.
Powder, sporting ...	6d. per lb.
Rifles and revolvers ...	£1 each.
Spirits ...	£1 6s. per gal.
Spirits, methylated ...	2s. per gal.
Tobacco, cut ...	5s. per lb.
Tobacco, stick, cake, or leaf ...	2s. 9d. per lb.
Timber, dressed, over 2 inches wide ...	2s. per 100 s.f.
Timber, undressed, ditto ...	1s. 6d. per 100 s.f.
Wines containing less than 40 per cent. proof spirit ...	4s. per gal.
Wines containing 40 per cent proof spirit or over ...	£1 6s. per gal.
Wines, sparkling, containing less than 40 per cent proof spirit	10s. per gal.
Wines, sparkling, containing 40 per cent proof spirit or over	£1 6s. per gal.
Fireworks and matches ...	25 per cent.
Articles other than those enumerated above and those admitted free of duty ...	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>

Imports have been considerably reduced during the year as a result of the depression in the market of the principal commodity—copra.

The value of exports has been reduced from the same cause.

The timber industry has also been curtailed owing to the loss of the Australian market due to the effects of financial depression in that country.

Excise and Stamp Duties :—Nil.

*Poll Tax :—*A native tax is payable by male natives between the ages of 16 and 60. The rate payable varies according to the capacity of the people to pay and is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Islands of Gela, Savo, Ysabel, Russell Islands, Gizo, and Shortlands, per caput ...	1	0	0
Guadalcanal ...	10	0	
San Cristoval, Malaita, and Santa Cruz ...	5	0	

The amount received from this source during the year ended 31st March, 1931, was £8,647.

The tax is collected by the District Officers of the various Districts.

There is no land hunger and every native has ample ground for his own use and for the support of his family and there are as a rule communal coco-nut groves or fishing traps.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the first week in October, severe earthquakes were felt in the central and eastern islands of the Protectorate, which continued with varying severity throughout the month. On the 4th of October a tidal wave, which followed an earthquake on San Cristoval Island, completely destroyed eighteen native villages and rendered the inhabitants homeless, of whom 48 died from the effects. No Europeans lost their lives though two suffered from injuries. The area was visited immediately by the District Officer who, with the assistance of a Roman Catholic priest, rendered first aid to the injured. The Resident Commissioner left for the area on hearing of the disaster.

Damage to the value of approximately £5,000 was caused by earthquakes in other islands of the Group.

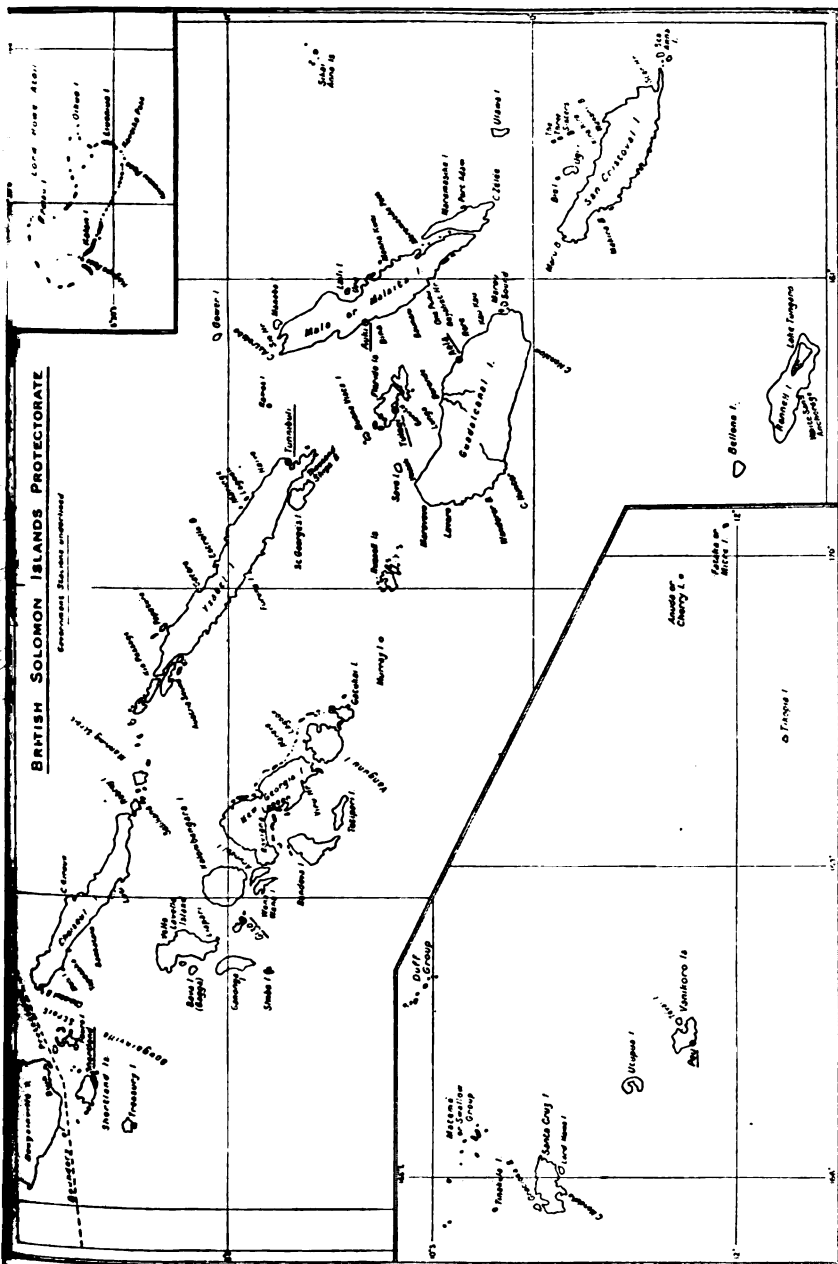
During the year an Agricultural Committee was formed and work was begun in connexion with investigations regarding diseases of the coco-nut palm. This work had been made possible by a grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund together with an appropriation of £5,000 from the Reserve Funds of the Protectorate.

F. N. ASHLEY,
Resident Commissioner.

24th January, 1932.
Solomon Islands.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

Geographical Names indicated



EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

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No. 1587

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ZANZIBAR
PROTECTORATE, 1931

(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see Nos. 1480
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SKETCH MAPS OF ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 600 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The annual rainfall amounts approximately in Zanzibar to 59 inches and in Pemba to 82 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.5° and the mean minimum 76.5° . The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.6° and 76.0° , respectively.

The history of Zanzibar dates back to the earliest times, the Islands probably having been known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. At a latter date, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal

effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (ex-officio members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (ex-officio members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Many Indian Acts, such as the Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

There is no system of Local Government.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 Census); and statistics for the year 1931 of births, deaths, marriages, infantile mortality, emigration, and immigration.

Population (1931 Census).

District.	Area in square miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	Total population of Protectorate.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Zanzibar Island	600	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	} 235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

				Zanzibar Town.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	222	5	16	243
Arabs	...	...	...	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	...	...	...	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	...	...	...	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	...	...	...	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauriti- ans, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	...	...	...	27	—	—	27
Totals	...	...	...	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND.

				Wete.	Chake Chake.	Mkoani.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	16	17	2	35
Arabs	...	...	...	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	...	...	...	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	...	...	...	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	...	...	...	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauriti- ans, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	...	...	...	10	—	—	10
Totals	...	...	...	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

Births and Deaths.

Races.	Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.	
	No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.
	Zanzibar Town.				Northern District.				Southern District.			
<i>Zanzibar Island</i> :—												
Europeans ...	6	27·02	3	13·51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs ...	81	12·32	97	14·75	29	18·88	6	3·90	62	18·41	—	—
Africans ...	115	4·31	828	31·06	1,622	43·75	833	22·55	920	18·60	1,369	25·56
Asiatics ...	406	34·36	251	21·27	5	17·24	5	17·24	11	14·75	—	—
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wete District.				Chake Chake District.				Mkoani District.			
<i>Pemba Island</i> :—												
Europeans ...	—	—	—	—	1	58·82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs ...	93	9·27	94	9·37	124	17·83	47	6·75	67	13·89	56	11·34
Africans ...	364	12·63	427	14·82	444	17·08	356	13·70	272	14·67	229	12·35
Asiatics ...	17	13·63	5	4·00	23	31·72	15	20·68	1	3·02	3	9·06
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Marriages.

<i>Zanzibar Island :—</i>						<i>No.</i>
Zanzibar Town	...	...	...	...	...	445
Northern District	...	...	...	...	...	585
Southern District	...	...	...	...	...	894

<i>Pemba Island :—</i>						
Wete District	...	...	...	...	...	549
Chake Chake District	...	...	...	...	...	460
Mkoani District	...	...	...	...	...	354

Immigration and Emigration.

(Between 29th March and 31st December, 1931).

	<i>Immigration.</i>			<i>Emigration.</i>		
	<i>Steamer.</i>	<i>Dhow.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Steamer.</i>	<i>Dhow.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
British	547		691	705	—	705
French	22					
Germans	26					
Greeks	37					
Italians	4					
Other Europeans ...	55					
Indians	5,568	250	5,818	4,827	233	5,060
Africans	3,815	1,155	4,970	3,397	1,380	4,777
Arabs	1,383	1,773	3,156	800	1,737	2,537
				Approx.		
Boats	349	—	349	363	—	363
Japanese	24		244		7	79
Chinese	24					
Seychellians	12					
Miscellaneous	100	84		72		
Totals	11,966	3,262	15,228	10,164	3,357	13,521

Notes :—

- (a) In the above statistics, Somalis have been included as Africans.
 (b) Steamer figures supplied by steamship agents.
 (c) It is probable that economic conditions on the mainland have caused an increase in the number of immigrants therefrom.

CHAPTER IV.**HEALTH.**

The general health of the population during the year under review was fairly satisfactory and no epidemic occurred.

Of the insect-borne diseases, malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population, 10,113 cases of malaria being treated during the year, with 60 recorded deaths. Anti-malarial work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance, and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine search for

larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cesspools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and also in the outlying townships. Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in the tanks of mosques and in public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic diseases are rife amongst the natives, practically all of whom suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or lesser degree, whilst bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare. Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride whilst propaganda measures take the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages and at the district dispensaries. The total number of cases treated during the year was 12,773. This disease is not usually fatal in itself, but the debilitated and anaemic state of the patient renders him an easy prey to intercurrent diseases.

General diseases are for the most part respiratory and venereal. Bronchitis and pneumonia were responsible for 42 and 124 deaths respectively during the year.

The investigation of pulmonary tuberculosis was undertaken by Dr. R. G. Matthews, Dorothy Temple Cross Scholar of the Medical Research Council. A tuberculosis clinic was established during March and the treatment of cases both at the clinic and in the home was carried out by a Tuberculosis Officer appointed specially for the purpose. Cases considered suitable were treated with autogenous vaccines and tuberculin (H.T.S.). Contacts of cases were immunized by prophylactic doses of H.T.S. The number of cases treated from March to the end of the year was 314, and a considerable number of contacts and susceptibles were immunized. The number of deaths recorded during the year from this disease was 63.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular. 4,600 patients were treated for this disease during the year.

Outbreaks of smallpox occur from time to time, but the disease is now kept in check by vaccination and the prompt isolation of cases and contacts. During the year 11 cases occurred with three deaths.

Plague has not been known to occur since the year 1911, nor has there been any rodent mortality. Some 2,000 rats are destroyed monthly and examinations for plague infection are made daily.

Dysentery of the bacillary type causes some morbidity and mortality, 120 cases with five deaths having been recorded during the year.

Diseases of all kinds, other than acute infectious diseases, are treated at the Government hospitals situated in Zanzibar Town.

nd at Wete and Chake Chake in the Island of Pemba. In addition district dispensaries, which are in charge of native dispensers and are visited weekly by a Medical Officer, are situated at the more important centres in both Islands.

Hospitals for the reception of acute infectious diseases are also situated in Zanzibar, Wete, and Chake Chake.

The total number of patients treated in all Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was :—

In-patients	...	...	4,266
Out-patients	...	...	139,806

There were 442 deaths.

A Leper Settlement is maintained on Funzi Island off the coast of Pemba. Two resident European nurses reside in the settlement, which is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Wete. The number of lepers in the settlement at the end of the year was 79, admissions numbered 23 and deaths 26.

A home for aged paupers suffering from chronic and incurable complaints is situated at Walezo, 4 miles from Zanzibar, and is in the charge of the Roman Catholic Mission. Two Sisters visit the home daily and a Medical Officer and Sub-Assistant Surgeon also pay regular visits. The average number of inmates during the year was 130.90. There is a dispensary which serves the settlement and neighbouring district. The cases treated during the year numbered 5,431.

A maternity home in the charge of a qualified European midwife is situated on the outskirts of the native quarter of Zanzibar town. Attached to the home is an out-patient clinic for women and children which is conducted by the midwife. The number of confinements at the home during the year was 122. The attendances of women and children treated at the clinic numbered 35,846 of which 13,180 were original cases.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a mud-walled hut with a coco-nut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have two or three rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cess-pit is dug, others resort to the bush. Practically all the country folk own their own houses which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from local material on the spot or nearby, and is, on the whole, not ill ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceilings, and whitewashing. As a propagandist measure in favour of improved sanitary conditions every Headman's house in the Island of Zanzibar has been supplied with a suitable concrete cesspit cover.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, minimum sized sites, 50 feet by 25 feet, are required for every house. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally with corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme has been prepared and is being gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water-supply is plentiful and the water of excellent quality.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-over areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper spaces to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coco-nuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs, Africans, and, in a lesser degree, Indians. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers but the Zanzibar

Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coco-nuts, totalling approximately 16,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are 32,000 plantations carrying approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar Island and 32,000 acres in Pemba Island. All cloves are exported, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

			<i>Tons.</i> 000s.	<i>Value.</i> £000s.
1927	...	...	12·9	820
1928	...	...	7·9	651
1929	...	...	8·7	868
1930	...	...	7·3	732
1931	...	...	10·8	734

The duty-paid price during 1931 varied from Rs. 10·05 to Rs. 18·88 per " frasila " of 35 lb.

Extension of the clove-producing areas is limited by lack of additional suitable land and the regeneration of existing clove areas is therefore an important problem. Investigations are in progress.

A Clove Growers' Association has been formed under Government auspices. Through the Association, advances are made by the Government in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and advances are also given against the security of cloves deposited in Government stores in order to obviate growers having to sell their cloves immediately after harvesting if the market is unfavourable. Free storage for six months is allowed and advances are given free of interest.

All cloves are inspected before export ; the standard for export is 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter.

Coco-nuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coco-nut palms in the country. The acreage under coco-nuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coco-nuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,200 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention. Prices have recently been low, varying from Rs. 1/8 per frasila (35 lb.) for inferior copra to Rs. 2/15 per frasila for good

quality copra. Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production. The amount exported represents less than 1 per cent. of the world's supply.

The exports and values of domestic copra for the past five years are :—

			<i>Tons.</i> 000s.	<i>Value.</i> £000s.
1927	...	...	10·1	242
1928	...	...	9·4	235
1929	...	...	11·6	261
1930	...	...	12·8	241
1931	...	...	11·8	150

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of the external trade of the Protectorate during the year 1931 amounted to Rs. 317 lakhs, the value of imports being Rs. 156 lakhs and that of exports Rs. 161 lakhs.

The physical volume of imports was estimated to be 71,000 tons weight and that of exports 42,000 tons weight, representing a total volume of 113,000 tons.

The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for the year 1930 as follows :—

			<i>Value in lakh.</i> <i>of Rs.</i>	<i>Increase or</i> <i>Decrease</i> <i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Weight.</i> <i>Tons, 000s.</i>	<i>Increase or</i> <i>Decrease</i> <i>Per cent.</i>
			1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Imports	...	...	194	156	74	71
Exports	...	...	198	161	44	42

The following statement shows the value of goods imported and exported during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Trade</i> <i>Imports.</i> <i>Rs. 000.</i>	<i>Domestic</i> <i>Exports.</i> <i>Rs. 000.</i>	<i>Re-Exports.</i> <i>Rs. 000.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Exports.</i> <i>Rs. 000.</i>
1927	...	...	2,36,15	1,52,28	91,49	2,43,77
1928	...	...	2,11,37	1,46,00	72,76	2,18,76
1929	...	...	2,25,81	1,57,52	74,34	2,31,86
1930	...	...	1,93,93	1,35,98	62,12	1,98,10
1931	...	...	1,55,58	1,24,66	36,30	1,60,96
Average for five years			2,04,57	1,43,29	67,40	2,10,69

The following statement shows the percentage of imports from, and exports to, the principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1930 and 1931 :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Imports and Exports.</i>	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
<i>British Empire :—</i>						
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17·30	17·49	6·15	5·77	11·87	11·53
India and Burma ...	28·22	32·25	21·05	18·82	24·60	25·42
Tanganyika Territory ...	7·89	8·11	16·72	9·28	12·36	8·70
Kenya Colony ...	2·36	2·24	2·43	1·54	2·40	1·88
Straits Settlements ...	0·36	0·46	4·30	1·06	2·35	0·76
Various other parts of British Empire.	1·99	2·41	1·26	1·73	1·56	2·07
<i>Foreign Countries :—</i>						
Dutch East Indies ...	5·64	4·51	12·19	25·47	8·95	15·16
France ...	0·76	0·70	12·42	8·33	6·66	4·58
Italy ...	0·72	0·64	9·36	8·93	5·01	4·85
United States of America...	4·27	2·24	6·70	8·14	5·51	5·24
Japan ...	7·22	7·24	0·36	0·83	3·76	3·98
Portuguese East Africa ...	3·61	2·03	1·61	1·21	2·61	1·61
Italian Somaliland ...	3·62	3·05	0·96	0·57	2·28	1·80
All other foreign countries	13·59	14·61	3·46	6·66	8·54	10·59
Ships' use ...	—	—	0·35	0·37	0·18	0·19
By parcel post ...	2·05	2·02	0·68	1·29	1·36	1·64

The inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years was as follows :—

	<i>Imports from—</i>			<i>Exports to—</i>		
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	<i>Rs. 000.</i>	<i>Rs. 000.</i>	<i>Rs. 000.</i>	<i>Rs. 000.</i>	<i>Rs. 000.</i>	<i>Rs. 000.</i>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	41,25	34,33	27,22	15,36	12,18	9,28
India and Burma ...	81,82	54,73	50,18	46,16	41,71	30,29
Tanganyika Territory ...	20,37	15,29	12,61	35,43	33,14	14,93
Kenya Colony ...	5,55	4,57	3,48	4,38	4,82	2,48
Straits Settlements ...	99	70	72	8,32	8,52	1,70
Aden ...	91	42	25	1,15	55	38
Union of South Africa ...	52	30	56	99	70	55
Canada ...	36	50	60	38	43	85
Australia ...	71	40	13	67	44	74
Ceylon ...	2,32	1,80	1,19	11	—	6
Various other parts of British Empire.	40	92	30	39	34	22
Totals ...	1,55,20	1,13,96	97,24	1,13,34	1,02,83	61,48
Percentage of Total Imports or Exports.	68·73	58·75	62·50	49·34	51·91	38·20

The direction of trade during the year showed a tendency, both as regards import and export business, to expand in the East at the expense of the United Kingdom and Europe in general.

With regard to imports, the progress made by Japan in the cotton piece-goods market was in no way checked. The comparative figures of imports in the two main cotton piece-goods classifications where Japanese competition is affecting British trade are as follows :—

		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity. Yds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Yds.	Value. Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, bleached :—					
United Kingdom	... ..	730,933	2,13,888	399,970	91,000
Japan	... ..	224,964	49,465	436,541	81,151
Cotton piece-goods dyed in the piece :—					
United Kingdom	... ..	368,587	1,61,841	317,022	1,09,533
Japan	... ..	71,442	29,531	119,163	27,640

A further feature of the year's trade was the continued growth of imports of cheap Japanese artificial silk manufactures, the figures in respect of which for the years 1930 and 1931 were as follows :—

		Quantity. Yds.	Value. Rs.
1930	... ..	372,453	1,94,585
1931	... ..	546,879	2,17,870

The general fall in the price of imported commodities, as compared with the year 1930, represented 18·80 per cent., the decline being most marked in the case of cotton piece-goods and cereals.

The value of export business transacted in cloves and copra, the staple crops of the Protectorate, was maintained at a satisfactory level. The heavy clove shipments made to the Dutch East Indies were, however, partly of a speculative character, while copra prices reached a level inconsistent with remunerative production.

The following statement shows the countries to which cloves were shipped during the years 1927–1931 :—

Countries.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	Cwt. 000.	Cwt. 000.	Cwt. 000.	Cwt. 000.	Cwt. 000.
Dutch East Indies	34	36	32	36	91
India	69	61	64	58	60
United States of America	45	26	22	19	29
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	23	10	17	13	11
Holland	30	4	7	1	4
Germany	7	2	2	—	4
Straits Settlements	25	12	11	11	3
Italy	3	2	3	1	2
Japan	1	—	1	—	2
China	2	—	1	—	1
Egypt	3	1	3	1	1
France	9	1	5	1	—
All other countries	8	3	7	5	9
Total	259	158	175	146	217

The volume of copra of local production shipped during the year amounted to 235,000 cwt. valued at Rs.19,96,000, compared with 256,000 cwt. valued at Rs.32,13,000 exported during the previous year. The average exports of locally produced copra during the five years 1927-31 represented 222,000 cwt., the average value being Rs.30,11,000. The great bulk of the copra shipped from Zanzibar continues to find a market in France and Italy.

The re-export and transshipment trade suffered severely from the disturbed trade conditions of the mainland territories. Re-exports during the year amounted to Rs.28,19,000 as compared with Rs.46,89,000 in 1930, and the value of goods entered for transshipment was Rs.6,78,000 as compared with Rs.17,75,000 in 1930.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in : (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) portorage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coco-nut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. Their employment is usually on a contract of service for one, two, or three months. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 9 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are usually daily and are by piece-work. They vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labour is employed and to the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 4 to 9 pice a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn between R.1 and Rs.2 *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 10 annas *per diem* for an 8-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 20 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 45 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) There are a limited number of natives employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as R.1 to Rs.2 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piece-work.

It may be stated roughly that the cost of living for an African labourer is :—

	<i>Married.</i>		<i>Single.</i>	
Town ...	Rs.20	p.m. ...	Rs.15	p.m.
Country ...	Rs.15	p.m. ...	Rs.10	p.m.

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = R.1 = Sh. 1/6d.)				
Fish ...	...	...	12	cents.
Rice ...	...	...	17	"
Cassava ...	...	...	5	"
Bread ...	...	...	5	"
Tea ...	...	...	6	"

Total ... 45 cents.
Rs.3.15 a week.

The average weekly wage may be placed at Rs.4.50.

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for European officials. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £400 per annum, and for a married man £600 per annum.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education (General).

Government.—The education of the Arabs and Africans depends practically entirely on Government, which in 1931 had eighteen boys' schools and two girls' schools. All these are elementary (catering for the first four years of education) except for two boys' schools in which education is carried on to the "middle" stage (in the fifth to the eighth year of education). Twelve are rural schools and their syllabus is progressively being adapted to village needs.

In the girls' schools sewing, cooking, and domestic economy are stressed, while for welfare work instruction is given by ladies with specialized knowledge of mothercraft. There are as yet no rural schools for girls.

The school rolls totalled 1,837 boys and 134 girls, 1,024 being urban and 947 rural. The latter figure constitutes 6.4 per cent. of the total number of rural boys of school age, as revealed by the 1931 Census figures.

Mission.—Three Missions are operative in Zanzibar, with three boys', two girls', and three mixed schools, their rolls totalling 137 boys and 149 girls. Of these figures, the Roman Catholic Convent School totals 46 boys and 85 girls, chiefly of the Goan

community, leaving totals of 91 boys and 64 girls who are mainly Africans.

Indian.—A Government grant-in-aid system allows 25 per cent. of running expenditure for approved schools. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while a special grant, which equalled 62 per cent. in 1931, is given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 953 boys and 552 girls, while in unaided schools there were 386 boys and 292 girls, a total of 2,183 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,314 if there be added the 46 boys and 85 girls of the Convent School. All these schools are urban, and the figure 2,314 represents 17.9 per cent. of the total Indian urban population, or 15.2 per cent. of the total Indian population.

Very few Indian children therefore are not at school. Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Evening Classes.

There were 116 pupils in Government, and 30 in Mission evening classes.

Other Adult Classes.

142 males and 42 females attended Mission adult classes.

Primary Education (Vocational).

The Teachers' Training School (roll 37) provides a three-year course for candidates for service as Government teachers. The students receive maintenance bursaries. The curriculum has a rural bias. The students are chiefly Arabs and Africans. Pupils are recruited from the "middle" stage.

The Commercial School (roll 22) provides a one-year course in business training for pupils of the middle stage.

The Industrial School teaches four trades to 46 indentured apprentices, chiefly African.

All the above are Government institutions.

Under the Missions there are two small technical schools with rolls of 11 and 12, respectively.

Secondary Education.

Apart from a special class for some dozen Indian pupils of the Ismaili community there is, as yet, no provision for secondary education.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

In nearly all the Government and State-aided schools, medical history records are kept of each pupil. In the town of Zanzibar treatment is carried out at a school clinic and at the Government hospital; elsewhere pupils are sent to the local Government dispensaries.

Certain communities have their own charitable dispensaries which play their part in school treatments.

The hospital of the Universities' Mission does extensive good work both for adult and juvenile patients. Dispensaries are run by all three Missions.

A Government dental surgeon visits the Protectorate from time to time, and is occasionally able to attend to children's teeth. Dentistry work is also carried on under the Roman Catholic Mission.

Welfare Institutions.

The school clinic, built in 1924 by the Wakf Commissioners and maintained by Government, has been mentioned.

The activities of the Zanzibar Maternity Association date from 1919. This Association has gradually won the confidence of all communities. Special features of its work have been the progressive increase in African cases dealt with by midwives since the establishment in December, 1925, of a maternity home in the African quarter of the town, and the arrangements made in that home for the training of African midwives. The Association is supported by subscriptions, fees, and a substantial Government grant.

The Government poor house, situated at Walezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. The Mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (European and Asiatic) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions.

Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931 athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Under the Boy Scouts Association excellent Cub and Scout work has been done chiefly among Arab and African schoolboys; most successful camps have been organized and run by local scout-masters, and displays have been given in which much initiative has been shewn in the adaptation of scouting to local customs including dancing, singing, and games. An Indian troop has been started and a second is being organized.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

ZANZIBAR.

New road construction was not continued in 1931 but the existing roads were reconditioned and waterproofed to the extent of 12 miles.

In the town area certain sections of the bazaar streets were surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain. At least 75 per cent. of the bazaar roads are completed in this manner.

Within the town boundary there are 7 miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads :—

Chwaka Road	...	19	miles.	Road from Zanzibar Town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	...	23	„	Road from Zanzibar Town to Northern District.
Makunduchi „	...	41	„	Road from Zanzibar Town to south of Island.
Fumba „	...	14.75	„	Road from Zanzibar Town to south of Island.
Mchangani „	...	6.25	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa „	...	5.75	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani „	...	7.25	„	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.		7.50	„	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

PEMBA.

The road system was not extended in 1931 but the main arterial road through the Island from Mkoani to Wete (37 miles) was converted into an all-weather road by waterproofing.

The old unsatisfactory bridge at Piki was replaced by a substantial concrete structure.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Omnibuses.

There are 185 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is R. 1 only.

Posts.

During the year 640 vessels arrived and 594 sailed with mails, compared with 525 and 567, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1930 and 1931 is given below, showing an increase of 67,213 in respect of the year under review :—

<i>Letter mail (approximately) :</i>				1930.	1931.
Foreign	...	...	...	925,300	990,000
Inland	...	...	...	202,000	234,500
Transit	...	...	...	46,700	16,100
<i>Parcel mail (actual) :</i>					
Inland	...	...	...	—	172
Foreign	...	...	...	11,021	11,462
				<hr/> 1,185,021	<hr/> 1,252,234

There was an increase in inland correspondence and in foreign inwards, but a decrease in foreign outwards and transit.

Arrangements were made in the latter part of the year with the Tanganyika Government for the conveyance of air mails from Zanzibar to connect with the Imperial Airways Service. The number of articles posted for conveyance by air mail was approximately 3,100 a large number being posted solely for philatelic purposes.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa, and the Orient is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There are two wireless stations in the Protectorate which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 miles. One station is situated in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 11,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation both in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1931 was 346, representing a net registered tonnage of 1,467,800, an increase of 21,800 net registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 316 with a net registered tonnage of 125,000, compared with 276 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 127,000 in the year 1930.

During the year, 3,562 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 69,000, compared with 3,546 of 69,000 tons in 1930.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, each maintain a monthly service to and from London, the former alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and via Suez is maintained by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa is maintained by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Venice via the Cape and via Suez is provided by the Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland-East Africa Line.

The Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij provides a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha maintains a monthly service between Zanzibar and Japan, with monthly sailings to South America.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintains a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

A monthly passenger and cargo service from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports, and Kenya to Zanzibar and back is provided by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's *m.v. Dumra* maintains a coasting service between Lamu and Ibo.

The Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar es Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

PORT FACILITIES, ZANZIBAR.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed, to be used exclusively for the inspection of agricultural produce, is in the course of erection.

Provision for the supply of water to shipping is also available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by the breakwater. This basin is being extended and, during 1931, 25,236 cubic yards of spoil was dredged.

An excellent lighterage system is maintained by the African Wharfage Company.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banking.**

Exchange and general banking business is largely in the hands of two British Joint-Stock Banks, the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and of a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs, Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans to members of the Clove Growers' Association on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited for storage.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. The exchange value of the rupee was, in 1927, fixed by the Government of India at Shs. 1-6d. gold. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations R. 1, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

<i>Weights.</i>				lb.
Frasila :	For produce generally	...	...	35
Gisla :	For grain	...	...	360
	For native salt	...	...	600
	For groundnuts in husks	...	...	180
	For groundnuts without husks	...	...	285
Tola :	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee.	40 tolas =	1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice ; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal activities of the Public Works Department during the year 1931 were as follows :—

Public Works Extraordinary.—Building work included the addition of a new wing to His Highness the Sultan's Palace (wherein a fine reception room is provided), the erection of new quarters for

Government officers, the erection of new district schools and teachers' quarters, and the erection of Mudirs' (Arab administrative officers) Courts in Pemba. Anti-malarial drainage work was carried out in both Islands. The programme of road improvement (waterproofing of existing roads) was continued.

Public Works Recurrent included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works, and maintenance of buildings.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924 are (a) British subjects, (b) British protected persons, (c) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (d) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate thereto.

The judicial staff is comprised of the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judge, three Resident Magistrates sitting in Zanzibar, and a Resident Magistrate, seconded from the administration, sitting in Pemba. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Official Assignee in Insolvency, Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs, and Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree 1928.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Officers, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the Court sits. The jurisdiction of the several Courts is shewn in the annexed Table.

Normally, Criminal Appeals from Subordinate Courts are heard by both Judges in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to His Majesty's Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	...	...	...	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	English or Swahili.
Kathis Courts	...	...	...	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several Courts in 1931 are shown in the annexed Table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	Number of presiding officers.	Place of sitting.	Civil Jurisdiction.	No. of cases heard in 1931.	Criminal Jurisdiction.	No. of cases heard in 1931.
District ...	One in each district with other members.	In district.	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	—	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not available.
Kathis ...	7 Kathis	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani Mkokotoni	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-	(1) 504 (2) 134 (3) 49 (4) 49 (5) 587 (6) 543 (7) 299	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	1 District Officer		Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	93	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 160/-.	98
Second Class Subordinate.	do.	1. Chwaka 2. Chake Chake 3. Wete 4. Mkoani	do. do.	(1) 5	Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 20 (2) 167 (3) 289 (4) 162
First Class Subordinate.	3 Resident Magistrates and one Acting Resident Magistrate.	1. Zanzibar 2. Chake Chake 3. Wete 4. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- in Zanzibar and Rs. 1,500/- in other places.	(1) 3,554 (2) 1,184 (3) 795 (4) 649	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes.	(1) 1,099 (2) Included with the number above. (3) } (4) }
High ...	1 Chief Justice 1 Puisne Judge	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(a) Original unlimited. (b) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (c) Probate. (d) Insolvency.	(a) 149 (b) 40 (c) 145 (d) 56	(a) Original—full jurisdiction. (b) Appellate (c) Revisional (d) Supervisional consisting of confirmations and perusal.	(a) 16 (b) 15 (c) 22 (d) 35 and 38 perusal.

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commandant, Assistant Commandant, 4 Superintendents, 1 British Non-Commissioned Officer, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 18 Inspectors, 2 Clerks, 539 Rank and File, 22 Detectives, 20 Followers, and 7 Literate Constables.

During the year there has been considerable reorganization in the Police Force under the following heads :—

(a) Training, (b) Education, (c) Instruction, (d) Musketry and Revolver Firing, (e) Discipline, (f) Payment of Rewards, (g) Housing of the Force, (h) Recreation, (i) Criminal Statistics, (j) Police Gazette, (k) Personal Records, (l) Supervision of Criminals, and (m) Patrolling.

The following points have received special attention :—

- (a) Supervision by Senior Police Officers ;
- (b) Personal guidance by the more Senior Police Officers ;
- (c) Housing of the Force ;
- (d) Recreation ;
- (e) Payment of rewards in cases of specially good service ;
- (f) Improvement in the usefulness of the policeman to the public ;
- (g) Encouragement of initiative and alertness ;
- (h) Co-operation between Administration and Police.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations ; there were 4 deaths and 15 invalidings during the year.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the volume of crime reported. There were 362 cases of grave crime reported, of which 21 were found to be false or “mistake of fact,” and 326 true cases, of which 76 ended in conviction.

There were 1,938 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, of which 1,264 ended in conviction.

There were four cases of murder and none of dacoity reported.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated at Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :—

- (a) Old offenders.
- (b) First offenders.
- (c) Indian and Asiatic.
- (d) Europeans.
- (e) Awaiting trial.
- (f) Civil debtors.
- (g) Females.
- (h) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Mkoani, Chake Chake, and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are accommodated. There is no probation system in force.

During the year, 1,150 persons have been admitted to the prisons of the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 208·66. There were no juvenile prisoners admitted during the year.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good. Improvements have been made in the Central Prison to combat the incidence of dysentery.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

Payment of Fines.—The provisions of the law in regard to the payment of fines by instalments is contained in Section 306 of the Criminal Procedure Decree which reads as follows :—

“ 306 (1) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the fine is not paid forthwith, the Court may—

(a) order that the fine shall be payable either in full on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order, or in two or three instalments, of which the first shall be payable on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order and the other or others at an interval or at intervals, as the case may be, of not more than thirty days, and

(b) suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and release the offender, on the execution by the offender of a bond, with or without sureties as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Court on the date or dates on or before which payment of the fine or the instalments thereof, as the case may be, is to be made ; and if the amount of the fine or of any instalment, as the case may be, is not realized on or before the latest date on which it is payable under the order, the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

(2) The provisions of Subsection (1) shall be applicable also in any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded and the money is not paid forthwith ; and if the person against whom the order has been made on being required to enter into a bond such as is referred to in that subsection, fails to do so, the Court may at once pass sentence of imprisonment.”

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Decrees.

The following is a list of the Decrees passed during the year :—

No. 1.—*The Employment of Native Labour (Repeal) Decree.*—By the repeal of the Employment of Native Labour Decree, 1923, the only remaining trace of authority for forced labour was removed from the Statute Book.

No. 2.—*The European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) Decree.*—The repeal of Section 12 of the European Officers' Pensions Decree, 1927, abolishes the system of abatement of pensions of Government servants on re-employment. This

carries out the recommendation of a Sub-Committee of the Colonial Office Conference.

No. 3.—*The Penal (Amendment) Decree*.—This Decree constitutes certain new offences and provides for their punishment in accordance with the International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children.

No. 4.—*The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Decree*.—This Decree sets out the procedure to be followed in respect of the new sections introduced by the Penal (Amendment) Decree, No. 3 of 1931.

No. 5.—*The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Decree*.—By this amendment the requirement of the principal Decree that import certificates should accompany consignments of dangerous drugs is repealed.

No. 6.—*The Trade Union Decree*.—This Decree legalizes Trade Unions and provides for their registration.

No. 7.—*The Census Decree*.—This Decree provides machinery for the taking of a census and for legalizing the activities of the officers appointed to carry out the duties of taking such census.

No. 8.—*The 1930 Supplementary Appropriation Decree*.—This Decree legalizes expenditure on Public Services during 1930 in excess of that sanctioned by law.

No. 9.—*The Air Navigation Decree*.—This decree applies certain Orders in Council of His Majesty, relating to air navigation, to His Highness's dominions and subjects, and makes provision for the application of future Orders in Council on the same subject.

No. 10.—*The Diseases of Animals (Amendment) Decree*.—By this amendment the importation of animals into the Protectorate by air is prohibited.

No. 11.—*The Ground Rent Restriction (Continuance) Decree*.—This Decree provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the operation of the Ground Rent Restriction Decree, 1928, as subsequently amended, to prevent its repeal by efflux of time, this law having been found to have a salutary effect.

No 12.—*The Customs Management (Vanillan Drawback Continuance) Decree*.—This Decree provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the provisions relating to drawback on cloves and clove stems used in the manufacture of clove oil vanillan enacted by the Customs Management Decree, 1926, as amended by the Customs Management (Amendment No. II) Decree, 1928, and as continued until 30th June, 1931, by the Customs Management (Amendment and Vanillan Drawback Continuance) Decree, 1930.

No. 13.—*The Public Trustee (Amendment) Decree.*—This amendment removes doubts as to the validity of the Public Trustee Rules, 1926, as amended by the Public Trustee (Amendment) Rules, 1928, which gave the Public Trustee the discretion to fix the fee chargeable on the annual income accruing for the benefit of any trust either from money invested or from property held in trust by the Public Trustee. The amendment enables the British Resident to fix the maximum fee chargeable and the Public Trustee is given a discretion with the approval of the British Resident to fix the amount that should be charged from year to year.

No. 14.—*The Public Health (Amendment) Decree.*—By this amendment certain small additions and alterations are made to the provisions of the principal Decree the necessity for which became apparent during the process of drafting rules thereunder.

No. 15.—*The Arbitration Clauses (Protocol) (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree in accordance with the amendment introduced in England by the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Act, 1930.

No. 16.—*The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Decree.*—This Decree gives effect to the Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards signed at Geneva on 26th September, 1927, which the Government has agreed should be applied to the Protectorate. It is based on the English Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Act, 1930.

No. 17.—*The Nursing Sisters (Retiring Allowances) (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the definition of "Nursing Sisters" so as to make it clear that only European Nursing Sisters are affected by the provisions of the Nursing Sisters (Retiring Allowances) Decree, 1930.

No. 18.—*The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends Section 12 of the Civil Procedure Decree, 1917, so as to make it definitely subject to Section 17 of the Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923, and to Article 12 of the British Subordinate Courts Order, 1923, whereunder the Zanzibar Court or the Chief Justice of His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar, as the case may be, has power to direct the distribution of business between Subordinate Courts having concurrent jurisdiction. Such a direction might conflict with Section 12 of the Civil Procedure Decree without the amendment introduced by this Decree, since this Section definitely directed that "every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it." By subjecting the Section to any directions under the Courts Decree or Order above mentioned, the possibility of such a conflict is removed.

No. 19.—*The Zanzibar Courts (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends Section 8 (2) of the Zanzibar Courts Decree,

1923, so as to affirm the constitutional right of His Highness the Sultan to adjudicate in disputes between his own subjects at their request. It enunciates the fact that such decisions of His Highness are not subject to appeal in any of His Highness's Courts nor in any Court having appellate jurisdiction from such Courts, and provides machinery for the execution of the judgments of His Highness.

The Decree also amends Section 15 of the principal Decree by increasing the maximum sentences of imprisonment which Subordinate Courts of the First and Second Class can inflict and by abolishing the system of confirmation of sentences. In the place of confirmation, provision is made for compulsory perusal of all cases which formerly required confirmation. The powers of the High Court in Revision stand unchanged. Section 31 of the said Decree is also amended so as to repeal Section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Decree, 1917, dealing with confirmation of sentences.

No. 20.—*The Criminal Procedure (Amendment No. 2) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree so as to enable Magistrates of Subordinate Courts of the First Class to try certain offences which hitherto have been triable only by the High Court. This amendment is a corollary to the amendment of Section 15 of the Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923, introduced by the Zanzibar Courts (Amendment) Decree, No. 19 of 1931.

No. 21.—*The Transfer of Agricultural Produce Decree.*—This Decree enables money to be lent on the security of agricultural produce by way of mortgage without the necessity of a hypothecation of the land on which such agricultural produce is grown. This Decree follows the main outlines of the Kenya Chattels Transfer Ordinance, 1930, but is restricted only to agricultural produce, as no demand for a comprehensive Bills of Sale Law is apparent. An additional form of security of this nature is considered to be of advantage to the agricultural interests of the Protectorate.

No. 22.—*The Appropriation Decree.*—This Decree covers the appropriation for the service of the Government during 1932.

No. 23.—*His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council (Assignment of Power to make Rules) Decree.*—This Decree vests in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council the power previously conferred upon the British Resident to make Rules and Regulations under Decrees of His Highness the Sultan. The validity of Rules and Regulations previously made by the British Resident is protected.

No. 24.—*The Trade Marks (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends Section 67 of the principal Decree so as to enlarge the time from four months to six months within which

application for registration of certain trade marks is to be made. The amendment renders the law of Zanzibar conformable with Article 4 (c) of The Hague (1925) Revision of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

No. 25.—*The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree so as to enable rules to be made by His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council for the establishment of the triptyque system in respect of motor vehicles used for touring in or visiting Zanzibar for a short period.

No. 26.—*The Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pensions Decree, 1930. (Alteration of the Date of Commencement) Decree.*—This Decree alters the date of the commencement of the Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pensions Decree 1930 from 28th June, 1930, the date of its publication in the Gazette, to 2nd January, 1931, which is the date on which it was intended that the Decree should come into force. All acts and arrangements connected with the administration of the Decree have been performed and made as though the Decree came into force on the latter date. The rights and interests which have been acquired by any person previous to 2nd January, 1931, are expressly saved.

No. 27.—*The Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pensions (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree so as to bring the employees of the Wakf Department within the scope of the scheme for the payment of pensions to the widows and orphans of Asiatic servants of the Government. As the Decree stood originally, employees in the Wakf Department were not included in the scheme for the reason that their salaries are paid by the Department and are not specially provided in the Estimates of the Protectorate. These employees usually belong to the cadre of the clerical staff of the Protectorate and are liable to be transferred to and from the Wakf Department as though the Department were an ordinary department of Government.

No. 28.—*The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment No. 2) Decree.*—This amendment assimilates the penalties which may be imposed by the High Court or by a Subordinate Court for offences in relation to dangerous drugs to those which may be imposed in England on indictment or on summary conviction.

No. 29.—*The Whipping (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree so as to reduce sentences of whipping which Subordinate Courts may impose from 24 strokes to 12 strokes. By the Zanzibar Courts Decree 1923 as amended in 1931, only Subordinate Courts of the First Class and of the Second Class (if specially empowered) have power to sentence to whipping and the maximum of strokes is fixed at

12 strokes and 10 strokes, respectively. This amendment, therefore, introduces conformity between the two laws.

No. 30.—*The Provincial Administration and Authority Decree.*—This Decree provides a comprehensive system of provincial administration and is generally in the form such legislation has taken on the mainland. It does not apply to the Gazetted Towns of the Protectorate as the main object of such legislation is to provide for the maintenance of law and order in the country districts where there are no regular Police. It sets out the various ranks of Administrative Officers and African authorities and provides for the subordination of the latter to the former. Powers are given to Provincial Commissioners, District Officers, and Mudirs to issue orders for specified purposes, but such orders are subject, when not issued by the Provincial Commissioner, to cancellation or revocation by him.

Subsidiary legislation consisted of :—

Proclamations.

1. Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Decree, 1921, extended to Orders made by the Courts within the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.
2. Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Decree, 1921, extended to Orders made by the Courts within the Uganda Protectorate.
3. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decrees, 1923–25, and the British Subordinate Courts Orders, 1923–25, of a District Court of Mkokotoni.
4. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decrees, 1923–25, and the British Subordinate Courts Orders, 1923–25, amending the constitution of the District Court at Wete.
5. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decrees, 1923–25, and the British Subordinate Courts Orders, 1923–25, amending the constitution of the District Court at Matangatwani.

Rules and Notices.

Government Notice No. 4.—1. *The Customs (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Over-time fees for Superintendent of Customs included, and reclassification of cotton yarns and manufactures in the import and export district.

Government Notice No. 18.—2. *The Marriage and Divorce (Mohammedan) Rules, 1922.*—Amended. Uzini marriage district limited and a new marriage district of Kiboje created.

Government Notice No. 42.—3. Notice re application to Zanzibar of International Convention for the unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.

Government Notice No. 44.—4. *Liquor (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—New Rule 17A added. Requiring a licensee before selling bottle to person holding B class bottle permit for consumption off the premises to demand the production of such permit for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the right of the holder to purchase and requiring entry in permit of amount and return of liquor sold.

Government Notice No. 49.—5. *Notice under Dangerous Drugs Decree, 1927.*—Di-hydro-morphinone declared as dangerous drug.

Government Notice No. 56.—6. *Notice under Native Administration and Authority Decree, 1922.*—Amendment of divisions of the Southern District of Zanzibar.

Government Notice No. 64.—7. *Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—New section introducing regulations for the storage of dangerous petroleum in underground tanks.

Government Notice No. 69.—8. *Notice under Customs Tariff Decree, 1926.*—Fixation of value of cloves, etc., in relation to the payment of clove duty for period 1st July, 1931, to 31st October, 1931.

Government Notice No. 91.—9. *Patents and Designs (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Remission of charge in certain cases for publication in the Gazette of notice of registration of a design.

Government Notice No. 92.—10. *Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Amending commercial paper rates in conformity with International Postal Agreement.

Government Notice No. 93.—11. *Under the Diseases of Animals Decree, 1923.*—Prohibiting import of canines or felines from Kenya unless accompanied by a certificate from a veterinary surgeon.

Government Notice No. 99.—12. *Customs (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1931.*—Definition of purchase price of cloves in respect of which drawback by vanillin manufacturers may be claimed.

Government Notice No. 105.—13. *Post Office (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1931.*—New Rule 125. Transmission of dangerous drugs prohibited. Revocation of all Rules prior to those of 1930.

Government Notice No. 114.—14. *Dogs Decree, 1923. Order under.*—Extension of provisions to Mkoani, Kengeja, and Jambangome in the District of Mkoani.

Government Notice No. 119.—15. *Customs (Amendment No. 3) Rules, 1931.*—Amends Rules 27, 31, 54, adds new Rule 88A. Provides for repacking of goods for re-exportation by foreign post. Amends grouping of articles in Import and Export List in Class I, Group D; Class III, Group Q, Vehicles; and in Class III, Group R, Miscellaneous, and adds new group Class III, Group S, Rubber Manufactures.

Government Notice No. 124.—16. *British Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Order, 1931.*—Repeals Section 10 of the principal Order in the same terms as Section 15 of the Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923, is amended by Decree No. 19 of 1931.

Government Notice No. 125.—17. *Diseases of Animals Rules, 1923. Diseases of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Rule 2 (1), 2 (2), and 3 of the principal Rules amended by insertion of words "by sea" in each Rule.

Government Notice No. 126.—18. *Quarantine Decree, 1927. Quarantine (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Lays down powers of Health Officers in respect of aircraft landing in Zanzibar and constitutes offences.

Government Notice No. 127.—19. *Leprosy Decree. Leprosy (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Rule 16 amended.

Government Notice No. 128.—20. *Public Trustee Decree (Chapter 79, Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922). Public Trustee (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Amends Schedule to principal Rules and authorizes (a) a fee of 2½ per cent. on amount of purchase-money on any sale or purchase by Public Trustee or on amount advanced by way of mortgage or charge; (b) a fee by way of percentage on the annual income accruing for the benefit of any trust. The Public Trustee with the approval of the British Resident to fix the fee, but in no case shall it exceed eight per cent.

Government Notice No. 129.—21. *Druggists Decree, 1927. Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Rule 17 amended by addition providing that poisoned baits for dogs shall not be removed or disturbed by any unauthorized person.

Government Notice No. 130.—22. *Zanzibar Marriage Decree (Chapter 46. Revised Laws Zanzibar, 1922).*—Order under: Division of Protectorate into marriage districts, appointment of registrars and of places licensed for celebration of marriages. All previous notices cancelled.

Government Notice No. 146.—23. *Notice under Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923 and British Subordinate Courts Order*, re distribution of Civil Suits in Pemba.

Government Notice No. 149.—24. *Customs Tariff Decree, 1926*.—Order fixing value of cloves, etc., in relation to payment of clove duty for period 1st November, 1931, to 29th February, 1932.

Government Notice No. 157.—25. *Customs Management Decree, 1926*. (*Amendment No. 4*) *Rules, 1931*.—Rule 60E amended.

Government Notice No. 163.—26. *Government Savings Bank (Amendment) Rules, 1931*.—New Rule 4A authorizing deposits being made by means of postage stamps.

Government Notice No. 173.—27. *Post Office Decree, 1917*. *Post Office (Money Order) (Amendment) Rules, 1931*.—Amending Second Schedule re commission payable.

Government Notice No. 174.—28. *Zanzibar Ports Decree (Chapter 25. Revised Laws Zanzibar, 1922)*. *Ports (Amendment) Rules, 1931*.—Amending fees payable by lighters, water-boats, cargo-boats, and native vessels.

Government Notice No. 175.—29. *Post Office Decree, 1917*. (*Amendment No. 3*) *Rules, 1931*.—Rule 8 (1) amended fixing certain rates in accordance with International Postal Union.

Government Notice No. 176.—30. *Roads Decree, 1927*. *Roads (Regulation of Traffic) (Wete) Rules, 1931*, provides one way traffic to and from the port of Wete.

Government Notice No. 177.—31. *Public Health Decree, 1929*.—Order under; brings into force on 1st November, 1931.

Government Notice No. 182.—32. *Customs Management Decree, 1926*.—Establishment of Zanzibar as port for the importation and exportation of goods and for purposes of coasting trade. Government Notice No. 111 of 28th June, 1930 cancelled.

Government Notice No. 183.—33. *Customs Management Decree, 1926*.—Establishment of Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Wete, Chake Chake, and Mkoani as ports for the importation and exportation of goods and for purposes of coasting trade.

Government Notice No. 184.—34. *Customs Management Decree, 1926*.—Appointment of Malindi Wharf to be a wharf for importation, exportation, and carriage coastwise of other than certain articles.

Government Notice No. 185.—35. *Customs Management Decree, 1926*.—Appointment of Malindi Fish Customs to be a wharf for importation, exportation, and carriage coastwise of certain dangerous or evil-smelling goods.

Government Notice No. 189.—36. *European Officers' Pensions Decree, 1927*.—Declaration of office of "Superintendent of Female Education" as a pensionable office.

Government Notice No. 193.—37. Extension to Zanzibar of Convention between United Kingdom and Spain respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Criminal matters signed at London on 27th June, 1929.

Government Notice No. 194.—38. *Dangerous Goods Decree (Chapter 97. Revised Laws, Zanzibar, 1922)*.—*Dangerous Goods (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1931*.—Section VI repealed and new section substituted prohibiting loading in, unloading from or handling in ships of dangerous goods between sunset and sunrise and giving power to proper authority or comptroller of customs to prescribe places at which such goods may be landed or shipped.

Government Notice No. 201.—39. Notice announcing coming into force and ratification of International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field and International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War in respect of Zanzibar.

General Notice No. 953.—40. *Towns Decree, 1929*.—Declaration of building lines under: in respect of town of Chake Chake.

Government Notice No. 212.—41. *Towns Decree, 1929*.—Zanzibar Town Assessment and Rating (Amendment) Rules. Rateable value enhanced from 75 to 100 per cent. of gross annual value.

Government Notice No. 213.—42. *Towns Decree, 1929*.—Exemption of premises where rateable value per quarter is Rs. 3/- or under and all native huts.

Government Notice No. 229.—43. *European Officers' Pensions Decree, 1927. European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1931*.—Scheduling of the Sudan.

Government Notice No. 230.—44. Notice of extension to Zanzibar of Convention between United Kingdom and Sweden signed at London on 28th August, 1930, respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Criminal Matters.

Government Notice No. 231.—45. *Customs Tariff Decree, 1926*.—Value of cloves, etc., for period 1st March, 1932, to 30th June, 1932.

Orders in Council.

1. Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council, 1922.
2. Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927.
3. Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1929.
4. Application of Sections 163, 104, and 105 of the Companies Act, 1929, to Zanzibar.

Rules of Court.

1. Rules of Court (Prescribed Fees).
2. Insolvency Rules (Fees and Percentages).

There is no legislation relating to factories, compensation for accidents, or providing sickness or old age benefits.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£000s.	£000s.
1927	...	...	...	540	606
1928	...	...	...	471	598
1929	...	...	...	514	562
1930	...	...	...	494	507
1931	...	...	...	536	581

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1931, amounted to £219,000 of which an amount of £112,500 is earmarked as working balances.

Customs Tariff.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1927, imposes a general tariff at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported goods with the exception of certain exempted goods and alcoholic liquors.

The rates of duty imposed upon alcohol are as follows :—

Spirits	...	...	...	...	Rs.25	per gallon of proof spirit.
Wines :						
Vermouth	...	...	...	...	Rs.3	per gallon.
Still wines in bottle	...	...	...	...	Rs.3	„ „
Still wines in cask	...	...	...	...	Rs.2	„ „
Sparkling wines	...	...	...	...	Rs.6	„ „
Beer	...	...	...	...	Rs.1.25	„ „

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposes stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or affected R. 1

Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the term of the lease.

Mortgage Deed : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured R. 1

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

Not imposed.

CHAPTER XVI.**MISCELLANEOUS.****Lands and Survey.**

The Topographical Survey has proceeded very rapidly during the year, as there has been little call for other work. At the end of the year only 2 sheets remained to be completed in the Northern District, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ sheets in the Southern District : approximately only $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total work in the field remains to be completed.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba (Banani) compared with the normals are as follows :—

	<i>Zanzibar Town.</i>		<i>Pemba (Banani).</i>	
	<i>1892-1926.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1899-1926.</i>	<i>1931.</i>
Temperature of the air :—				
Mean of daily maxima ...	... F. 84·5	85·0	F. 86·6	87·4
Mean of daily minima ...	... 76·5	77·2	76·0	77·0
Mean of daily range ...	... 8·0	7·8	10·6	10·4
Mean ...	... 80·5	81·1	81·3	82·2
Rainfall (inches) ...	... 59·43	71·78	81·72	89·44
Rainy days ...	... 100	132	162	192

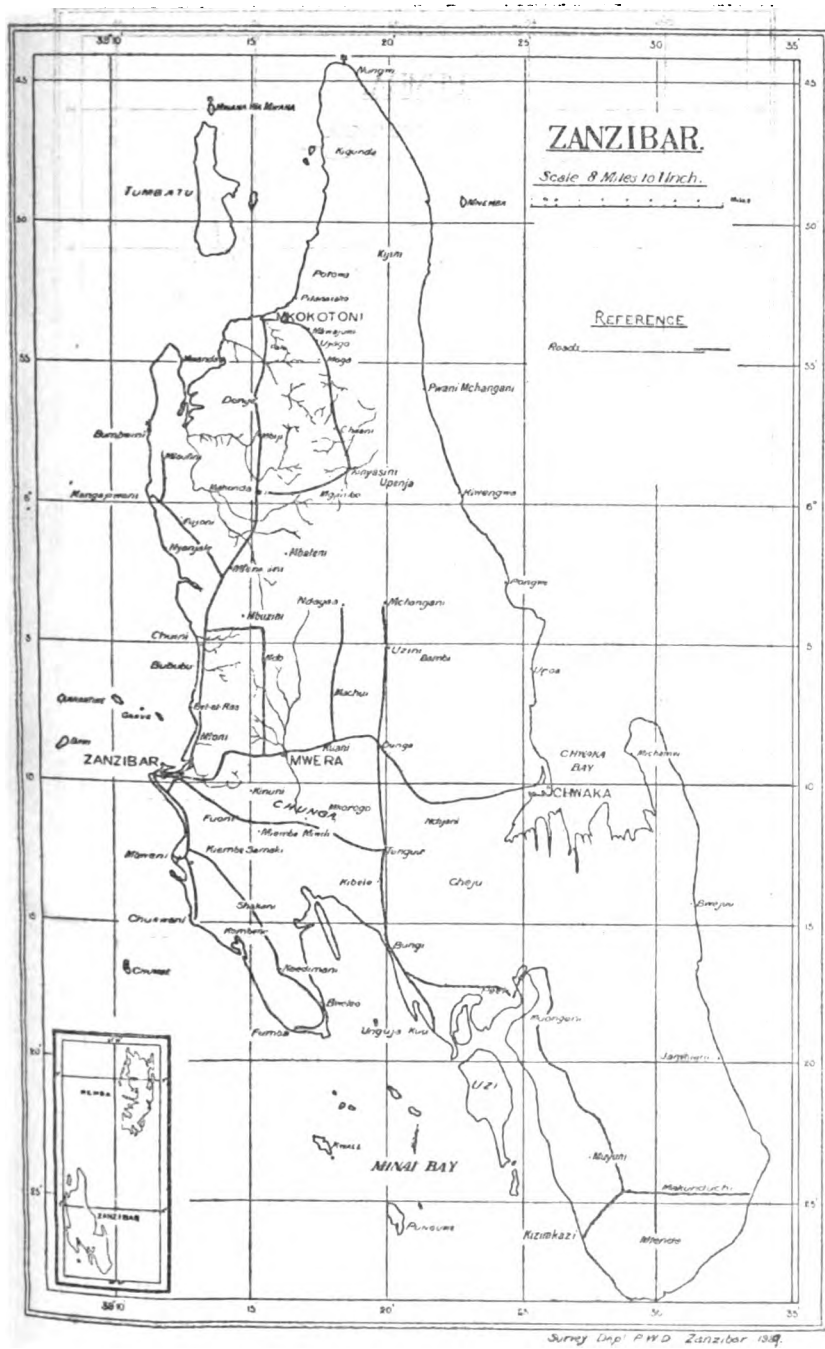
Languages.

The principal languages spoken are English, Arabic, Swahili, Gujerati, and Kutchi.

Mr. R. H. Crofton acted as British Resident from 5th May to 5th November during the absence on leave of Mr. R. S. D. Rankine. C.M.G., British Resident.

Mr. C. F. Strickland, C.I.E., investigated the possibilities of establishing agricultural co-operative societies.

Professor R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc.(Oxon.), F.R.S., Professor of Forestry in the University of Oxford and Director of the Imperial Forest Institute, investigated the question of the regeneration of the clove plantations.



EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
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Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
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The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930.	1s. (1s. 3d.).
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Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1s. (1s. 5d.).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).

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1931

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IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and Copies of Trade Agreements. [Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 2884.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND IN THE COLONIAL SERVICES.

Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. [Cmd. 3554.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

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Report by H.B.M. Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of, 1931. [Colonial No. 71.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.).

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Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, May, 1931. [Cmd. 3932.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1931.

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PART I.—THE COLONY.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan between 51° and 53° south latitude and 57° and 62° west longitude. In addition to the two main islands, known as the East and West Falklands, which are divided by the Falkland Sound, running approximately north-east and south-west, the group comprises about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The area of the group, as computed by measurement from the Admiralty chart, is as follows :

	<i>Square Miles.</i>
East Falkland and adjacent islands	2,580
West Falkland and adjacent islands	2,038
Total area of the group	4,618

The islands have a very deeply indented coast-line and possess many excellent harbours and anchorages. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 feet in Mount Adam on the West Falkland. There are no rivers navigable at any distance from

the Coast. The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collection of angular boulders called "stone runs" the origin of which is scientifically disputed. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in some places oats and hay are grown. The soil is chiefly peat, but considerable areas of sand also occur. In comprehensive appearance the Falkland Islands are bleak and inhospitable. Trees are entirely absent and the scenery is said to resemble parts of Scotland and the northern islands. The only town is Stanley, the capital, situated on a natural harbour entered from Port William, at the north-east corner of the group. It has about twelve hundred inhabitants. Smaller settlements have been established throughout the Colony as the headquarters of the various farm stations into which it is divided; of these the most important is Darwin, the headquarters of the Falkland Islands Company, with a population of about one hundred persons.

The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterized by the same seasonal variations as in the United Kingdom. These are, however, less noticeable in the Colony on account of its scant vegetation. The winters are slightly colder and the summers much cooler than in London, which is about as far north of the equator as Stanley is south. The average midsummer temperature of the Colony is even lower than the annual mean at London. While the relatively low temperatures are mainly due to the oceanic circulation, the daily weather is largely dependent on the direction of the wind, which, not infrequently, is so inconstant as to give rise to wide ranges of temperature within short intervals. Though the annual rainfall is not excessive, averaging only 26 inches, precipitation occurs on two out of every three days in the year, and, in consequence, the atmosphere is usually damp. A large proportion of the days are cloudy and tempestuous, calm, bright weather being exceptional and seldom outlasting twenty-four hours.

The Falkland Islands, called by the French "Isles Malouines" and by the Spaniards "Islas Malvinas," were discovered on 14th August, 1592, by John Davis in the *Desire*, one of the vessels of the squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. They were seen by Sir Richard Hawkins in the *Dainty* on 2nd February, 1594, and were visited in 1598 by Sebald Van Weert, a Dutchman, and styled by him the Sebald Islands, a name which they still bear on some of the Dutch maps. Captain Strong in the *Welfare* sailed through between the two principal islands in 1690 and called the passage, where he landed at several points and obtained supplies of wild geese and fresh water, the Falkland Sound in memory of the well-known Royalist, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643; and from this the group afterwards took its English name of "Falkland Islands" although this name does not appear to have been given to it before 1745.

The first settlement on the islands was established in 1764 by de Bougainville on behalf of the King of France, with a small colony of Acadians transferred from Nova Scotia, at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island on Berkeley Sound. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland Island and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, which lies off and close to the north coast of the mainland.

The Spaniards, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, bought out the French from the settlement at Port Louis, which they re-named Soledad in 1766, and in 1770 forcibly ejected the British from Port Egmont. This action on the part of Spain led the two countries to the verge of war. The settlement was restored, however, to Great Britain in 1771, but was again in 1774 voluntarily abandoned. The Spaniards in turn abandoned their settlements early in the nineteenth century, and the entire group of islands appears for some years to have remained without formal occupation and without inhabitants until in 1829 Louis Vernet, enjoying the nominal protection of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires, planted a new colony at Port Louis. Vernet thought fit to seize certain vessels belonging to the United States' fishing fleet and in 1831 his settlement suffered from an American punitive expedition. Finally, in 1833, Great Britain, who had never relaxed her claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, expelled the few Argentine soldiers and colonists yet remaining at Port Louis and resumed occupation, which has been maintained without break to the present day.

The Colony was under the charge of Naval Officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys until 1843, in which year a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters of Government being at Port Louis until 1844, when they were removed to Stanley, then called Port William. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, the Falkland Islands lay on the main sea route from Europe through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America, and in the days of sail frequently harboured vessels which had been worsted in the struggle to round Cape Horn. On 8th December, 1914, they were the scene of the naval battle in which Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee defeated and destroyed the German Squadron under Admiral Graf von Spee, and a memorial commemorating this victory was unveiled at Stanley on 26th February, 1927.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

At the head of the Government of the Colonies is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council consisting of three official and one unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council composed of four official and two unofficial

members, the latter being nominated by the Crown. The Colony received a regular grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury until 1880, and a special grant for a mail service until 1885, since which date it has been wholly self-supporting. There is no local Government in the Colony.

CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are of European and chiefly of British descent, in which Scotch blood is marked. There is no indigenous or native population.

The 1931 census shows the total population as amounting to 2,392, compared with 2,094 in 1921 and 2,043 in 1901. Of this number 1,358 are males and 1,034 females. The density of the population is thirty-seven to the square mile. Approximately one-half of the inhabitants live in Stanley, the capital, and the remainder are divided more or less equally between Darwin and Lafonia to the south of the East Falkland, the northern districts of the East Falkland and the West Falkland. The number of births registered in 1931 was fifty-five, and of deaths twenty, or, respectively, 22.77 and 8.28 per 1,000. Eighteen marriages were celebrated during the year. The infantile mortality rate is recorded as 36.36 per 1,000 births of children under one year. One hundred and thirteen persons arrived in the Colony and one hundred and thirty persons left in the course of the period under review.

CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

The general health of the community is good and there were no epidemics or serious outbreaks of illness during the year. Malaria and other insect-borne diseases are unknown in the Colony. Appendicitis, tuberculosis, and bronchial complaints are the principal disorders from which the population suffers. Venereal disease is unknown and every precaution is taken against the possibility of its introduction.

There is a difficulty in regard to food which is never one of quantity, while the quality of that which is available is excellent; nevertheless the diet is ill-balanced, a circumstance which is probably the chief cause of appendicitis and the invariable condition of bad teeth found accompanying it. Gardens are cultivated but insufficient attention is paid to the production and consumption of green vegetables. The necessity of adding lime to the soil must be emphasized. Fruit is not grown in the Colony; the supply is irregular and inadequate and the loss in importation inflates the cost.

The dental condition of the population is improving and that of the children in particular probably at no time has been better.

Much work remains, however, to be done. All children of sixteen years and under receive free treatment and advice from the dental surgeon maintained by the Government who makes frequent visits of inspection to the schools in Stanley and periodical tours of the out-districts.

Vaccination is compulsory and most of the children have been vaccinated during the past three years. The requirements of the law in regard to vaccination is borne specially in mind during medical inspection of the schools and appropriate action is taken when defaulters are discovered.

Three fresh cases of tuberculosis were notified during 1931 and there were four deaths from this disease, which is not of recent origin in the Colony but is more widely distributed than has been hitherto suspected. It does not appear, however, that its incidence is increasing, or at least with such rapidity as to be noticeable or alarming. Modern hygiene and improved housing conditions, to which reference is made in the next chapter of this Report, may be expected to do much towards correcting the progress locally of tuberculosis.

Twenty-seven cases of appendicitis came under operative treatment in 1931.

As the winter of 1931 was exceptionally fine there were fewer cases of bronchitis and bronchial troubles than usual. A mild epidemic of acute nasal catarrh was experienced in the autumn.

The Government maintains out of public funds a hospital in Stanley under the style of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. It was built in 1914 and has been recently reconditioned and brought thoroughly up to date. Among the equipment is a portable X-ray apparatus and an artificial sunlight lamp. The hospital contains twelve beds and besides an out-patient department, nurses' quarters, and a laboratory, has a fully furnished operating theatre, a model of its kind. The staff includes the Principal Medical Officer, a Medical Officer, a Nurse-Matron, and a qualified Nursing Sister in addition to junior nurses locally recruited and trained. The Principal Medical Officer and the Medical Officer make tours of the Camp stations from time to time. It is to be observed in this connexion that the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, maintain their own Medical Officer at Darwin, as do the West Falkland farmers, with assistance from the Government, at Fox Bay.

Ante-natal and child-welfare services are provided at the hospital and the increasing number of patients indicates that these services are appreciated.

During the year 1931, 179 persons were treated as in-patients and there were 1,061 out-patients with a total attendance of 2,096. Forty-three surgical operations were performed with good results. Three deaths occurred in the hospital.

Mention must here be made of the generous gift to the hospital of the sum of £200 by John Hamilton, Esquire, of Weddell Island. This money was expended on the purchase of five hospital beds of a modern type, two invalid chairs, an instrument cabinet, dressing trolley, anaesthetist's stool, clock, medical reference books and a diagnostic case. The gift has been greatly appreciated by the patients and by the staff.

Sewage in the town of Stanley is disposed of partly by water-carriage system and partly by earth-closet method. The water-carriage system has been constructed during the past seven years and is still being extended; it remains now for the inhabitants to take greater advantage of the facilities supplied. The night soil from the earth-closets is removed by special carts under the control of the Public Works Department.

The water-supply is wholesome and satisfactory. Water is brought by pipe-line a distance of three miles and stored in a reservoir and a tank with an aggregate capacity approximating to 500,000 gallons. Distributing mains are being steadily extended and already serve the major portion of the town. In like manner the recent improvements to Stanley have included a great advance in the construction of roads, both old and new, and the necessary attendant drains.

Slaughter-houses in the town are required to comply with a standard laid down by the Board of Health, of which the Principal Medical Officer is *ex officio* Chairman, in regard to construction, drainage, and water-supply. Meat for human consumption is inspected at regular intervals by the Veterinary Officer and by the Sanitary Inspector. The supply of milk is similarly supervised by the Board of Health. Samples of milk are taken from time to time and are tested. An improvement in the samples is noticed and with a view to continued improvement in this respect the regulations regarding the sale of milk have been made more stringent.

Bi-annual rat weeks are held and have achieved considerable success in clearing rubbish dumps, waste-lands, and the foreshore from rats. Owners and occupiers of private premises are obliged to take steps to exterminate rats and mice on their premises.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The housing problem in the town of Stanley which until recently presented a serious aspect has been tackled in so vigorous and practical a manner as, for the time being at any rate, virtually to have been solved. In general terms the housing of the people may be said to be fully satisfactory. Little over-crowding exists, if any, and the rate of building is adequate to immediate needs. The extensions to the drainage and sewerage systems and to the water-supply to which reference has been made in the previous

chapter have helped considerably to raise the standard of living and the health of the residents.

A large number of the wage-earning population own their own houses and building loans are made in suitable cases by the Government to facilitate the construction of new houses. The Government has also built a number of model dwellings for work-people for sale on easy terms of purchase. The Government maintains furthermore sufficient accommodation for its officials and two blocks of tenement dwellings which are rented to the more necessitous families in the community.

Power is vested in the Board of Health to ensure a proper standard both as regards the construction of new houses and the sanitary condition of existing houses. In case of need power obtains also to condemn premises as unfit for human occupation. As has been already stated, much progress has been made in this direction of recent years and steady progress continues to be made.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

For practical purposes wool is the sole product of the Colony at the present time. It is all exported in the grease to London; when prices are profitable skins and tallow are also shipped together with a limited quantity of hides. Sheep are run on farms varying approximately in extent from one hundred thousand acres to one hundred and fifty thousand acres and carrying on the average between twenty thousand and thirty thousand sheep, or, say, five acres to one sheep.

No statistics are kept of the actual quantity of wool produced in any one year as distinct from the quantity exported, but it may be taken that the production of wool over the five-year period ended on 31st October, 1931, was four million pounds annually as compared with four and a quarter million pounds annually over the previous quinquennial period. While this tendency towards reduced production is due in part to the depleted condition of the pastures, by reason of earlier over-stocking, it is also in part attributable to the measures initiated by the landowners themselves to conserve the productive value of their farms by reducing the number of sheep carried to the level the land can most economically support. Closer attention is being paid generally to selective breeding and it is becoming apparent that any loss in yield is on a fair way to compensation by gain in class.

The actual return of wool exported during 1931 is just under four millions pounds, to a value of £125,000, from which figures it will be seen that the average price realized was between 7½d. and 8d. a pound as against an average price of from 9d. to 10d. a pound in 1929. The fall in price is due to the slump in world prices but it is satisfactory at least to note that Falkland Islands wool

continues to hold its market ; with the advent of better times the industry should be in a position to make a ready return to prosperity.

Seal Oil.—The Falkland Islands Sealing Company, Limited, which is of recent incorporation and has confined its activities hitherto to the production of oil from hair seal, was unable to continue operating in 1931 on account of unfavourable market conditions, the price of whale and seal oil having dropped to £15 a ton or even below that figure, and there remaining on the hands of the Company considerable stocks unsold from the previous season. From the point of view of production the prospects of the Company are encouraging but its financial outlook gives cause for anxiety in the absence of a sharp recovery in demand and in prices.

General.—Apart from the commodities above described the Colony has no resources of known commercial value. Agriculture can hardly be said to exist, although it is of interest to observe that the acreage under cultivation, mainly of forage crops, is increasing. There are no forests and no fisheries, while mineral deposits suitable for working have yet to be discovered.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of trade for the year was £257,728 as compared with £330,386 for the previous year. Imports showed a decrease of £5,670 and exports of £66,988.

The following table shows under the principal heads the respective values for the past five years :—

<i>Imports.</i>		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
		£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...		70,302	45,568	43,850	44,584	40,267
Raw materials and articles		28,056	22,289	17,944	13,057	12,093
mainly unmanufactured.						
Articles wholly or mainly		75,240	74,338	95,281	53,613	56,965
manufactured.						
Miscellaneous and unclassified		715	2,973	4,073	5,191	1,415
Bullion and specie ...		25	1,900	—	—	35
Total imports ...		£174,338	147,068	161,148	116,445	110,775
<i>Exports.</i>		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
		£	£	£	£	£
Wool ...		236,028	280,770	236,992	190,943	125,818
Hides and skins ...		10,713	13,332	13,029	14,704	8,941
Tallow ...		860	1,016	1,529	722	1,860
Live stock ...		—	600	—	473	—
Seal oil ...		—	—	16,423	5,920	—
Bullion and specie ...		—	—	—	—	8,000
Other articles ...		332	593	897	1,179	2,334
Total exports ...		£247,933	296,311	268,870	213,941	146,953

The decrease in the value of the wool exported is due entirely to the fall in market prices, the actual quantity shipped exceeding the quantity shipped in 1930. No seal oil was exported by reason of the uneconomical prices obtainable.

Imports.

The principal articles imported during 1931 were, in value :—

	£
Provisions	25,667
Hardware, etc.	22,467
Drapery, etc.	8,769
Timber	8,168
Paints, etc.	6,057

and in quantities :—

Beer	23,087 gallons.
Spirits	2,657 gallons.
Tobacco	9,871 pounds.
Matches	1,751 gross.

There is no appreciable difference as compared with 1930 in the value or the volume of the import trade of the Colony, decreases under provisions, timber, and spirits being counter-balanced by almost equivalent increases under hardware, drapery, and beer. The decrease in the quantity of timber imported is to be attributed to the reduced programme of building undertaken by the Government after a period of extraordinary activity in this direction.

Approximately 81 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom as compared with 82·9 per cent. in 1930. The countries of origin were as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	89,126
Other parts of British Empire	—
Total from British Empire	£89,126
Uruguay	11,493
Chile	5,295
Argentine	3,597
United States	429
Other countries	835
Total from foreign countries	£21,649

The only noticeable feature in regard to the course of the import trade is the increase in the value of commodities, principally fresh food-stuffs, obtained from Uruguay, £11,493 as against £8,603 in 1930. This increase is due no doubt to the improved facilities for communication between Stanley and Montevideo to which reference is made in another chapter of this Report.

Exports.

Almost the entire export trade continued, as in previous years, to be with the United Kingdom, shipments to other countries being inconsiderable, i.e., a total value of £855. The following is a comparative table showing the quantities exported during the past five years :—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Wool (lb.)	3,972,509	3,929,487	4,068,057	3,690,572	3,931,593
Tallow (lb.)	96,320	144,480	274,400	158,368	275,520
Hides and sheepskins (number).	79,300	52,194	57,489	52,091	73,566
Seal oil (barrels) ...	—	—	2,857	2,424	—

With the exception of seal oil, these figures are well up to the five years' average and call for no special remark.

CHAPTER VIII.**WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**

No change occurred during 1931 in regard to rates of wages or hours of work. Labourers in Stanley were paid from £10 to £12 a month, or 1s. 2d. an hour, and artisans from £10 to £20 a month, or 1s. 7d. an hour. The hours of work were eight hours a day with a total of forty-five hours a week. In Stanley employment is almost solely at the disposal of the Government and of the Falkland Islands Company and, if it had not been for the extensive works undertaken by the Government, unemployment would have been very severe. Actually, although from time to time a considerable number of men were seeking employment there was little, if any, distress.

On the farm stations wages ranged from £5 to £8 a month with quarters, fuel, meat, and milk found. Wages of domestic servants both in Stanley and in the Camp varied from £3 to £4 a month with all found.

The staple foodstuffs of the population, including general labourers, are the same essentially as in the United Kingdom, namely meat, (mostly mutton), bread, sugar, and tea. Mutton costs 3d. a pound, bread 1s. a four-pound loaf, sugar 3d. a pound, and tea 2s. 3d. a pound. Taking £2 10s. a week as an average rate, a labourer's wages are equal to fifty loaves. The cost of living for officials from the United Kingdom is moderate but high prices can only be avoided, generally speaking, by adherence to a diet strictly limited in variety; many of the more usual amenities of life are either wanting or difficult to obtain. No hotels exist in Stanley in the accepted sense of the term, but there are several boarding houses which offer a reasonable degree of comfort and convenience for residents and for occasional visitors with charges ranging from £1 10s. to £3 3s. a week. Houses, if not provided by the Government, are hard to find and the average rent of an unfurnished house suitable for occupation by an official is £50 a year.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**Schools.**

The education of children between the ages of five and fourteen years residing in Stanley is compulsory. In Stanley there are two elementary schools, one maintained by the Government and one under Roman Catholic management. Provision is also made at the Government school for attendance at a continuation class for a two-year course of more advanced study. A scheme instituted in 1924 further provided for children from the country districts to be boarded and lodged in a Government hostel and taught in the school at an inclusive charge of 10s. a month during residence or, alternatively, for grants from Government funds not exceeding two-thirds of the cost of board and lodging for the children in private houses. In 1929 it was decided that the hostel had not received sufficient support to justify the cost of maintaining it, and the institution was closed down. It is a matter of regret that this attempt to give children in the country districts the benefit of schooling in Stanley has had to be abandoned. The maintenance grants are, however, still being continued.

There are no facilities in the Colony for higher or vocational education.

There are no institutions, orphanages, or Poor Law institutions, and no legislative provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness, or old age; such philanthropic services as are necessary in the community are rendered direct by the Government or are included in the ministrations of the Churches.

Sport.

Encouragement is given in all ways practicable to sport and recreation, both indoor and outdoor. Rifle shooting may be well described as the national sport of the Colony, and the Defence Force Rifle Association, which is affiliated to the National Rifle Association, holds an annual meeting at Stanley on the lines of those held at Bisley. The achievement of the Falkland Islands team in winning the Junior Kolapore Cup at Bisley in July, 1930, has added a new stimulus and has given rise also to moral reactions of much value. Other branches of sport, such as football and badminton, flourish under the aegis of the Defence Force and opportunities for tests of strength with visiting opponents, principally the crews of His Majesty's ships of the South American Division, are eagerly awaited. Stanley boasts a golf club with a good membership and an interesting nine-hole course, which receives constant attention with a view to its improvement. A ladies' hockey club also functions enthusiastically.

Physical training forms an important part of the regular curriculum of the Government school and in it are included football, hockey, and gymnastics as well as the formal Swedish drill.

The newly constructed Public Baths and Gymnasium have proved themselves immediately to be a most popular institution and have become a central feature of the life of the town. The construction of a swimming bath would be an additional boon to the community and the matter is receiving such consideration as circumstances permit.

General.

The Town Hall, Stanley, contains a large stage which is fitted with modern appliances for theatrical productions including a draw curtain and lighting effects. It can seat an audience of five hundred people in comfort and safety. Productions and concerts are given from time to time, the most recent and widest famed being the children's fantasia "Zachariah Fee," which enjoyed a run of three years. Plays such as this not only provide a welcome source of entertainment during the long winter evenings, but also afford valuable training to the large number of children and young persons who otherwise have little or no occasion to display and to develop their natural talent.

The boy scouts and girl guides movements, together with their dependent cubs and brownies, continued their useful work during 1931 as in past years. Measures have been initiated furthermore in conjunction with the latter movement to establish a home-spun industry in the Islands.

Under the auspices of the Falkland Islands Horticultural Society a Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition is held in the late summer whenever weather and general conditions are favourable. Special classes are included for the arts and crafts. The 1931 Show and Exhibition marked a revival after a lapse of some years and was supported in a sufficient measure to warrant expression of the hope that it is the precursor of a regular and successful series.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Montevideo, to which port a service is maintained in accordance with actual requirements by the s.s. *Lafonia*, a vessel of some six hundred tons dead weight, belonging to the Falkland Islands Company and running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. In addition, calls are made at Stanley by cargo vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Since the opening of the Panama Canal the passenger vessels of this Company have visited the Colony at increasingly rare intervals

and recently they have arrived once only in the year in the course of a tourist cruise round South America; the calls of the cargo vessels tend likewise to become more irregular and infrequent partly on account of the depression in trade. At the beginning and the end of the whaling season in October and April opportunities occur from time to time for the transport of mails, and, by special arrangement, of passengers, in the floating factories which pass through Stanley on their way to or from the fishing grounds at Graham's Land and the South Shetland Islands. The distance from Stanley to Montevideo is rather more than a thousand miles and the time taken on the voyage varies, according to the class of vessel, from three to five days. The usual period occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom is four weeks via Montevideo; by the direct route the passenger vessels complete the journey in twenty-six days and the cargo vessels require upwards of a month on the voyage home, which is performed almost invariably from Stanley to London without intermediate stop, and on the outward voyage upwards of five weeks dependent on the number of calls made. Outward-bound these vessels carry general cargo but homeward they are fully laden with wool for the home market.

On the average, opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available monthly. In the early part of the year the homeward sailings are usually more frequent but during the winter months, from May to October, the intervals are sometimes as long as six weeks.

Communication with the Dependency of South Georgia is maintained by the s.s. *Fleurus* of the Tonsberg Whaling Company with the aid of a subsidy from the Government. The schedule of sailings for the current year provides six return voyages between Stanley and Grytviken; in other years when whaling operations have been in progress in the South Shetlands a voyage has been made additionally to Deception Island.

A wireless station for external traffic is operated by the Government at Stanley under the style of the Falkland Islands Radio. Regular communication is maintained direct with London, Bergen, Montevideo, and Magallanes, while the South Georgia Radio at Grytviken provides a link between Stanley and that Dependency. Telegraph charges to the United Kingdom are 1s. 4½d. a word. There are no submarine cables in operation. The postal rate of one penny per ounce for letters to the United Kingdom and the Empire still remains in force.

There are no railways in the Colony and no roads beyond the town of Stanley and its immediate vicinity. Internal communication is carried out on horseback or by boat; caterpillar cars and lorries can be taken over considerable stretches of the Camp but their use as yet has hardly progressed further than the experimental stage.

The inter-insular service alike for passengers and for mails devolves principally on the s.s. *Lafonia*, facilities being arranged

as far as practicable so as to afford connexions with in-coming and out-going sailings for overseas. There are no inland telegraphs, but a telephone system is run by the Government in Stanley both for official and general use. Many of the farmers have their own lines which join up with the Stanley system on the East Falkland and on the West Falkland converge at Fox Bay where the Government also maintains a small wireless station for the purpose of inter-insular traffic. Two farm stations have constructed wireless stations of low power for local communication.

There are no omnibuses or tramways plying for the service of the public in the Falkland Islands; nor have the means of aerial travel hitherto been introduced although the possibilities in the latter direction would seem certainly to warrant investigation.

Statistics of sufficient interest in regard to communications and transport generally are not available but the following table shows the number, the nationality, and description of the vessels which entered the Colony from overseas during 1931 :—

Nationality.			Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	...	...	18	41,999	6	301
Foreign	...	...	1	358	—	—
			—	—	—	—
			19	42,357	6	301
			—	—	—	—

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The only bank in the Colony is the Government Savings Bank, which, as its name implies, is solely a bank of deposit. The rate of interest paid is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. At the close of the Bank's financial year on 30th September, 1931, the total sum deposited was £159,961, and the number of depositors 1,029. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was £155 or about £67 per head of the population. There is no agricultural or co-operative bank or similar institution in the Colony.

Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of 1 per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and a paper currency of 10s., £1, and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Note Ordinance, 1930. It is estimated that on 31st December, 1930, there was £3,000 of specie in circulation. During the year the currency-note issue stood at £24,000. The system of weights and measures in use in the Colony is the same as that in use in the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal new works undertaken during the year were the continued construction of the North Camp Road, the extension of the Stanley Improvement Scheme and the development of the electric lighting system. The North Camp Road leads westwards along the south side of Stanley harbour to the wireless station, a distance of approximately three miles. It will be completed early in 1932 and is the first metalled road to be built outside the limits of the town boundary. Apart from the amenities which it affords to the inhabitants of Stanley it has been instrumental in providing employment and in opening up new peat fields for the supply of fuel for Government purposes.

The Stanley Improvement Scheme was carried on in pursuance of the programme under which, at a total cost of £20,000 to be spread over four years, extensions are in progress to the roads, water-supply, and drainage in the town, and also housing improvements. During 1931 nearly a mile of main drainage was laid and about three-quarters of a mile of roads were either formed or re-formed.

The electric lighting system was considerably extended. An up-to-date generating plant was obtained and installed in a new power house situated in the centre of the town. All Government buildings and officials' quarters are now lit by electricity as well as a number of privately owned houses. The oil street lamps have been replaced by standards fitted with electric arc-lamps. The existing plant is already working at full load and as an increasing number of applications to come on to the system continue to be received facilities for the supply of additional power will be necessary in the near future.

Among other works undertaken by the Public Works Department mention must be made of the new Public Baths and Gymnasium which were commenced in 1930 and completed and opened in 1931. The baths have won immediate popularity and are proving themselves to be of inestimable benefit to the public; use is being made also of the various gymnastic appliances. The first stages of the re-conditioning of the Town Hall and public offices for their better preservation were successfully accomplished. The exterior boarding is deteriorating and the north and west sides of the building were felted and covered with galvanized steel sheeting; it is proposed to treat the remaining two sides in a similar manner during the current year.

Improvements were carried out to the quarantine station and to the Government school. The cart tracks over the common land were repaired so as to facilitate the haulage of peat for householders in Stanley and the marking out of tracks to the Camp and the bridging of streams and the paving of gateways on these tracks

were continued during the year. Two bridges, one over the Antiojo River and one over the Swan Inlet Stream on the track from Stanley to Darwin, were erected by the Falkland Islands Company with the assistance of a grant from public funds. Radio - telegraph operations were transferred from the Government station at the east end of Stanley harbour to the station built by the Admiralty during the war at the west end of the harbour. Two only of the seven masts at the latter station are in actual use and these were thoroughly overhauled and painted and rigged with aërials ; incidentally they both exceed three hundred feet in height. The machinery at the old station was removed and fitted for use in the new station which was wired out as required. Quarters were also altered and decorated for occupation by the operating staff.

The Public Works Department of the Colony is composed of a Director of Public Works with subordinate outdoor and clerical staff. The Electrical Department is run as a separate unit under the control of the electrician-in-charge who is responsible for the upkeep of the electric lighting system and of the telephone and broadcasting services.

The Public Works Department, in the absence of a municipality or other form of local government in Stanley, undertakes the usual maintenance services, including conservancy and water-supply, for the town. In addition, the Department has to cut and transport the considerable quantity of peat fuel which is required for Government purposes. To its charge are committed, furthermore, the general upkeep of all Government buildings and property, in particular, bridges, fences, jetties, and harbour lights. The above services were all carried out with due care and efficiency during the year.

The total expenditure incurred under the Public Works and Electrical votes was £24,451 in 1931 ; at the end of the year the number of men on the pay roll, exclusive of monthly employees, was more than seventy, showing an increase of twenty over the number employed at the beginning of the year. This increase is to be accounted for by the measures put in hand by the Government with the object of relieving unemployment in Stanley, for example, as already stated, on the North Camp Road.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The judicial system of the Colony is limited to a Supreme Court in which the Governor sits alone as Judge and a Magistrate's Court in Stanley. The majority of the farm managers are Justices of the Peace and as such have power to deal with minor offences. The local Police Force consists of four constables and a chief constable and is stationed entirely in Stanley. The chief constable is also

gaoler-in-charge of the gaol in Stanley, which accommodates only short-sentence prisoners.

In general the Colony shows a remarkable absence of crimes of violence, while serious crime of any description is of rare occurrence. Cases of petty theft and of injury to property, however, are to be recorded from time to time. Sixteen persons were dealt with in 1931 in the Summary Court and of this number fifteen were convicted. No criminal issue came before the Supreme Court during the year, and there were no cases heard in the Juvenile Court. The problem of young offenders does not arise except in isolated cases each of which receives individual attention from the reformatory rather than from the punitive point of view. No instance is on record, at any rate in recent years, in which a child or young person has been committed to prison.

The prison in Stanley was inspected regularly by the medical authority and was found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition; the health of the one prisoner incarcerated in 1931 was good during his brief sojourn in the gaol.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Eleven Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council in 1931. In addition to the Supplementary Appropriation (1930) Ordinance No. 1, and the Appropriation (1931) Ordinance No. 9, the following measures were enacted :—

No. 2. The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, amending, in conformity with colonial legislation generally existing provisions in regard to the computation of pensions of re-employed pensioners and the gratuity payable to the estate of an officer who dies in the service.

No. 3. The Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, enacting a verbal amendment only to previous legislation.

No. 4. The Summary Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance, prescribing certain traffic offences in the town of Stanley, principally by drivers of motor vehicles and riders of bicycles.

No. 5. The Dog Licences (Amendment) Ordinance, providing for the issue of free licences to dogs kept in Stanley for the sole purpose of the owner's business.

No. 6. The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, providing power to prohibit from use buildings unfit for human habitation and enabling the medical authority to enter any building for the purpose of enforcing the Public Health Ordinance and the by-laws made thereunder.

No. 7. The Tariff (Import Duties) (Amendment) Ordinance, reducing the duty on the import of spirits from £1 10s. to £1 a gallon.

No. 8. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, giving effect locally, in conformity with Imperial Legislation generally, to the provisions of the Convention on the Execution of Arbitral Awards and the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses.

No. 10. The Tariff (Export Duties) (Amendment) Ordinance, fixing the special rate of duty on export of whale oil and seal oil during the 1931-32 and 1931 seasons, respectively, at 2s. for each barrel of forty gallons.

No. 11. The Prevention of Venereal Disease Ordinance, prohibiting the landing in the Colony of any person suffering from venereal disease.

The following subsidiary legislation was brought into force by Proclamation of the Governor during the year :—

No. 1. Establishing the close season under Section 3 of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913, as the period between the first day of September (*vice* October) in any year and the last day of February in the following year.

No. 3. Adding to the list of drugs scheduled as dangerous under Part II of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, the esters of morphine and di-hydro-morphinone and their respective salts.

No. 4. Bringing into operation the Falkland Islands Currency Notes Ordinance, 1930, as from 19th May, 1931.

No. 5. Revoking Proclamation No. 4 of 1928 prohibiting the exportation of gold coin or bullion.

An Order in Council of the Governor made the under-mentioned additions to the Schedules of the Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913, (*a*) to Schedule I of totally protected fauna, the Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*) and the Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus chilensus*), and (*b*) to Schedule II of fauna protected during the close season, the Hare, the Pampa Teal (*Querquedula versicolor*), and the Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*).

Regulations were made also under the following headings :—

(1) The Penguins (Amendment) Regulations, restricting the taking of eggs of the Gentoo penguin under licence to the period 1st to 31st October in any year.

(2) The Live Stock (Amendment) Regulations, providing that for the purpose of the Live Stock Regulations (Consolidation), 1923, sheep transhipped in South America during importation shall be treated in the same manner as sheep imported from South America.

(3) The Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, amplifying and consolidating the schedules of other Governments as classified for the purpose of the Pensions Regulations, 1928.

The Stanley Milk Supply Protection (Amendment) By-laws, passed under the Public Health Ordinance, 1894, prohibit the selling of milk and cream without a licence issuable annually by the Board of Health.

Conditions of labour in the Colony render unnecessary legislation in the nature of factory Acts ; neither is there any provision on the Statute book for compensation for accidents or for sickness or old age.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1931 from all sources was £78,397, as compared with £82,812 in 1930, and from ordinary sources £51,805, as compared with £62,094 in 1930. This decrease is to be attributed generally to the falling off in customs, telegraph, shipping, and other miscellaneous receipts affected by the depression in trade. The expenditure on recurrent services was £38,977, or less by £12,828 than the revenue from ordinary sources. A sum of £13,690 was spent, however, under Public Works Extraordinary, the net excess of £862 being necessitated by the measures undertaken to relieve unemployment and being met from the available floating balances. In addition, a further amount of £20,009 was put to the Reserve Fund during the year. As compared with 1930 the ordinary expenditure showed a decrease of £151, a testimony in itself to the manner in which all departments in the administration continued their loyal co-operation in the rigid application of the policy of "economy with efficiency."

The following table gives the comparative figures of the expenditure and the revenue for the past five years :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
				<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				£	£	£	£
1927	...	...	...	50,318	62,069	38,764	50,814
1928	...	...	...	51,011	73,957	55,329	68,903
1929	...	...	...	66,650	73,599	46,000	59,041
1930	...	...	...	62,094	82,812	39,128	69,979
1931	...	...	...	51,805	78,397	38,977	72,676

The Colony has no public debt. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931, amounted to £274,935. The following statement shows the balances at the beginning and the end of the year :—

				<i>1st January.</i>	<i>31st December.</i>
				£	£
Land Sales Fund	...	...	...	229,172	235,730
Marine Insurance Fund	...	...	...	2,848	2,848
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	13,990	34,000
General Account	...	...	...	23,229	2,357
				<hr/> £269,239	<hr/> £274,935

The main heads of taxation are three, namely, Customs duties on imports, an export duty on wool and on whale oil and seal oil, and rates levied on house property in the town of Stanley ; the

field from each source in 1931 was, respectively, £7,096, £7,929, and £725. Customs duties on imports are collected only on liquor, tobacco, and matches at the following rates :—spirits 20s. a gallon, wine 3s. a gallon in bulk or 3s. 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints, malt 6d. a gallon in bulk or 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco and snuff 4s. a pound, and matches for every gross of boxes not exceeding 10,000 matches 4s. The duty on the export of wool is at the rate of 1s. for every twenty-five pounds, and on whale and seal oil at the rate of 2s. for every barrel of forty gallons or 12s. a ton. There are no excise or stamp duties and no hut tax or poll tax.

PART II.—THE DEPENDENCIES.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

General.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups, the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands with Graham's Land.

Geography.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south latitude, the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. The northern point of the South Shetlands is about 500 miles to the south of the Falkland Islands. South Georgia with the South Orkneys and South Sandwich group of Dependencies is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude, and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the meridians of longitude fifty and eighty west. South Georgia is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion of them inhabited throughout the year except for the meteorological station which is maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. It has an area of about 1,450 square miles (statute), is about 100 miles in length with a maximum breadth of 20 miles, and consists mainly of steep mountains from which glaciers descend. There is but little flat land and the island is almost entirely barren, the south-west side being permanently frozen.

The main vegetation is some coarse grass which grows on the north-eastern side of the Island, where the snow melts in the summer. There are no indigenous quadrupeds other than seals but reindeer have been introduced and are thriving well. There are many sea-birds including penguins and albatrosses. The sea-elephant, the sea-leopard and the Weddell's seal frequent its shores. The coast-line has been indifferently charted but much useful work has been done in this direction during the past three years by the "Discovery" Expedition.

Climate.

Although Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, is little over a hundred miles further south than Stanley the difference in climate is very marked, that of the former approximating closely to conditions in the Antarctic. The mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year and glaciers descend on the grand scale right to the sea. During the year 1931 the average mean temperature was 35.22° Fahrenheit. Rain fell on one hundred and twelve days and snow or sleet on one hundred and thirty-three days. Within recent years instances of volcanic activity at Deception Island, South Shetlands, have been frequent. The first earthquake of which there is any definite record occurred in 1923, though it is stated by some of the whaling community that shocks were felt in 1912. In February, 1924, a strong tremor was experienced, when a large rock forming the crest of a natural arch, and known locally as the "Sewing Machine," at the approach to Port Foster was disturbed, and, in 1925, during the absence of the whaling factory *Ronald*, one of the giant columns in the entrance of the harbour disappeared. Again, in the season 1928-29 several earthquake shocks were felt, the most pronounced being in March, 1929, when a large quantity of rock fell, completely changing the formation of the ridge on the east side of the harbour. On 13th December, a further shock occurred, and from that date to the end of the year slight tremors continued to be felt. The water in the harbour of Port Foster frequently becomes agitated by the subterranean heat, the shores in places being completely obscured by the dense vapour emitted.

History.

South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands were sighted and taken possession of for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1775, and the South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell of the British ship *Dove* who landed on Coronation Island on 7th December, 1821, and took possession of the group in the name of King George IV. The South Shetlands were discovered by Mr. W. Smith in the brig *Williams* in 1819 and were examined by Captain Bransfield in 1820. Captain Bransfield also discovered the first part of Graham's Land and Mr. John Biscoe discovered the west coast in 1832. Profitable

whaling voyages to South Georgia were made prior to 1793 and British whalers are reported there in 1819. The fur-seal industry in the Dependencies achieved such proportions in the early part of the nineteenth century that expeditions were made to them in the two seasons 1820-21 and 1821-22 by no less than ninety-one vessels. So recklessly did they slaughter, however, that they are said practically to have exterminated the fur-seal, James Weddell stating that in 1822-24 these animals were almost extinct.

The meteorological station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys to which reference has been already made was established in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition under Mr. W. Bruce and was transferred by him in 1904 to the Argentine Government. A new and valuable survey of the South Sandwich group was carried out in 1930 by the Royal Research ship *Discovery II* of the "Discovery" Expedition.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

Constitutionally the Dependencies are subject to the same authority as the Colony proper, that is to say to the Governor and to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Ordinances enacted by the latter body, however, in respect of the Colony do not have application to the Dependencies unless they are specially applied.

The Dependencies, in contradistinction to the Colony, are peopled almost exclusively and utilized mainly by foreigners and are governed from the Falkland Islands with a central administration in common. A resident magistrate and official staff are maintained at South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the other Dependencies is carried out by representatives of the Government who accompany the expeditions.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact there are no communities other than the whaling stations which are run by the managers on behalf of the several companies owning them.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

As has been stated in the preceding chapters, there is no permanent population in the Dependencies except in South Georgia where the figures fluctuate with the seasons of the whaling industry. The population in South Georgia is entirely resident either on the privately-owned whaling stations or at the Government Headquarters at King Edward Cove in Cumberland Bay. During the summer it approximates to 1,500, practically all males, and during the winter to one-third of that number. At the census taken on 26th April, 1931, the number of persons at South Georgia, including

shipping, was recorded as five hundred and sixty-three and at the South Shetlands as one hundred and forty-six ; among these one female only appears. The British inhabitants of South Georgia are limited practically to the Government staff and to the crews of British vessels. The remainder are almost exclusively Norwegian or Scandinavian. Eight deaths, as compared with nine in 1930, no births, and no marriages occurred in the Dependencies in 1931.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

There is very little sickness in the Dependencies, even colds being of rare occurrence, though some unhealthiness, with occasional outbreaks of beri-beri, is caused by the lack of fresh food-stuffs.

No medical officer is maintained by the Government in the Dependencies, but the whaling companies have their own doctors, the Government contributing a share of the salary of the doctor stationed at Grytviken. At South Georgia there are well-equipped hospitals maintained by the whaling companies, and at Deception Island a very efficient hospital is kept in commission during the season by the Hektor Company.

Weather conditions during 1931 were uniformly bad but health conditions were, as usual, relatively good except that the constant bad weather and lack of sunshine tended to produce a state of mental depression bordering on melancholia in a number of cases.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The question of housing does not really arise in South Georgia or in the other Dependencies. All the officials are suitably housed in the quarters at King Edward Cove and the arrangements made by the whaling companies to accommodate the personnel working on their stations are fully adequate.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Apart from sealing on a small scale, whaling is the only industry in the Dependencies and whale and seal oil and by-products of the whale, such as guano, their sole produce. The whaling season in the Dependencies is restricted to the period from 16th September to 31st May annually, while sealing operations are carried on at South Georgia from 1st March to 31st October.

Owing to the slump in the market price for oil, whaling operations were very closely curtailed during the 1931-32 season. No floating factories operated under licence from the Government and the land station at Deception Island remained closed, fishing being suspended entirely at the South Shetlands and also at the South Orkneys. At South Georgia two only of the five land stations worked, namely, the *Compania Argentina de Pesca* at Grytviken and the South Georgia Company at Leith.

So far as the catch is concerned the 1931-32 season was exceptionally good. 2,205 whales were taken as compared with 2,736 whales in the 1930-31 season, when all five land stations were working. The total catch was made up of 1,735 fin, 438 blue, 6 humpback, 16 sei, and 10 sperm whales.

The quantity of oil produced amounted to 124,337 barrels with an average per "standard whale" of 83.22 barrels. 113,420 bags of guano were also produced.

The following table shows, for comparative purposes, the actual catch, "standard whales," the oil and guano production, and the average for the past five seasons:—

Season.	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Oil Produced.</i>	<i>Guano.</i>	<i>Averages.</i>	
	<i>Whales.</i>	<i>"Standard Whales."</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Oil.</i>	<i>Guano.</i>
1927-28 ...	3,638	3,013	303,397	168,816	100.69	56.02
1928-29 ...	5,133	3,581	340,500	244,631	95.10	68.30
1929-30 ...	4,210	2,645	242,950	242,720	91.88	91.70
1930-31 ...	2,736	2,019	188,044	181,152	93.13	89.70
1931-32 ...	2,205	1,494	124,337	113,420	83.22	75.90

The total value of the production is estimated at £339,410 of which figure £248,674 represents the value of the oil and £90,736 that of the guano.

The outlook for next season is uncertain. It is estimated that accumulated stores of oil are still considerable and, while pelagic operations may be undertaken by the floating factories on a limited scale, the land stations are less likely to operate until the depression, which has been aggravated by over-production, is relieved.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Dependencies in 1931 was £2,059,855, of which £311,388 represented imports and £1,748,467 exports. Of the imports, coal, coke, and oil fuel accounted for £170,229, whale oil (for re-export) £62,303, hardware and machinery £23,651, and provisions £17,826. The exports of whale and seal oil amounted to £1,577,158, and of guano and bone meal to £163,538.

The following table gives the comparative values of the trade of the Dependencies during the past five years :—

		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£
1927	... ..	537,060	3,877,565	4,414,625
1928	... ..	436,019	3,763,149	4,199,168
1929	... ..	626,746	5,164,709	5,791,455
1930	... ..	499,829	2,726,173	3,226,002
1931	... ..	311,388	1,748,467	2,059,855

The decrease in the value of the import trade is due to the fact that whaling operations during the 1931-32 season, which opened in September, 1931, were conducted on a very much reduced scale. The decrease in the value of the export trade is due to the further drop in the market price of whale and seal oil and to the smaller number of floating factories operating under licence. Of the imports and of the exports alike approximately 38 per cent. of the value is obtained from or shipped to the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. The bulk of the coal imported is obtained from the United Kingdom and of the oil fuel from the United States of America and Venezuela. About sixty per cent. of the hardware and machinery comes from the United Kingdom and about twenty-five per cent. from Norway, while provisions show forty-eight per cent. as consigned from the United Kingdom, twenty-seven per cent. from the Argentine, and eighteen per cent. from Norway. Whale and seal oil was exported principally to Norway, thirty-four per cent., the United Kingdom, twenty-one per cent., and South Africa (in transit) twenty per cent. British interests in the whaling industry have marked a considerable advance during the past two or three seasons.

During the year 1931 the price of whale and seal oil fell to £15 a ton and under, as against £25 or £20 a ton in the seasons immediately preceding. Even at this low figure large quantities of oil remained unsold on account of the stocks accumulated through over-production.

The industry generally is in a state of semi-suspension at the present time and it is doubtful whether it will ever be resumed on the same scale as that on which it has been carried on during the past three years. Such a contingency indeed is to be deprecated from almost every point of view.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in South Georgia and on board the floating factories is specially recruited on contract terms, almost exclusively from Norway. The bonus system on production is generally in vogue, the wages of an ordinary labourer ranging from £10 to £15 a month with all found. As there are no shops and no private trade in the Dependencies and as all food-stuffs are provided by the whaling companies for the personnel engaged on their station the question of the cost of living does not arise.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are **no** children in the Dependencies and the problem of education does **not** therefore arise.

The several whaling companies operating in South Georgia run private cinematograph shows for the benefit of the men employed on their stations. Interest is taken, so far as the serious business of the production of oil will allow, in football and in other forms of sport such as ski-ing during the deep snow of the winter months.

The fourth annual meeting of the South Georgia Sports Association—otherwise styled the Antarctic Sports—was held at Leith Harbour in February by courtesy of Captain L. Hannibal Hansen, manager for the South Georgia Whaling Company. The meeting like its predecessors was in every way successful; the arrangements made were carried through without hitch, weather conditions were exceptionally propitious, and some excellent performances were recorded. Stromness Station were champions in all events, while the football cup was won by Leith who defeated Stromness by 5 goals to none in the final.

A winter sports meeting was also held with full success.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communication of a regular nature, more or less, between South Georgia and Stanley, as has been stated in a previous chapter of this Report, is maintained by the s.s. *Fleurus* of the Tonsberg Whaling Company, running under contract with the Government. A voyage is made also once a year when whaling operations are in progress between Stanley and Deception Island in the South Shetlands group. During the whaling season direct sailings between Europe and South Georgia in either direction are in the normal course not infrequent and there is a fairly reliable service three times in the year between Buenos Aires and Grytviken furnished by the motor auxiliary s.v. *Tijuca* of the Compania Argentina de Pesca. The majority of the vessels of the South Shetlands and of the high seas whaling fleets call at South Georgia on their way to the fishing grounds in October and on their return journey in April.

Mails are received and despatched either direct or via Stanley by opportunities as they offer. In summer no long intervals occur, but in winter the delay may on occasion be considerable. Postal rates are the same as from and to the Colony proper.

The Government maintains a wireless station at Grytviken, which is in regular communication with Stanley, through which traffic is passed beyond the limits of the Colony. The Argentine Government is permitted to maintain a wireless station on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. There are no railways or roads in the Dependencies. Grytviken, South Georgia, and Port Foster at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, are the only ports of entry.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered at South Georgia during 1931 :—

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Steam.</i>		<i>Sailing.</i>	
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	25	107,057	—	—
Foreign (mostly Norwegian) ...	26	84,151	3	2,202
	<hr/> 51 <hr/>	<hr/> 191,208 <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,202 <hr/>

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

No banks—commercial, agricultural, or co-operative—are in existence in the Dependencies. Such facilities as are afforded in the Colony through the Treasury at Stanley, for example, by the Government Savings Bank for deposit or by the Commissioner of Currency for remittances, are available in South Georgia through the agency of the Magistrate at Grytviken.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and Falkland Islands notes.

Weights and measures are generally British or Norwegian standard. Whale and seal oil is calculated by the barrel at six barrels of forty gallons to the ton, and guano and other by-products of the whale in hundreds of pounds avoirdupois or in kilograms.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

No public works of importance or interest were carried out by the Government during the year but a new engine and plant were installed in the wireless station at Grytviken, South Georgia, where also an extension of the quarters for the operating staff was effected.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The Magistrate, South Georgia, sits at Grytviken in a court of first instance and the Supreme Court of the Colony at Stanley is common to all the Dependencies. During 1931 no case of serious crime was brought before the Courts. Despite the trying conditions,

the personnel of the whaling industry forms a most peaceful and law-abiding community, calling seldom for the intervention of the civil authorities : a fact which in itself speaks highly for the standard of discipline maintained by the managers of the several stations.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

No Ordinances were enacted and no subsidiary legislation was made during the year with special reference to the Dependencies other than the Tariff (Export Duties) Amendment Ordinance, by which the rate of duty on the export of whale oil and of seal oil was fixed at 2s. for each barrel of forty gallons during, respectively, 1931-32 and the 1932 seasons.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Dependencies' revenue is derived almost entirely from the whaling industry and amounted in 1931 to £48,133. The local expenditure was £31,129, leaving a surplus of £17,004 for transfer to the Research and Development Fund in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance 6 of 1924.

The following table shows the comparative figures of the revenue and of the expenditure during the past five years :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1927	...	...	...	206,059	111,306
1928	...	...	...	194,153	122,102
1929	...	...	...	122,814	39,385
1930	...	...	...	84,547	21,597
1931	...	...	...	48,133	31,129

The decline in the revenue figures is due to the fall in the market price of whale and seal oil, export duty on which is collected on a sliding scale, and to the smaller number of whaling factories operating under licence within the Falkland Islands sector. The reduction in the expenditure is to be attributed principally to the change effected in the system of the collection of the export duty on whale and seal oil. Formerly the duty was collected in full at a gross rate, a refund being paid on the basis of the sale value realized : under the existing system the duty is collected at a net rate assessed for the season.

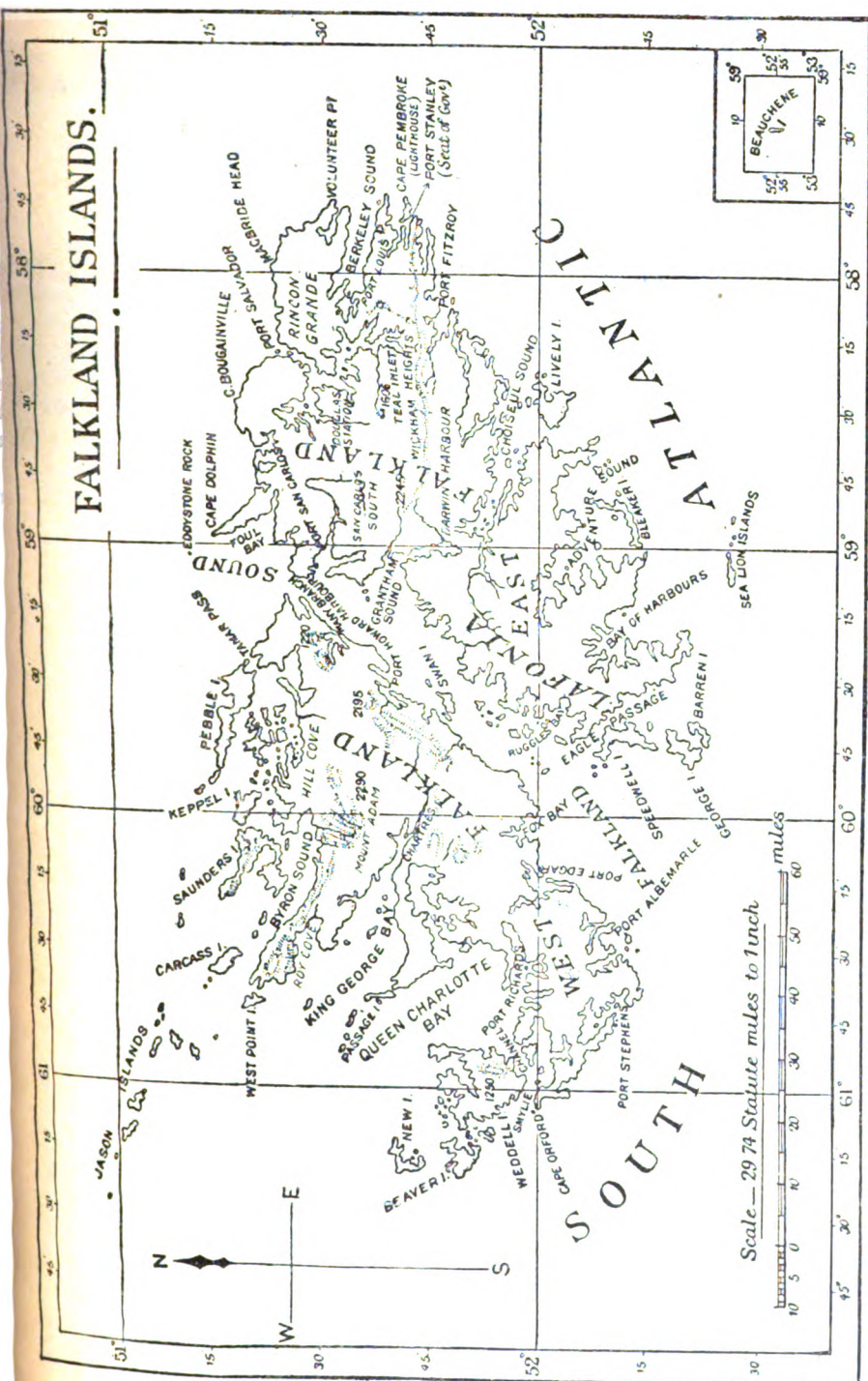
The Dependencies have no public debt. The surplus of assets over liabilities as at 31st December, 1931, was £426,751, earmarked as follows :—

			£
Research and Development Fund	...	...	426,751
“ Discovery ” Pension Fund	...	...	3,600
General Account	...	...	9,000

The main heads of taxation are customs duties on the importation of alcoholic liquors and tobacco and on the exportation of whale and seal oil and by-products of the whaling industry such as guano. Import duties amounted to £946 in 1931 and export duties to £43,180. The customs tariff on importation is the same as in the Colony. The export duty on whale and seal oil during the 1930–31 and 1931–32 seasons was fixed at 2s. a barrel or 12s. a ton and on guano at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb.

There are no excise or stamp duties, and no hut tax or poll tax.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between $10^{\circ} 3'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 55'$ and $61^{\circ} 56'$ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74° . The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

The Island of Tobago which lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ West longitude, is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1628 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampris procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland, who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to install garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille, and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the Census, taken on the 26th April, 1931, was 412,783. The number of births which occurred between that date and the 31st December was 7,947, and the number of deaths 5,733. The number of persons who left the Colony exceeded the arrivals by 425; accordingly the population on 31st of December, 1931, was estimated at 414,572.

RACIAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTIONS ACCORDING TO CENSUS.

County Divisions, &c.	United Kingdom and Europe.	North America and U.S.A.	South America and Venezuela.	China and Chinese Nationals	East Indian Nationals.	Others.	Total.
St. George ..	1,055	435	3,546	3,159	32,813	120,311	161,319
St. David ..	8	1	35	64	140	5,416	5,664
St. Andrew } *	11	7	182	303	6,872	15,965	23,340
Nariva-Mayaro } ..	19	6	142	179	4,987	9,513	14,846
Caroni ..	82	11	282	266	31,763	18,790	51,194
Victoria ..	243	57	301	738	41,803	40,300	83,442
St. Patrick ..	168	83	380	464	18,973	26,463	46,531
Tobago ..	33	10	46	—	177	25,092	25,358
Waters of the Colony ..	272	4	168	35	55	555	1,089
	1,891	614	5,082	5,208	137,583	262,405	412,783

* Eastern Counties.

From the foregoing it will be seen that one-third of the population was returned as East Indian Nationals, the Natives of India being 23,312. The remaining two-thirds were of mixed races. Of these, the number of persons born in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe was 1,891. The number born in British North America and the United States was 614. The number returned as born in South America including Venezuela was 5,082. The Natives of China numbered 1,998, and those born in Trinidad in whom Chinese blood predominates, 3,210.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was 12,366; the total number of deaths was 8,264. The Birth rate on the "Mean Population", *i.e.*, the population at the middle of the year was 29·90 per 1,000. The death rate at the same period was 19·97.

MARRIAGES.

The total number of Marriages recorded was 1,642; viz.: 1,639 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177, and three under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245.

The rate per 1,000 on the Total Mean Population was 7·94.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of children who died under one year was 1,782. The death rate per 1,000 births was 144·10.

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain their accustomed mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous. The general birth rate of the Colony has declined during the past ten years from 32·9 to 29·90 per thousand.

Much attention has been directed to the reduction of Infant Mortality. Midwives have been trained in the public hospitals for the past 25 years and ten years ago the period of training was extended to two years. Special Maternity Wards have been established in the larger hospitals; that at the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, was rebuilt and extended in 1930, that at San Fernando was also rebuilt and enlarged in 1931, and at Tobago a new ward was built in 1930. In 1918 a Child Welfare League was founded. It has taken an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care in the Colony not only by the supply of midwives and house visitors and the use of Infant Clinics but also by initiating Antenatal Welfare.

The Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 living births which was 152 in the years 1915-20 dropped to 127 in the years 1926-30. During 1931, unusual weather conditions in the second and third quarters of the year caused increased mortality at all ages especially in infants and the rate rose to 144. By the last quarter of the year the Infant Mortality rate had receded to 117.

The recent reduction in Infant Mortality is specially noticeable in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando where the work of the Child Welfare League is more intensive.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Port-of-Spain</i>	<i>San Fernando</i>
1920-25	215	235
1926-30	147	161
1931	118	181

To assist in improving the standard of Child Welfare, a school Medical service working along similar lines to that in England was instituted in 1929. The area so far undertaken includes Port-of-Spain, San Fernando with surrounding country and in 1931 it was extended to the district of St. Joseph-Tunapuna. During the years 1930 and 1931, 9,050 children have been examined and treatment secured for 6,066 children.

The general death rate of the Colony is declining; the rate per 1,000 living persons was 21·57 for the first five years of the past decade and 19·79 for the latter five years. The rate for 1931 was 19·98, a slight set back due to the unusual weather conditions mentioned above.

The death rates for the principal groups of diseases per 10,000 living persons during the past decade and in 1931 are tabulated below.

Disease.				1920-25.	1926-30.	1931.
Malaria Fever, &c.	..	..	..	27·2	21·4	17·7
Tuberculosis—all kinds	..	..	..	12·1	11·9	10·1
Diarrhoea						
Enteritis	}	..	..	21·7	19·0	19·8
Dysentery						
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	5·3	2·74	2·50
Pneumonia						
Bronchitis	}	..	..	23·1	18·6	17·7
Broncho-pneumonia						

Infection with Malaria occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare and the malignant types of Malaria are receding in all parts of the Colony. Severe Malaria is now mostly located in certain rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in lowlying areas flooded by natural drainage especially those used for rice cultivation.

The Sanitary organisation covers the whole Colony and in every district there is a local Sanitary Authority, and a Medical Officer of Health with Sanitary Staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained by these officers, in villages and other populated sections.

During the past fifteen years permanent concrete drainage works have been constructed in many parts of the Colony and these are being extended. A special Malarial Medical Officer, Sanitary Engineer and Staff were provided in the latter part of 1930 to investigate and arrange more continuous permanent works. The first section to cost £10,600 is under consideration.

Tuberculosis is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. This disease has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and in 1907 an active Association was formed to combat it. This Association established a Dispensary in Port-of-Spain and general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure has formed a great part of its work and is being actively pursued.

Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the Hospitals; others are treated free at Dispensaries and visited at their homes by the Nurse of the Association. Experience has shewn that in suitable cases with appropriate treatment the disease can be arrested in this Colony as elsewhere. The establishment of a Sanatorium for the treatment of early cases is under consideration.

Intestinal disorders are usually common in the Tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increasing sanitary control over food supplies and a campaign against fly breeding.

Port-of-Spain and San Fernando are supplied with modern markets and abattoirs. Such facilities are being extended to country districts. During 1931 markets were erected at La Brea and Sangre Grande and Abattoirs at Princes Town, Tunapuna and Sangre Grande. There are now five fly-proof markets and four Abattoirs in rural districts.

All food offered for sale is inspected by the Sanitary Officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken.

Scavenging is carried out on modern lines in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. This service has also been extended to country districts so that regular scavenging is now carried out by the Local Sanitary Authorities in almost all the villages and populated areas.

Hookworm shews a decline not only in the extent of actual infection but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. This campaign was begun by the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation and since 1924 has been continued by the Health Department. Two Units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

Enteric Fever shews a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population.

Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. Piped water supplies have long been installed at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. During the past ten years modern piped water supplies have been provided for three important country areas.

There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other sections, is now under consideration.

The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident Medical Officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established so that medical aid is always and everywhere available. The road system is excellent and communication easy and rapid.

The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.

Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.

District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

The Government also provides a mental hospital at St. Ann's with accommodation for 700 persons and a House of Refuge at St. James also with 700 beds, for persons in destitution.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages, some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes, estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

Character of housing accommodation.—Wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carat or grass (timite), small 2 or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require ranges to consist of not more than three rooms each.

Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary conveniences. In Port-of-Spain, where there exist modern water and sewerage installations, water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City.

The character of housing has been showing general signs of improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

Ownership.—The proprietors of estates—individuals or Companies—own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a low type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments.

A fair and increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

An interesting experiment has been begun on one sugar estate (Caroni). The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the Estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type. No doubt as time goes on the type will be gradually improved.

Defects may be summarised as follows:

1. *Deficient Ventilation*.—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.
2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water*.—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.
3. *Privies*.—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.
4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.
5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is overcrowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Nowadays building regulations require a certain amount of space around houses.

Amelioration.—Action is being taken in every part of the Colony to improve housing conditions.

1. *Inspection*.—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.
2. *Enforcement of Sanitary Laws*.—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are three Ordinances dealing with the question, viz.:—
 1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.
 2. The Streets and Buildings Ordinance (Chapter 112) which controls buildings in San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town, Scarborough and Roxborough, Tobago, Tunapuna and other large centres of population.
 3. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98) Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms, windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

Provision for Additional Dwellings. — There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City and in St. James to the west of it.

During the six months July to December, 1931, the following houses were erected in these areas, viz. :—

July ....	....	....	61
August .....	....	....	57
September .....	....	....	56
October .....	....	....	75
November .....	....	....	67
December .....	....	....	27
			<hr/>
			343
			<hr/>

Most of these were for housing wage earners and the better class artisan.

In the City of Port-of-Spain the solution of the housing problem which has existed for many years has been taken up during the past year. Previously the Sanitary Department had effected improvements in some of the worst types of dwellings but was unable to make much impression owing to the deficiency of houses. In 1931 an experiment was carried out in the City by the City Council which built twelve two-roomed workmen's cottages.

Subsequently a Committee was appointed consisting of three members representing the Government, three the City Council and the Mayor as Chairman, to enquire into present conditions and to submit a scheme for erecting workers' homes to be let at cheap rentals to wage earners who are at present living in the worst and most insanitary types of barracks. The Committee has recently reported.

Building Societies.—Up to the present no Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner.

The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to (among others) mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes.

Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers.

There are signs of increasing consideration for the health and well-being of the wage earners in several parts of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are divided into two classes, viz.:—Agricultural and Mineral. The former consists of Cocoa, Sugar, Coconuts, Coffee and Citrus Fruit and the latter of Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

1. The main agricultural products of Trinidad for 1931, compared with the previous four years and with the average for the period are given in Table I.

2. As indicated in Table I, the Colony has continued to receive abnormally low prices for its produce, and the adverse effects are only too easily seen in the low standards of cultivation and upkeep on all classes of agricultural holdings.

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TABLE 1.

Com.	1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			Average of four years, 1927-1930.		
	Quantity.	Value, £	Quantity.	Value, £	Quantity.	Value, £	Quantity.	Value, £	Quantity.	Value, £	Quantity.	Value, £	Quantity.	Value, £	Quantity.	Value, £		
Cocoa ..	lb.	51,934,857	1,571,883	58,008,156	1,551,179	61,888,740	1,446,127	53,825,120	1,136,056	57,186,512	826,333	56,414,218	1,476,311					
Sugar ..	tons	41,805	762,366	74,112	1,201,477	81,503	1,049,863	69,139	776,167	86,054	902,990	66,639	947,490					
Coconuts ..	nuts	46,573,459	109,295	73,793,060	274,239	87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	207,733	63,873,889	115,515	70,221,983	218,180					
Coffee ..	lb.	163,920	7,238	264,918	10,869	817,593	32,288	490,688	12,475	853,552	16,080	434,279	15,695					
Citrus : Grapefruit ..	boxes	1,649	1,427	23	45	809	605	2,184	960	4,377	1,876	1,166	759					
Oranges ..	No.	2,602,419	2,760	311,070	477	1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692	2,429	1,523,515	1,932					
Limes : (a) Raw Lime Juice gals.		..	..	..	..	..	..	47,554	4,096	22,931	2,007	..	..			
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice ..		4,488	1,154	5,653	1,487	55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012	458	21,839	4,490					
(c) Distilled Oil ..		*104	1,454	*495	5,894	*797	9,516	*1,647	19,457	2,304	36,034	760	9,080					
(d) Handpressed Oil ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,037	..	..			
(e) Citrate of Lime lb.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	421,589	257	..	..			
(f) Green Limes ..	brls.	103	308	343	625	61	119	178	228	83	128	171	320					

♦ Not distinguished from handpressed oil.

† Now distinguished from: distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

COCOA.

3. Exports show an increase of some 3,000,000 lb. over 1930, but owing to the continued fall in prices approximately £300,000 less was received. If these conditions continue, many of the less efficient planters will be forced out of cultivation. The position stresses the need for development, especially by the peasantry, of locally grown food supplies.

4. Practically all cocoa produced is exported, only a small quantity being consumed locally.

5. Witchbroom disease of cocoa continues to spread. The disease, in varying degrees of intensity, was found on 2,454 estates involving 102,120 acres of cocoa at the end of the year, as compared with 1,830 estates of 86,718 acres at the end of 1930. Heavily infected areas are still mainly confined to the neighbourhood of original sources of outbreak—L'Ebranche and Guaico-Tamana. In other areas the intensity is relatively low. Heavy rain towards the end of the year greatly favoured "mushroom" production and the consequent spread of spores. In the worst areas there are indications of direct loss of crop due to this disease.

SUGAR.

6. The total sugar manufactured amounted to 98,573 tons—a record; of this 86,054 tons were exported; of the difference some 11,000 tons were consumed locally, the balance remaining unsold.

7. Cane farmers produced 384,984 tons of cane or 41 per cent. approximately of the total tonnage grown; for this they received £230,881. In spite of the steady fall in prices of sugar, the cane farmers continued to receive 12s. per ton of canes delivered whereas under the agreed sliding scale only 6s. 8½d. need have been paid. This amounted to an over-payment of £101,860. Cane farmers did not, therefore, suffer from the depression to the same extent as other classes of agriculturalists.

8. From figures available, it appears that canes grown by the cane farmers did not yield as great a percentage of sugar as those grown by the estates. Probable causes are:—

- (a) The growing of inferior varieties.
- (b) Poorer soil.
- (c) Less efficient cultivation.

The example of neighbouring large estates does not seem to have had much effect in raising standards.

9. The Froghopper Investigation Committee (since named Sugar Cane Investigation Committee to reflect its enlarged scope), continued its researches.

10. The Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, held in July, recommended various means of developing research in sugar cane in the West Indies, included among which was financial assistance from the Imperial Government for:—

- (a) Investigating the economics of the cane farming industry.
- (b) The establishment of a central cane breeding station for the West Indies.

11. Sugar prices fluctuated between 9s. 9d. and 8s. 10½d. per cwt. f.o.b. with an average of 9s. 1½d. This price is below the cost of production. No loans were advanced by Government to estates under Ordinance No. 15 of 1930, as was done in 1930.

COCONUTS.

12. The produce of the coconut palm is exported in the following ways, namely :—as nuts, copra, and oil. Calculating on the basis that it requires 3 nuts for 1 lb. of copra, and 45 nuts for 1 gallon of oil, 82,320,784 nuts were produced in the year; of these 63,873,889 were exported.

13. The Government, by an Order under the Food and Fuel Control Ordinance which came into operation on the 12th December, 1930, regulated the price of copra with a view to encouraging a local industry in edible oils. The total weight of copra sold to local factories for the year was 6,148,965 lb. Most of the oil produced was sold for local consumption.

14. The survey of conditions under which coconuts are grown in relation to their diseases, particularly "wilt", is nearing completion.

COFFEE.

15. The crop of 853,552 lb. with a value of £16,080 shows an increase over the previous year of 362,864 lb. and an increase in value of £3,605. A very small acreage of this crop is grown as a pure stand; usually it is used as a "filler" in odd spots on cocoa estates.

CITRUS.

16. *Grapefruit*.—The establishment of a Citrus Packing Shed, which commenced operations towards the end of the year, combined with the lowering of the prices for budded trees at the Government nursery, resulted in an increased interest in this industry, and new areas continue to be planted up. Crated fruit marketed as "Golden Ray" (firsts) and "Blue Ray" (seconds) are now to be seen in the United Kingdom, Canada, &c. During the year some 4,000 crates valued at nearly £2,000 were shipped.

17. *Oranges*.—This crop, consisting mainly of seedling oranges, amounted to some 2½ million fruit, valued at £2,429.

18. *Limes*.—The various products exported were :—

- (a) Raw lime juice.
- (b) Concentrated lime juice.
- (c) Distilled oil (from the juice).
- (d) Handpressed oil (from the skins).
- (e) Citrate of lime.
- (f) Green limes.

The total value for the year was £34,921. In the previous year the total value was £27,540. This crop is the one bright spot in the agricultural situation, being particularly encouraging as compared with other produce.

19. A hybrid lime produced by the Department gives promise of meeting commercial requirements, and also of being resistant to Wither-tip disease.

LIVESTOCK.

20. A healthy demand continued for stock bred on the Government Farm and on certain large sugar estates. The "fixing" of a strain between "Friesian" and "Zebu" cattle, suitable for dairy purposes under local conditions, made progress.

21. A disease, of which little appears to be known, led to a large number of fatalities among stock. It is probably a form of rabies caused by infected bats biting stock. Investigations continue.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

22. With increased supervision by the Department, credit societies were placed on a sounder basis. Interest is being shown in co-operative marketing.

GENERAL.

23. The agriculture of the Colony is in the hands of many races, and embraces all sizes of holdings, from the humble cane farmer growing less than an acre of canes, to the largest company-owned estate farming some 26,000 acres; from the small grower producing say, 10 bags (165 lb.) of cocoa, to the proprietor of 1,000 acres of bearing trees, yielding perhaps 2,000 bags.

24. Cocoa probably takes the place of first importance economically because it is entirely controlled and financed locally. A fall in prices is immediately reflected in local trade. The industry gives employment to between 25,000 and 40,000 people. Approximately half the cocoa exported is produced by some 15,000 small holders farming estates of less than 50 acres each. Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of Creoles of French descent whilst the peasantry consist mainly of East Indians and West Indians.

25. Most of the estates from 100 acres upwards are established by the "contract" system of planting. Peasants are allotted an area which they work primarily for their own food supplies, in return for which they plant and tend cocoa for a period of years. At the end of this time the owner takes over the cocoa at so much per tree (usually 1s. per bearing tree) according to size. The system has many drawbacks, such as irregularity of planting, poor quality of the trees used, &c., but has the important advantage of requiring little capital.

26. The Sugar Industry is controlled mainly by six large companies with headquarters in the United Kingdom. Canes are ground in the factories belonging to these companies, and their supplies arise from three sources, namely, estate grown canes, canes grown by farmers on estate lands, canes grown by independent cane farmers on other than estate lands.

27. Approximately 41 per cent. of the cane is produced by cane farmers of whom 11,905 are East Indians, and 6,703 West Indians. Holdings vary greatly in size. Rents are chiefly at the rate of £1 0s. 10d. per acre per annum.

28. It is a matter for investigation at the present time as to which source of supply is cheaper. Development of mechanical cultivation has enabled some estates to reduce costs of production, and it is claimed that estate canes now cost no more than those produced by farmers. If this be correct, the position will have to be watched very carefully lest as a result the services of cane farmers remote from the factory, or who are inefficient are dispensed with. This would mean that areas of land, unsuitable in many cases for other crops, would become derelict, and unemployment would increase. An approximate average cost of production for canes *at the factory* is 16s. per ton.

29. Most agricultural labourers can obtain fairly readily a piece of land for their own food supplies, but much development is needed in this direction, as large quantities of food are imported which could be produced economically locally.

30. Labour is free to seek its own market, and an average daily wage is from 40-60 cents (1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.), per day. Most agricultural work is, however, performed by task at recognized local rates.

PETROLEUM AND ASPHALT INDUSTRIES.

31. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripiero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1931, 341,022,557 gallons, an increase of 11,360,825 gallons on the production of 1930.

32. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

33. The production of petroleum is practically entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1931 there were fourteen companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000 held over 146,000 acres of Crown lands under Licences and Leases, of which approximately 125,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

34. The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown lands at Parry Lands; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique, the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco; the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad and the Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown Lands at Palo Seco. There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

35. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1931, is 1,840 of which 1,155 are on Crown Lands. During the year under review 60 new wells were drilled, 34 of which with a total footage of 138,382 were on Crown Lands and 26 with a total footage of 80,260 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1931 was 341,022,557 gallons, an increase of 11,360,825 gallons over the production for 1930. Of this total, 186,401,012 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil won from Crown rights during the year 1931 amounted to £84,547 as against £77,260 in 1930, and wayleaves to £6,421 as against £8,585 in 1930. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 313,750,609 gallons valued at £1,949,455 as against 268,758,245 gallons valued at £2,790,695 in 1930. The exports in 1931 formed 46.7 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony. Accurate statistics regarding the local consumption of oil are not available but an approximation of local consumption is about 24,000,000 gallons for petroleum and its products.

36. The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years :

QUANTITIES IN GALLONS.				
1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
155,986,964	222,658,646	288,505,815	268,758,245	313,750,609

VALUES.				
£	£	£	£	£
2,326,361	2,493,290	3,051,450	2,790,695	1,949,455

ASPHALT.

37. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and the lease was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an Export duty of 5s.

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an Export duty of 6s. 11d., being an increase of 10d. and 1s. 2d. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt. The increased Royalties realized £10,226 in 1927, £8,220 in 1928, £9,194 in 1929, £19,519 in 1930 and £15,373 in 1931.

38. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1931 was 123,138 tons as against 157,859 tons in 1930. Of this amount the Public Works Department used approximately 30,000 tons on the roads of the Colony.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1927-1931.

Year	Quantity (tons)	Value (£).
1927	186,363	464,475
1928	152,287	402,564
1929	164,311	432,085
1930	118,055	313,397
1931	94,584	236,597

LABOUR.

All manual labour, Subordinate and Clerical Staff, are recruited in the Colony and these men are not under contract. The Technical Staff and Senior Officials are, to a large extent, recruited by the Head Offices in London and elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both total imports and total exports showed a decline in 1931 as compared with 1930, but the total quantity of goods exported and the quantity of many of the principal imports were higher in 1931 than in 1930.

2. Imports in 1931 were valued at £3,917,439, being £1,427,094 less than in 1930, while exports were valued at £4,643,859, showing a decrease of £1,197,387 as compared with 1930. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at £671,897 in 1931 against £903,542 in 1930. Re-exports are included, being valued at £473,265 in 1931 as compared with £468,823 in 1930.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and the percentages for certain recent years are as follows:

	1921	1926	1929	1930	1931
<i>Imports :</i>					
United Kingdom	.... 25	28	32	36	36
Canada	.... 16	21	17	16	17
United States of America	.... 36	27	26	24	19
<i>Exports :</i>					
United Kingdom	.... 40	29	26	22	16
Canada	.... 8	11	8	9	14
United States of America	.... 28	31	32	29	26

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1931 amounted to 61·59 per cent. of the total imports, being an increase of 1·64 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, mainly due to an increase of 1·31 per cent. in the import trade with Canada.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1931 amounted to 49·01 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 2·36 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to Canada (increase 5·36 per cent.) and other British possessions, but exports to the United Kingdom have shown a falling off of 4·01 and 6·19 per cent. during 1930 and 1931 respectively. Exports to the United Kingdom have fallen from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 16·23 per cent. in 1931, while on the other hand imports from the United Kingdom have risen from 31·00 per cent. to 36·08 per cent. during the same period.

6. The principal imports showing the countries from whence they were mainly consigned, for the years 1930 and 1931 were as follows :—

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. No.	7,315	78,030	6,560	69,951
Venezuela	6,379	69,278	6,486	69,292
APPAREL :				
Total		64,814		57,111
United Kingdom		35,743		22,293
United States of America		17,484		22,399
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. <i>dozs.</i>	127,257	69,952	140,753	62,639
United Kingdom	39,819	18,086	69,553	29,888
British East Indies	85,153	50,859	69,113	31,777
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total .. <i>doz. prs.</i>	36,263	96,912	33,419	80,755
United Kingdom	22,978	73,396	17,952	60,754
Canada	7,960	17,049	5,298	9,932
Japan	4,000	4,225	8,734	7,099
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. <i>lb.</i>	1,057,894	60,498	1,250,978	67,331
United Kingdom	230,130	12,477	319,903	16,728
Canada	117,698	9,540	152,185	7,899
France	639,692	33,017	648,130	35,045
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		205,443		144,173
United Kingdom		65,504		42,944
Canada		77,555		64,535
United States of America		59,740		33,127
CEMENT :				
Total .. <i>bcls. of 400 lb.</i>	119,413	70,173	109,496	56,969
United Kingdom	94,337	56,971	77,434	43,734
Canada	10,300	6,078	21,039	8,086
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. <i>lb.</i>	9,764,938	149,618	6,454,353	108,045
Venezuela	8,931,337	137,015	6,072,594	103,509
COTTON MANUFACTURES :				
Total		283,941		235,278
United Kingdom		180,335		129,650
United States of America		79,415		76,602

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
FISH :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	6,613,720	126,742	6,508,261	106,203
United Kingdom	857,140	15,205	909,351	13,450
Canada	5,206,936	101,086	3,844,329	66,626
Newfoundland	246,682	2,965	1,067,264	12,603
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		694,823		514,038
United Kingdom		59,408		47,763
Canada		372,826		281,106
British East Indies		104,150		103,183
British Guiana		120,369		61,888
HARDWARE :				
Total		71,318		55,427
United Kingdom		32,135		28,231
United States of America		23,862		14,790
MACHINERY :				
Total		872,793		322,580
United Kingdom		372,340		178,578
United States of America		460,952		122,815
MEATS :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	4,377,647	116,265	5,273,400	103,188
United Kingdom	705,794	24,441	775,477	17,887
Argentine	938,146	21,477	1,678,838	32,940
United States of America	1,882,696	54,481	1,780,182	35,205
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		147,662		111,038
United Kingdom		104,761		78,674
United States of America		21,398		13,043
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total <i>Cases of 48 lb</i>	86,033	117,760	94,436	131,854
United Kingdom	27,082	39,659	20,566	32,960
Canada	31,599	47,307	32,795	49,788
Holland	19,184	21,757	29,482	36,024
OILS :				
Total <i>gals.</i>	7,206,439	185,595	5,369,806	119,263
United Kingdom	530,892	88,780	286,940	37,707
Dutch West Indies	4,061	2,030	2,397,879	17,918
United States of America	281,782	31,107	151,570	43,930
Venezuela	6,331,538	47,463	2,498,814	6,247

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		£		£
Total		108,316		56,476
United Kingdom		21,539		18,045
Germany		54,666		24,601
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		69,172		64,948
United Kingdom		26,398		27,576
United States of America ..		11,539		10,156
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total		68,886		73,652
United Kingdom		39,282		26,745
Japan		9,334		22,628
United States of America ..		8,311		12,235
SOAP :				
Total lb.	4,183,840	67,270	5,275,480	73,835
United Kingdom	3,286,347	52,672	4,523,987	62,338
SPIRITS :				
Total gals.	65,875	50,785	58,118	46,655
United Kingdom	25,272	25,067	19,935	22,906
France	7,020	8,388	7,274	8,910
United States of America ..	2,914	6,095	2,429	5,503
TOBACCO :				
Total lb.	723,465	62,424	630,182	58,566
United Kingdom	26,909	12,885	25,588	12,355
United States of America ..	692,668	47,210	600,668	44,565
TONCA BEANS :				
Total (Venezuela) .. lb.	34,809	4,809	560,847	72,262
VEGETABLES :				
Total		72,766		59,317
Canada		7,115		21,635
British West Indies		7,708		
Holland		26,032		8,321
Portugal		6,004		
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		233,827		149,719
Canada		62,112		31,695
United States of America ..		136,988		68,669

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1930 and 1931 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows :

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ASPHALT :		£		£
Total .. tons	118,055	313,397	93,168	236,597
United Kingdom	44,005	132,015	40,256	112,520
United States of America ..	34,918	64,054	26,377	53,862
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. lb.	64,261,993	1,363,789	64,505,236	957,837
United Kingdom	4,414,687	106,041	50,193,400	91,205
Canada	3,953,088	82,774	2,649,402	40,721
France	8,737,890	181,299	6,106,320	93,040
Germany	6,039,188	132,194	5,084,437	84,822
United States of America ..	29,842,116	606,487	33,707,952	458,739
COCONUTS :				
Total .. No.	5,886,127	25,830	4,487,875	12,549
United Kingdom	1,497,070	5,844	2,022,935	4,923
Canada	2,115,790	8,591	1,709,950	5,537
United States of America ..	2,215,010	11,189	724,720	2,018
COFFEE :				
Total .. lb.	490,688	122,475	853,552	16,080
Canada	428,590	11,058	500,545	9,111
United States of America ..	—	—	154,490	3,024
COPRA :				
Total .. lb.	21,974,628	176,627	19,484,808	101,148
United Kingdom	9,612,601	73,891	5,664,533	28,477
Holland	10,547,527	85,723	12,143,513	63,099
GRAPEFRUIT :				
Total .. No.	117,994	666	450	2
Boxes	710	294	4,376	1,874
United Kingdom	62,849	342	—	—
Boxes	348	127	1,629	717
Canada	33,128	232	—	—
Boxes	306	151	2,268	1,005
OIL : LIME—HAND-PRESSED AND DISTILLED :				
Total .. gals	1,647	19,457	—	—
United Kingdom	627	9,156	—	—
United States of America ..	1,020	10,301	—	—
HAND-PRESSED :				
Total			109	2,037
United States of America ..			72	995

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
DISTILLED :		£		£
Total			2,304	30,034
United Kingdom .. ..		.	1,207	16,501
United States of America			1,063	13,138
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. gals	268,839,513	2,800,497	313,814,592	1,956,116
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. gals	47,554	4,096	22,931	2 007
United Kingdom	47,554	4,096	16,016	1 335
Canada	—	—	6,780	651
CONCENTRATED :				
Total	21,762	3,759	4,012	458
United Kingdom	21,762	3,759	4,005	457
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :				
Total .. gals	105,233	66,880	112,775	57,029
United Kingdom	80,125	28,795	94,297	30,036
United States of America	8,520	13,049	2,964	4,694
SUGAR :				
Total .. lb.	154,885,111	776,326	192,760,800	902,993
United Kingdom	64,694,416	361,171	58,035,173	318,474
Canada	89,981,060	413,932	134,629,410	584,038
MOLASSES :				
Total .. gals	899,051	11,238	1,599,414	15,924
United Kingdom	826,258	10,328	809,128	7,831
Canada	24,356	304	574,108	5,959

* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

9. Prices in respect of both imports and exports continued to fall during 1931. The advantage gained by the consumer in regard to lower cost of imported articles has been lost by a reduction in purchasing power as a result of the fall in prices of the Colony's exportable products.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes:—

(a) Agricultural.

(b) Industrial or Skilled Labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers varies from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per week of six days for men and from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. per week of six days for women. Such labourers are employed on the sugar, cocoa and coconut plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Labourers who reside on plantations are provided with free quarters, but those who do not have to provide accommodation at their own expense.

Skilled agricultural labourers may earn as much as 2s. 11d. a day.

2. The wages paid to Industrial or Skilled labour are as follows:—

Artisans from 4s. 2d. to 10s. per day.

Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, and Painters from 2s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per day.

Skilled labourers find employment in the oilfields and sugar factories.

3. In Domestic Service the monthly wage with board and lodging for housemaids varies from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 25s. to £3 and male servants from 30s. to £4.

4. Labourers in the Public Works Department are paid as follows:—

Ordinary unskilled labour	Men	1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.	per day.
	Women	1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.	do.
Skilled labour	....	....3s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.	do.
Artisans	....	....3s. 9d. to 8s. 4d.	do.
Artisan Foremen	....	....7s. 1d. to 14s. 2d.	do.
Chief Overseers	....	....6s. 8d. to 10s.	do.
With travelling allowance.			

Overtime is paid for all classes as follows:—

Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.
9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

Sundays.—Time and half.

Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn on the average of 3s. 9d. to 11s. 8d. a day and unskilled labourers from 2s. 11d. to 5s. 5d. a day.

The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and half on Sundays or Public Holidays.

The men are allowed 14 days' leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes and local root crops (including tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, salt-fish, pickled pork and beef and lard substitute, with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week = 100 lb.

1 lb. of rice do. do. do. = 100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living including certain luxuries of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of £1,000 a year.

House rent	....	....	....£125 per annum.
Food	....	....	.... 200
Servants Wages (Servants not fed)	....	....	.... 100
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	....	....	.... 40
Clothing	....	....	.... 125
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	.... 50
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	....	....	.... 50
Transport (Upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	....	....	.... 100
Education of children	....	....	.... 50
Holidays	....	....	.... 50
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	.... 40
Total	....	....	£930

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of £500 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	....	....	....£ 75 per annum.
Food (including servants)	....	....	.... 150
Servants	....	....	.... 35
Laundry, light, &c.	....	....	.... 30
Clothing	....	....	.... 75
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	.... 30
Medical attendance and incidentals	....	....	.... 30
Education of children	....	....	.... 25
Holidays	....	....	.... 30
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	....	....	.... 20
Total	....	....	£500

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in this Colony is voluntary. A Compulsory Education Ordinance has been on the Statute Book since 1921 but owing to lack of funds it has not yet been proclaimed. The educational system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 279 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 64,131 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 1,853, and in the Secondary Schools 1,566. There are also many private schools which are neither registered nor controlled.

There are three Training Colleges for teachers, offering one, two, or three year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1931 was 78. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in Theory and Practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages—one maintained by the Dominican Sisters; the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church, an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

1. The following Institutions (apart from Government Hospitals) provide (free of charge to the inmates) for the necessities of the poor, the destitute, those suffering from incurable disease and the blind :—

- (1.) *The House of Refuge at St. James, Trinidad*, built by Government and supported entirely by Government funds, has accommodation for 640 inmates.
- (2.) *The House of Refuge, Scarborough, Tobago* which accommodates 40 inmates, is supported entirely by Government funds.
- (3.) *The Institute for the Blind* receives a Grant from Government of £475 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 46 adults and 8 children in attendance.
- (4.) *St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls* gives free lodging, food, clothing, &c., to 5 blind girls. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
- (5.) "*L'Hospice*" an institution for aged and infirm poor persons houses 20 inmates, who are supported by voluntary contributions. There are apart from L'Hospice building 5 rooms in the same grounds. These are maintained by the Society of Les Amantes de Jesus and accommodate 7 poor women who pay no rent.

- (6.) *Nazareth House* is managed by the Port-of-Spain Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and is open to aged and infirm persons irrespective of creed. There are at present 65 inmates—all females. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
- (7.) *Oxford Street Home* (Anglican).—This institution houses indigent females and is open to the poor of all christian denominations. There are 12 rooms. It is supported by voluntary contributions. In connection with it a daily meal association distributes dinners to 80 poor persons daily.
- (8.) *St. Vincent de Paul Home, San Fernando*, houses 22 aged women who are given free lodging. The expense of building and maintenance is borne entirely by voluntary contributions.
- (9.) *The Gordon Home* (Anglican) is supported entirely by Gordon's Charities. There are 5 inmates who receive free lodging.
- (10.) *The "Emma Herrera" Home* is a small house of 10 rooms. Inmates receive lodging free of charge. It is managed by the Roman Catholic Charitable Society of Ladies known as "Les Amantes de Jesus."
- (11.) *Free Night Shelter* (Roman Catholic) accommodates 25 women free. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
- (12.) *Chinese Home* provides lodging, food and all necessities for 12 destitute Chinese. This is run by the Chinese Community—entirely from voluntary contributions.
- (13.) *East Indian Shelter* for homeless East Indians is free, accommodates 20 persons and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.
- (14.) "*Amantes de Jesus*" is a Charitable Society of Roman Catholic Ladies. Apart from attending to the needs of the poor at L'Hospice and at the "Emma Herrera" Home, they support a certain number of "pauvres honteuses" in the City.
- (15.) *St. Vincent de Paul Society* has 6 Conferences or Branches in Trinidad, 3 in Port-of-Spain, one each at San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town and Tunapuna—attends to the needs of the poor irrespective of Creed and has built the Nazareth House, Port-of-Spain, the Ozanam Shelter and St. Vincent de Paul Home at San Fernando.

2. Places where cheap lodgings, &c., are obtained by poor persons:—

- (1.) *Salvation Army Sailors' Home and Men's Metropole* gives night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.
- (2.) *Salvation Army Night Shelter* affords night shelter to a limited number of working people at very low rates. Receives a Government Grant of £150 per annum.
- (3.) *Bethany R.C. Hostel for Working Girls* provides furnished lodgings for working women, endeavours to find employment for them and assists them when out of work. There is accommodation for 86 inmates. Supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

- (4.) *St. Zita's R.C. Home for Domestic Servants*, is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and is reserved exclusively for domestic servants. Accommodation for 12 at \$1.00 per month.
 - (5.) *Working Girls' Hostel*, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, houses 50 working girls who pay 40 cents to 60 cents per week each for which they receive furnished lodgings. Supported by voluntary contributions.
3. Philanthropic Associations :—
- (1.) *Trinidad St. Dunstan's Association for the Blind*.—The object of this Association is to raise funds for St. Dunstan's and the local Institute for the Blind.
 - (2.) *The Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago* receives a Government Grant of £900 per annum and other funds are obtained by voluntary contributions.
 - (3.) *Trinidad Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis* is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and a Government Grant in aid.
 - (4.) *Coterie of Social Workers* (Children's breakfast sheds). There are four sheds at which the poorer children from the Elementary Schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay 1d. to 2d. each and others pay nothing.

RECREATION.

The principal games indulged in by the inhabitants of the Colony are Cricket, Football, Hockey and Tennis.

In Port-of-Spain the Queen's Park Savannah, consisting of 199 acres, is set aside for use as a Public Playground and this provides ample space for such games to be played. In the principal country districts recreation grounds are also provided.

No facilities are provided in this Colony for the study of music, art and drama.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

RAILWAYS.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to and

from Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles), the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard ($4' - 8\frac{1}{2}"$) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of six trains daily each way. In addition a service of 4 trips in each direction between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna is made by a Sentinel Rail Car with a capacity of 136 passengers.

3. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication with one another giving a total length of 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

Year.		No. of Passengers Carried.		No. of Tons Carried.
1927	....	1,329,814 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	291,495
1928	....	1,127,585 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	361,624
1929	....	1,284,980 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	361,940
1930	....	2,150,529 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	301,214
1931	....	1,901,175 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	309,444

5. There are excellent roads throughout the Colony and few of the more important places cannot be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 52 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,077 miles are made up of 246 miles metal and oil, 393 miles metal, 226 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 212 miles natural soil roads. The local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprise 691 miles are made up of 5 miles metal and oil, 53 miles metal, 220 miles gravel or burnt clay and 413 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

6. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads and are much used by the general public.

7. The only tramways in the Colony are those in Port-of-Spain and its suburbs where the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates a system fifteen miles in length.

8. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 116 out offices throughout the Colony.

An Air Mail Service is regularly maintained by the Pan American Airways with the United States of America *via* St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Havana, and also with Buenos Aires *via* Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown.

There is also an Air Mail Service to Venezuela touching at Maturin, La Guajira and Maracaibo.

CABLE.

9. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by Imperial and International Communications Ltd. The Company has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate Cable System to New York.

10. The Company's Cables connect with All America Cable Company's line at Santiago de Cuba and San Juan, Porto Rico. This Company gives a service to all parts of the world from Santiago de Cuba and to the French and Dutch West Indies and Venezuela from San Juan, Porto Rico. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the All-British Route) line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom. They also connect with the Radio Corporation of America at Porto Rico, as well as the Western Union Telegraph Company at Barbados. In Trinidad they connect with the Trinidad Government Wireless for traffic to ships at sea, Tobago, St. Martins, Martinique, the Guianas, and Venezuela and with the Trinidad Government Railway Telegraphs for country messages, except those destined for San Fernando.

WIRELESS.

11. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

Three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government at Port-of-Spain, North Post and Tobago, respectively. North Post Station deals exclusively with Ship, Tobago, St. Martin and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

TELEPHONES.

12. A telephone service throughout the Island is maintained by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., whose headquarters are in Port-of-Spain.

SHIPPING.

13. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad :

Line.	From	To	Frequency of calls.
Harrison	... United Kingdom Ports	Central and South America and return	Passengers monthly. Cargo frequently.
Leyland	... Liverpool and Glasgow	Central American Ports and return	About every 14 days.
Royal Netherlands India Mail	West North European Ports	Do.	... Two lines each fortnightly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Channel Ports	Central America	Monthly.
Transatlantica Italiana	} Western Mediterranean Ports	Do.	... Do.
Navigazione Generale Italiana		Do.	... Do.
Horn	... Hamburg and Antwerp	Do.	... Fortnightly.
Canadian National Steamers	East Canadian Ports	West Indies and Demerara	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Elders and Fyfe	... Avonmouth	Central America and Jamaica	Fortnightly each way
Trinidad	... New York	Demerara	... About every 10 days.
Prince	... River Plata and Brazil	New York	... Fortnightly
Aluminum	... Paramaribo	N. American Ports	Frequently for bunkers.
Orinoco	... Ciudad Bolivar	Ciudad Bolivar	Every 10 days
Nourse	... India and Burma	West Indian Islands	Monthly.
Hamburg-Amerika	... North European Ports	Central America	Fortnightly.
Ocean Dominion, New York Service	New York and West Indies	Return	... Monthly.
Lamport & Holt	... New York	North Brazil and return	Monthly.
Munson Steamship	... River Plate New York and West Indies	New York British and Dutch Guianas and return	Tri-weekly. Fortnightly.
Bermuda and West Indies	New York and West Indies	Return	Monthly.
Vancouver West Indies	... Vancouver	British Guiana and W. Indies	Monthly.
McCormick S.S. Co. Pacific Argentine Brazil, Inc.	San Francisco Brazil and River Plate	Columbia and San Francisco	Tri-weekly.
Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation	East Canadian Ports	Demerara	... Fortnightly.

Mails are forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

14. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Government Steamer *Trinidad*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes.

The Government Steamer *Tobago* maintains a service between Trinidad and Tobago running five trips every two weeks.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: **Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)**, the **Royal Bank of Canada** and the **Canadian Bank of Commerce**, each of which issues notes. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers without a note issue.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago was established by the Government in 1924 for the purpose of assisting the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made.

The authorised capital of the Bank is £250,000 which is furnished by Government.

At 31st December, 1931, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was £223,346 and in respect of temporary advances £9,175.

The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank is thus doing useful work in advancing practical Agricultural education.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The Trinidad Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was established in 1914 for the purpose of making advances to its members at a reasonable rate of interest, the Bank's funds being raised by the sale of shares.

The Bank also carries on a Penny Bank Branch and allows interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits. The paid up Capital in December, 1931 amounted to £35,202.

CURRENCY.

British Currency and United States Gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public; the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1931 being \$625,400.00.

The three Commercial Banks have their own issue of \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 notes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The testing of Weights and Measures throughout the Colony is carried out at frequent intervals by the Constabulary who are the custodians of the secondary standards which are kept in each important centre. These standards are checked every three years with the Colonial Standards the Wardens of which are the Governor, the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**PUBLIC HEALTH.**

The improvements of the Colonial Hospitals at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, which were commenced in the year 1930, were continued. At the hospital, Port-of-Spain, the Bacteriological Laboratory was extended and the building of quarters for the Sisters and a block comprising operating theatre, electro-therapeutic and X-ray department, and a ward for private patients was begun. At the San Fernando hospital an X-ray building, and a Casualty Ward were built.

A building comprising health office and dispensary was erected at Rio Claro. Abattoirs were erected at Tunapuna, Princes Town and Scarborough (Tobago); and market buildings at Sangre Grande, Tunapuna, and La Brea.

For the purpose of anti-malarial work the Public Works Department, in conjunction with the Medical Department, made a comprehensive survey of a considerable area lying to the East of Port-of-Spain, and submitted plans and estimates for the works necessary to improve the drainage of the area.

AGRICULTURE.

The nurseries were transferred from St. Clair to St. Augustine; and the necessary buildings and irrigation works provided.

EDUCATION.

Schools at San Juan and Cunupia to accommodate 300 and 400 pupils, respectively, were completed. A workshop was provided for the Government School at New Grant, and the school building extended.

WATERWORKS.

Concrete cisterns for the storage of rain water for public consumption were constructed at Siparia, and Rio Claro; water was supplied by gravitation to Speyside Village, Tobago; the intake works of the Princes Town system at Morichal, Guaracara, and Atagual were improved and the yields of the springs have been considerably increased. Sources of supply were investigated at Talparo, Fyzabad, La Romain, Rambert, Plaisance, Penal, Oropouche Lagoon, Mamoral, Caparo, Chickland, and Todd's Road; and new springs located in the Montserrat hills. Schemes are under preparation to:—

- (a) extend the Princes Town water supply to the 7th mile post on Moruga Road;
- (b) supply, by gravitation, Rio Claro, and Tableland from the Montserrat hills;
- (c) supply, by gravitation, Bonasse, and Fullerton Villages, Cedros, from springs at Granville.

Cultivated lands within the area of the watershed from which the supply for the Central Water Scheme will be obtained were acquired. No constructional work in connection with the scheme was undertaken.

ROADS.

Work progressed under the road scheme approved in the year 1927, and 11.39 miles of new roadway were completed. The Paria Road was completed to Grande Riviere and the road continued towards Matelot; the section of the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road between the 12th mile post and Blanchisseuse was opened to wheeled traffic as a fair weather natural soil road; Marper Farm Road was constructed; the Windward Road, Tobago, was strengthened, and the section between Speyside and Charlotteville improved and opened to limited wheeled traffic; two miles of Naparima-Mayaro Road, between Rio Claro and Mayaro, were reconstructed; as also .96 mile of Moruga Road. Streets were constructed through the lands occupied by the old House of Refuge so as to open up the lands for sale. Garden River Bridge of 100 feet span on the Eastern Main Road, a bridge of 75 feet span on Cumuto Road, and one of 50 feet span over the Godineau River, on San Fernando-Siparia-Erin Road were erected. A sum of £12,036 was spent during the year on the improvement and construction of roads as relief for unemployment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department has charge of all the main roads of the Colony, and of all the local roads except such as are under the control of the three Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Arima and of the six local road boards that have control of local roads in the road unions of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Tacarigua, Manzanilla, Chaguanas, Montserrat, and Naparima. The department has also to attend to all public buildings and works in the Colony except those under the control of the Borough Councils and those connected with the railway.

For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

- Headquarters,
- St. George West and North Caroni,
- St. George East,
- St. Andrew and St. David,
- Tobago,
- South Caroni and Victoria West,
- Victoria East,
- Nariva-Mayaro,
- St. Patrick.

The first five districts form the Northern Division and the remaining four the Southern Division. The Northern Division is controlled by the Assistant Director of Public Works, who is also the Director's personal assistant, and the Southern Division by a Divisional Engineer. Each district has an assistant engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

1. Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—

- (a) The Full Court.
- (b) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
- (c) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or three of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The West Indian Court of Appeal was established in the year 1920, for the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies. It is constituted of an uneven number of judges not less than three in number; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. An application may be made to a Commissioner appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to Workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. A copy of every Memorandum registered by the Commissioner in relation to an agreement between the parties settling the compensation payable to an injured workman, and a copy of every order made by the Commissioner on the determination of a matter in dispute, must be sent by the Commissioner to the Registrar of the Supreme Court who records the same in a special register, whereupon the memorandum or order is enforceable as a Supreme Court judgment. An appeal from the decision of the Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. The Oil and Water Board was established in the year 1921. Its duties are to hear and adjudicate on, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance :—

- (a) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
- (b) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
- (c) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor, of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge so appointed by the Governor is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

9. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1931 :—

		<i>Prosecu- tions.</i>	<i>Convic- tions</i>	<i>Fined.</i>
Magistracy, Caroni		3,215	2,216	1,781
Do. St. George East		3,772	2,887	2,075
Do. St. George West		14,912	10,661	8,635
Do. Eastern Counties		2,988	2,371	1,718
Do. St. Patrick	..	3,413	2,216	1,781
Do. Victoria	--	8,256	5,609	4,404
Do. Tobago	--	1,050	821	612

POLICE.

1. The Constabulary Force is composed of the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Deputy Inspector-General, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Non-commissioned Officers and men.

2. There are 59 Stations in the Colony, 55 in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago, 33 of which are in telephonic communication.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

3. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge and a careful record is kept of them. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcast to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

FINGER PRINT BRANCH.

4. This branch was established 28 years ago and 1,368 finger prints were taken during 1931, bringing the total on record to 24,044. 987 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

SUPERVISION OF ALIENS AND UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

5. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of such persons, and their movements are diligently watched.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

6. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instructions in addition. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by examiners appointed by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are then subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations before the licences are granted. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

1. The prisons of the Colony consist of :—The Royal Gaol in Port-of-Spain, which is the main prison; the convict prison at Carrera Island; the Preventive Detention Prison; the Juvenile Prison and the Convict Dépôt in Tobago. District Prisons at Cedros, Mayaro, Blanchisseuse and Toco where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These prisons are located at the Constabulary Stations.

2. There was an increase of 260 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners during the year 1931.

The figures are as follows :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930	..	1,421	200	1,621
1931	..	1,652	229	1,881

The total number of prisoners committed during the year was 2,533 males and 305 females.

3. Prisoners are employed upon works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. Various trades are taught, such as Carpentry, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Tailoring, Shoemaking, the making of Furniture, Matting, Mats, Charcoal and White Lime, Rope, Twine, Bamboo-blinds, Laundry and Mason work.

4. *Royal Gaol.* The principal labour performed is: stone-breaking, coconut fibre picking, making prisoners clothing, mattress making, carpentry and various trades. Gangs are sent from the Prison to the Governor's Residence, the Prison Gardens and the Prison Quarry.

5. *Carrera Convict Prison.* The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from Sisal Hemp. Tomb stones and other slabs are made from the Blue stone metal from the Quarry. 3,801 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1931. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

6. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.* The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, at Botanic Gardens, at Government House and the Rifle Range.

7. *Preventive Detention Prison.* The prisoners are employed in wood cutting, droghing sand and stones, cultivation of Prison Gardens, erection of buildings of the Prison and on other work in the interest of the Prison. They are taught the following trades:—Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentry, Tinsmith, Cabinet making. The number admitted during the year was 11 as compared with 7 in 1930.

8. *Young Offenders Detention Institution.* This Institution is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced. The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—Carpentry, Cabinet making, Tailoring, Shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend School and Religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains appointed. They also undergo physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 54.

9. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 126 during the year.

10. *Female Prison.*—The prisoners are employed chiefly in laundry work, coconut fibre picking and weeding at the prison gardens.

11. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners on the whole was good during the year. There was one case of acute lobar pneumonia which proved fatal. There were no cases of infectious diseases.

12. *Time allowed for the payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has a fixed place of abode.

13. *Probation System.*—During the year 12 males and 12 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers and 11 males and 4 females were placed under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. Of the number on probation none were brought before the Court for breaches of the conditions of their probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were passed during the year 1931 :—

- No. 1.—The Electric Lighting and Tramways (temporary extension) Ordinance extends the Trinidad Electric Company's exclusive rights until the expiration of thirty days after final determination of the appeal now pending before the Privy Council.
- No. 2.—The Food and Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance legalizes the sale in the bottles in which it is imported of brandy more than 25 degrees under proof.
- No. 3.—The Air Pressure Tanks (Regulation) Ordinance provides that receivers for the storage of compressed air are not to be used unless certified annually as fit for use by a licensed boiler inspector (not yet in force).
- No. 4.—The Industrial Training (vesting and amendment) Ordinance transfers to the Board of Industrial Training the property and functions of the lately dissolved body known as the Royal Victoria Institute, and extends the age limit for apprenticing from 17 to 21.
- No. 5.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (validation of certain expenditure) Ordinance gives legislative sanction to certain expenditure by the Port-of-Spain City Council not authorized by the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance.
- No. 6.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance limits the power to transfer savings from one head to another of the annual estimates to votes relating to *recurrent* expenditure.
- No. 7.—The Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the licensing of postal franking machines.
- No. 8.—The Borough of Arima (borrowing powers) Ordinance enables the Mayor and Burgesses of Arima, with the consent of the Governor and Legislative Council, to raise money by way of loan or temporary advance.
- No. 9.—The Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance repeals and re-enacts with amendments the existing law relating to estate duty, and provides for the imposition of a succession duty.
- No. 10.—The Gasworks (Amendment) Ordinance (Private) extends the time for making certain deposits by the promoters.

- No. 11.—The Juvenile Offenders Ordinance brings local legislation relating to the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders into line with a model draft Bill approved at the last Colonial Office Conference.
- No. 12.—The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance facilitates the transaction of business by providing that declarations may be made before any person approved by the Collector.
- No. 13.—The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance exempts from stamp duty letters of authority given in connection with Customs business.
- No. 14.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance provides for the payment to the Mayor of Port-of-Spain of an honorarium of £500 per annum.
- No. 15.—The Compulsory Registration of Deeds Ordinance is intended to prevent evasion of payment of estate duty in respect of deeds of gift and settlements by making it compulsory to register all such deeds within three months of execution.
- No. 16.—The Advertisements Regulation Ordinance regulates the erection of hoardings and the exhibition of advertisements with a view to prevent disfigurement of the natural beauty and amenities of the Colony.
- No. 17.—The Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance enables the Governor to fix uniform capacities for bottles used for containing intoxicating liquors.
- No. 18.—The Pauper Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance provides greater restrictions on immigration into the Colony.
- No. 19.—The Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance introduces the provisions of the English Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act of 1926.
- No. 20.—The Agricultural Co-operative Societies Ordinance provides for the formation and control of these Societies.
- No. 21.—Cocoa Industry Relief (Amendment) Ordinance restricts the conditions on which annual advances may be made to cocoa estate owners.
- No. 22.—The Cinematograph (Amendment) Ordinance extends the powers of the censors to enable them to deal with phono-films, handbills, photos and pictures, and gives them power to approve a film subject to the excision of a part thereof.
- No. 23.—The Exportation of Fruit Ordinance provides for the enforcement of recognized standard methods of conveying, grading, sizing and packing fruit for export to which the Ordinance is made to apply.
- No. 24.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the issue by the Collector of Customs of permits for the local manufacture of bay rum and perfumed spirits, for the payment of excise duty thereon, and for the control of the industry.

- No. 25.—The Public Library (Amendment) Ordinance exempts members of the Committee of Management appointed by the Port-of-Spain City Council from payment of subscription to the Library during their membership.
- No. 26.—The Friendly Societies (Amendment) Ordinance repeals the provision under which the Registrar of Friendly Societies appropriates to his own use fees received under the Ordinance.
- No. 27.—An Ordinance to ratify and confirm the Supplemental Estimates for 1930.
- No. 28.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance enacts further provisions (*see* Ordinance No. 24 of 1931) dealing with the local manufacture of bay rum and perfumed spirits.
- No. 29.—The Licensing of Vehicles Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the existing law relating to the tax on vehicles with amendments which experience has shown to be necessary. No change is made in the rates of licence duty.
- No. 30.—The Motor Vehicles Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the existing law relating to the control of motor vehicles with amendments which experience has shown to be necessary.
- No. 31.—The Criminal Appeal Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal similar to the Court of Criminal Appeal in England (not yet in force).
- No. 32.—The Agricultural Bank (Amendment) Ordinance amends the Principal Ordinance by extending the meaning of the term "Owner", and providing that borrowers must pay into the Bank the proceeds of sales of crops and produce; and enables the Crown Solicitor to act as auctioneer when the Bank puts properties up for sale.
- No. 33.—The Cocoa Industry Relief (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance further amends the Principal Ordinance by extending the meaning of the term "Owner" and by enabling advances to be made to owners mortgaged to the Agricultural Bank without the Bank losing its priority.
- No. 34.—The Judicature (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the appointment of a fourth Judge and for some minor amendments in connection with the establishment of the Court of Criminal Appeal under Ordinance No. 31 of 1931 (not yet in force).
- No. 35.—The Legacies (payment into Treasury) Ordinance re-enacts certain provisions formerly included in the Estate Duty Ordinance enabling executors and administrators to pay into the Treasury legacies and residues of personal estates where owing to infancy or absence payment cannot be made to the person entitled thereto.

- No. 36.—The Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance corrects a clerical error in section 11 (1) of Ordinance 7 of 1928, and adds larceny in a dwelling house to the offences triable summarily with the consent of the accused.
- No. 37.—The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance enables the Commissioner to make the necessary adjustments where a trader changes his trading year.
- No. 38.—An Ordinance to make provision for defraying the expenses of the Government during 1932.
- No. 39.—The Tackveeyatul Islamic Association of Trinidad (Incorporation) Ordinance (Private) incorporates the Trustees of the Tackveeyatul Islamic Association and gives them power to acquire and dispose of property.
- No. 40.—The General Local Loan Ordinance provides general provisions applicable to loans raised locally.
- No. 41.—The Waterworks and Agricultural Bank Loan Ordinance authorizes the raising of a loan of £1,100,000 for the construction of waterworks and the purposes of the Agricultural Bank.
- No. 42.—The Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Ordinance prohibits the publication of indecent matter in relation to judicial proceedings, following the English Act 16 & 17 Geo. V, C. 61 (not yet in force).

The following Subsidiary legislation was enacted during the year :—

- Bye-laws (3 sets) under the Public Health Ordinance regulating aerated water factories in the Boroughs of San Fernando and Arima and in rural districts—8th January.
- Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance relating to the keeping of swine in rural districts—8th January.
- Proclamation (No. 4) declaring Typhus Fever to be a Dangerous Infectious disease under the Public Health Ordinance—8th January.
- Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance regulating the sale of milk in the City of Port-of-Spain—8th January.
- Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance relating to the training and examination of sanitary inspectors—8th January.
- The Air Navigation Directions, 1931, issued by the Governor under Article 30 of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927—4th February.
- Order of the Governor in Executive Council extending Part IV of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1928 to Di-hydro-morrhinone—12th February.
- Resolution of Legislative Council on 20th February exempting from customs import duty school equipment certified by the Director of Education.

Regulations relating to Borings made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Mines, Borings and Quarries Ordinance—20th February.

Bye-laws for the Sangre Grande Market—26th February.

Order made by the Governor in Executive Council prescribing the Public Trustee's fees—26th February.

Customs duties: drawback on steel used in the manufacture of drums for exportation. Order of Governor in Executive Council—19th March.

Price of locally manufactured Lard substitute and deodorized edible oil: Order under the Food and Fuel Control Ordinance—21st March.

Merchant Shipping: regulations prescribing the form of return of passengers entering or leaving the Colony—9th April.

Proclamation (No. 23) specifying for Customs purposes uniform capacities for bottles, &c., containing spirits, wines and malt liquors—22nd May.

Proclamation (No. 19) prohibiting the importation of brandy under 25 degrees u.p. unless matured for 10 years at least and imported in securely sealed bottles which may be further sealed by the Collector of Customs—11th May.

Resolution of Legislative Council increasing the import duty on Lard substitutes and cotton seed and similar oils—29th May.

Bye-laws (2 sets) for the Sangre Grande and Tobago Slaughter houses—11th June.

Proclamation (No. 35) restricting the importation of Bay Rum—9th July.

Rules relating to Agricultural Co-operative Societies—16th July.

Proclamation (No. 42) restricting the importation of Stout—31st July.

Order fixing the retail price of locally-made Stout at 6d. per reputed pint—31st July.

Air Navigation: regulations relating to accidents—17th August.

Regulations for boats and boat fares at Scarborough, Tobago—15th September.

Proclamation (No. 51) declaring Acute Ascending Myelitis to be an infectious disease under the Public Health Ordinance—22nd September.

Bye-laws regulating the sale of milk in Arima—16th September.

Proclamation (No. 53) applying the Exportation of Fruit Ordinance, 1931 to Budded Oranges and Grapefruit—1st October.

Proclamation (No. 58) prohibiting the importation of firearms having a disguised appearance—22nd October.

- Regulations under the Exportation of Fruit Ordinance relating to the exportation of Budded Oranges and Grapefruit—1st October.
- Proclamation (No. 60) bringing into force on 1st January, 1932 an order fixing a standard for aerated waters—18th November.
- Regulation increasing the prepaid rate of postage on letters to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire—27th November.
- Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance regulating the trade of slaughtering in rural districts—3rd December.
- Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance regulating the Slaughter-house at Princes Town—9th December.
- Regulations under the Licensing of Vehicles Ordinance, 1931—4th December.
- Regulations under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1931—4th December.
- Regulations under Cap. 256 restricting the importation of frozen carcases and prescribing precautions in regard to swill, offal, &c.—17th December.
- Notice under the Pauper Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, fixing £20 as the deposit to be made by natives of other West Indian Colonies and British Guiana.
- Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance—30th May.
- Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinances—29th May.
- Proclamation (No. 29) prohibiting the importation of cotton seed, seed cotton, linters and lint and restricting the importation of cotton seed meal—9th June.
- Proclamation (No. 34) extending special provisions relating to praedial larceny to the whole Colony—2nd July.
- Rules made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Land Surveyors Ordinance—23rd July.
- Regulations relating to the manufacture of petroleum spirit by the absorption process—3rd September.
- Rules of Court dealing with appeals under the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance—4th September.
- Rules of Court under the Trustee Ordinance, Cap. 50—4th September.
- Factory Legislation.*—Provision is made for fencing machinery, certification of boilers, use of locomotives and wagons in private railways, enquiries into accidents, appointment and powers of Inspectors and safety of workers (Cap. 157 and Ordinance No. 11 of 1928). Under the (Public Health Ordinance, Cap. 98) bye-laws are in force dealing with the construction, cleansing and disinfection of certain factories.
- Compensation for Accidents, &c.*—A Workmen's Compensation law based on the English Acts is in force (Ordinance No. 8 of 1926) but there is no provision for unemployment Insurance or Old Age Pensions.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1931 amounted to £1,641,144. As compared with 1930, the Revenue showed a decrease of £159,587.

The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1930 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1930.	1931.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	730,983	1,919,607	188,624	
2. Licences, Excise, &c....	522,719	241,886	...	280,833
3. Tax on Incomes	190,482	140,300	...	50,182
4. Fees of Court and Office	132,262	120,692	...	11,570
5. Post Office	32,625	33,341	716	
6. Rent of Government Property	2,420	2,659	239	
7. Interest	40,278	33,217	...	7,061
8. Miscellaneous Receipts	3,821	12,276	8,455	
9. Land Sales, Royalties	130,616	122,859	...	7,757
10. Coastal Steamer "Belize"	14,525	14,307	...	218
	1,890,731	1,641,144	198,034	357,621
	Net Decrease		...	£159,587

(1) Includes Excise duties which were shown under Licences in 1930.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £2,065,233, and included £518,080 on account of extraordinary expenditure, which was made up as follows :—

£300,000 transferred to a Specific Reserve Fund.

£24,302 being part purchase price of new steamers for the Coastal Service.

£12,788 the Colony's liability under the West Indian Islands Telegraph Act.

£13,206 for Dock Stores written off.

£64,201 expended on New Works.

£103,583 on Roads and Bridges.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1927	1,686,053	1,432,754	64,270	1,497,024
1928 "	1,764,404	1,463,172	74,911	1,538,083
1929 "	1,870,553	1,490,448	123,362	1,613,810
1930 "	1,800,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804
1931 "	1,641,144	1,547,153	518,080	2,065,233

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1930, amounted to £3,088,532 and was reduced during 1931 to £3,023,518 by the following payments :—

Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	...	...	£ 3,520
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	...	...	4,720
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	...	...	50,000
Repayment to the Imperial Treasury on account of advances made to the Colony	...	...	6,744
			<u>£65,014</u>

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1930, to £945,184, the total market value of the securities in which they were invested being at that date £936,933.

During 1931 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contribution from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of £51,469, thus making a total of £996,653. Owing, however, to a revaluation of securities £82,312 had to be written off in respect of depreciation in market value with the result that the securities held on behalf of Sinking Funds at 31st December, 1931, stood at £914,341 as under :—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Stock (1917/42)	...	£445,856
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock (1922/44)	...	365,105
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1930/49)	...	101,006
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1930/47)	...	2,374
		<u>£914,341</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total Assets at the end of December, 1931 amounted to £1,536,882 as against Liabilities of £983,275.

Exclusive of Investments amounting to £887,073 held on behalf of the specific funds appearing as liabilities the assets amounted to £649,809 as against liabilities of £96,202 or a surplus of £553,607.

The assets may be classified as under :—

(a) Liquid :

Cash	...	£134,221
Advances at call	...	261,162
		<u>£395,383</u>
Less: amount required to meet current liabilities of	...	96,202
		<u>£299,181</u>

(b) Earmarked for special services :—

Advances to

Owners of Sugar Plantations	...	£137,777
Owners of Cocoa Plantations	...	8,154
Local Authorities	...	13,447
Public Officers	...	15,488
Citrus Growers Association	...	4,479
Tobago Lime Growers Association	...	1,228
Agricultural Credit Societies	...	4,176
Witchbroom Demonstration Station	...	6,000
Imprests	...	1,412
Unallocated Store	...	63,965
		<u>£254,426</u>
		<u>£553,607</u>

Of the Liquid Assets amounting to £299,181 the sum of £201,759 is at present tied up in advances to the Agricultural Bank and preliminary expenditure in connection with the Central Water-works Scheme which will, however, be available as soon as the loan is raised. Approximately £100,000 must be kept in cash to meet the Colony's ordinary financial requirements.

INVESTMENTS.

7. The total amount invested in securities at the beginning of the year amounted at cost price to £1,727,495, their market value being £1,689,255.

At 31st December, 1931, they amounted before revaluation to £1,785,977 but on revaluation on that date amounted to £1,597,893, £188,084 having had to be written down.

Below are shown the value of the securities after being depreciated and the amounts that were written down :

	<i>Value at 31st December, 1931.</i>	<i>Amt. written down.</i>
Sinking Funds	£914,341	£82,312
Reserve Fund	226,981	25,710
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	3,538	328
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	23,827	8,492
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	20,921	1,567
Post Office Savings Bank ...	403,139	74,675
Land Assurance Fund	5,146	—
	<hr/> £1,597,893	<hr/> £188,084

The main sources of taxation are :—

(a) *Customs*.—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt or pitch. Port and Harbour dues are charges levied on all steamers making use of the harbour based on their tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs imports duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz.:—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum 30/- per gallon (preferential) and 60/- (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz.:—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are:—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (1/- per 100 ft.), apples (2/1d. per barrel), peanuts (1d. per lb.).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to one-tenth of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1931 :—

Import duties	..	..	£ 567,325
Export duties	..	..	30,450
Port and Harbour dues	..	..	25,102

(b) *Excise*.—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

- (1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at 13/- per proof gallon ;
- (2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 8d. per gallon ;
- (3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 6d. per gallon ;
- (4) Beer at the rate of 8½d. on every gallon ;
- (5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 5d. per gallon ;
- (6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 1/9d. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1931 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	..	..	£180,889
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	..	..	99,606
Beer	..	..	396
Edible Oil and Lard Substitute	..	..	6,599

(c) *Liquor Licences*.—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

- (1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
- (2) the nature of the spirits retailed therein ; and
- (3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1931 £42,747

(d) *Estate Duties*.—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

- (1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
- (2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1931 £46,911

(e) *Stamp Duties*.—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1931 £13,953

(f) *Land and Building Taxes*.—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1/- per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum, but where the value exceeds that amount then the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1931 £77,104

(g) *Vehicles*.—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue.

During 1931, £30,816 was credited to General Revenue.

(h) *Income Tax*.—This is a tax imposed on the Income of all individuals exceeding £250 net, *i.e.* after deductions for wife, children and Life Insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 2/6 is charged on every pound of chargeable Income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such Income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate of 5½d. on every pound of chargeable Income.

Yield for 1931 £140,299

(i) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt*.—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2/6 on each ton of crude asphalt or 3/6 on each ton of dried asphalt:

Yield for 1931 £99,965

(j) *Miscellaneous Licences*.—The yield from this source amounted to £14,420 principally from Licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of Produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars.

Out of a total revenue of £1,641,144 revenue from taxation amounted to £1,376,582.

SUMMARY OF STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp Duties amounted to £13,953 summarised as follows:—

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes	..	£1,386
Bills of Lading	.. .. .	220
Bonds of all kinds not by way of mortgage	..	126
Conveyances and transfers on sale of Property not including gifts		5,442
Gifts	.. .. .	230
Leases	.. .. .	266
Life Insurance Policies	.. .. .	158
Mortgage and Debentures including Releases	..	1,138
Powers of Attorney	.. .. .	185
Receipts and cheques	.. .. .	3,000
Other Instruments	.. .. .	1,802
		<hr/>
		£13,953

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1931 the Colony began seriously to feel the effects of the world economic depression. Imports and exports declined in value and general revenue shewed a falling off of some £160,000. In spite of these adverse conditions, however, production was well maintained and the total quantity of goods exported exceeded the quantity exported in 1930.

Trinidad suffered from drought conditions in the first half of the year and from excessive rainfall in the second.

The beginning of the year saw the inauguration of an improved coastal and Trinidad and Tobago Steamship Service, the provision of which has met a long felt want.

In January various units of the Atlantic Fleet visited Trinidad. These visits do much to strengthen the bonds between the Colony and the Mother Country. Our association with Canada was also assisted by the visit *en route* to Buenos Ayres of 200 Canadian delegates to the British Empire Trade Fair.

In June a Conference of representatives of the Eastern group of the British West Indies met in Port-of-Spain to consider trade relations with Canada.

The Colony made a quick response to the Circular of the Secretary of State for the Colonies calling attention to the financial crisis in which the Mother Country was involved by voting a grant to Great Britain of £5,000 a year for five years.

The close of the year 1931 found Trinidad in common with almost the whole world beset by economic difficulties. Nevertheless the future was not without hope. The Colony possessed substantial financial reserves and it was possible to present a balanced budget for 1932 without recourse either to severe retrenchment or to the imposition of additional taxation.

5th August, 1932.

H. NANKIVELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary

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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930.	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1s. (1s. 5d.).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1590

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ST. LUCIA, 1931

(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see No. 1495 and No. 1552
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of St. Lucia is situated in latitude 13° 54' North and longitude 60° 59' West, at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles in length and 14 at its greatest breadth ; its circumference is 150 miles and its area 233 square miles, rather less than Middlesex.

Castries, the capital, is situated at the north-western end of the island, and has a population, according to the census of 24th April, 1921, of 5,899.

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and for loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

The town of next importance is Soufriere, which lies about 12 miles to the south of Castries and contains a population of 2,480. Just below Soufriere Bay stand the remarkable twin peaks known as "The Pitons," rising sheer from the sea to a height of 2,619 feet in the case of the Gros Piton and to 2,461 feet in that of the Petit Piton. The boiling sulphur springs from which Soufriere gets its name are situate at Ventine, two and a-half miles south-east of the town.

History.

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was reannexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, d'Orleans, made a grant of the island to Marshall d'Estrees, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence ; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms on 4th April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

Climate.

The climate and general health of the island compare favourably with any of the other West Indian islands.

The mean noon temperature recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, was $85\cdot3^{\circ}$ F. in the shade. The maximum was 91° F., and the minimum 65° F., showing a range of 26° . The hot season extends from May to November, and the cool season from December to May. On Morne Fortuné, just above Government House, where a portion of the garrison was located, the temperature in the winter months falls as low as 60° F., and throughout the year it remains mild and pleasant.

The weather generally was fine, with few storms of any kind.

The total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, was 101·08 inches, and this was 32·21 inches above that of the previous year, and 10·60 inches above the average rainfall for the last 42 years.

The maximum precipitation for Castries was 3·38 inches on 5th July, but in the higher districts 5·62 inches were recorded on 10th October. The distribution was favourable to the majority of crops, but cacao, especially in the high lands, suffered from pod diseases which were increased by excessively wet conditions.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. By an Order in Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of six ex officio

members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. On 12th February, 1931, that Order in Council was amended to provide that the Council should consist of three ex-officio members, three nominated official members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. This island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. The first election under this Constitution was held in March, 1925. Law is administered by a Chief Justice, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and two Magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the Judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

A code of Civil Law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Collier, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

On 31st December, 1930, the resident population of the Colony was computed to have been 58,494—males 27,432; females 31,062. On 31st December, 1931, the figure increased to 59,676—males 28,187; females 31,489. The natural increase during 1931 was 696. The number of persons entering the Colony exceeded the number of departures by 486. The net increase in population was therefore 1,182.

The number of inhabitants of the Colony per square mile was 256.

The births (including still-births, which numbered 122) totalled 1,911—males 958; females 953. The birth-rate (excluding still-births) was 29·9 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 4·6 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The deaths (including still-births) numbered 1,215—males, 601; females 614. The death-rate (excluding still-births) was 18·2 per thousand of the population—an increase of 2·1 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The principal causes of death (other than still-births) were:—malaria, 89; pulmonary tuberculosis, 21; phthisis, 24; syphilis, 50; diseases of the heart, 49; bronchitis, 66; pneumonia, 51; gastro-enteritis, 114; worms, 56; infantile debility, 45; and senile decay, 160.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The health of the Colony as a whole has continued satisfactory and no epidemic occurred in any form. An increase was noted in the incidence of malaria due to the continuous rainfall throughout the year, but there has been no marked increase with regard to other diseases. The returns of tuberculosis and typhoid show a decrease on the preceding year's records, the latter distinctly so. Five cases only of typhoid were notified as compared with 15 for the previous year.

The Colony is divided into six medical districts, to each of which are attached a Medical Officer and a Sanitary Inspector, with dispensaries in each district. The Medical Department is administered by a Chief Medical Officer who is also Resident Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital, Health Officer, and Bacteriologist. A Chief Sanitary Inspector who is also on the personnel of the Department has his headquarters at Castries and makes regular visits of inspection throughout the island.

The medical institutions comprise the Victoria Hospital, the largest and principal hospital in the Colony, situated in close proximity to the town of Castries. The staff of this institution is made up of an Assistant Resident Surgeon, a European Matron, a Steward-Dispenser, an Assistant Dispenser, and local nurses. Attached to this hospital is a private apartment, designated "The Baron Wing," with six rooms for paying admissions. There are three small casualty hospitals situated in Soufriere and Vieux Fort, the towns next in importance to Castries, and in the village of Dennery. The Medical Department also maintains a Port Health Officer, a conveniently situated and suitably equipped Quarantine Station, and Pauper, Leper, and Lunatic Asylums.

A plant for lighting the Victoria Hospital by electricity was installed during the year and has been a great improvement and convenience to this institution.

A new Public Health Ordinance was introduced during the year. The principal object of this Bill is to replace the Board of Health by a Central Sanitary Authority for the whole Colony and to co-ordinate the activities necessary for combating diseases in the interest of public health, the executive functions being performed by the Chief Medical Officer, at the same time preserving the jurisdiction of the Castries Town Board.

With the assistance of the Colonial Development Fund the following public health improvement services have been completed:—

Repair and renovation of the Castries market.

A new fish market for Castries.

Model cottages in Castries.

The erection of an incinerator in Castries and Dennery ; markets, slaughter houses, and fish stalls in Vieux Fort, Micoud, and Dennery.

A water-supply for Dennery Casualty Hospital.

A pipe-borne water-supply for the Lunatic Asylum.

A public latrine at Choiseul.

A motor ambulance has also been provided.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

A very large part of the capital town of Castries was destroyed by fire in 1927. Much of the town has now been rebuilt and the new buildings are, in the main, handsome and substantial, a very large part of the new buildings having been carried out in concrete or masonry ; many of these new buildings are private dwellings.

The housing of the poorer classes is not entirely satisfactory, but a good lead has been given by Government in the building of model cottages. This was made possible by grants from the Colonial Development Fund. It is intended, in the first instance, to erect thirty such model cottages in Castries and twelve in the town of Soufriere. It is hoped that private builders will follow the example of Government and that a considerable improvement in housing conditions will result.

In the rural districts housing is of a primitive character, but climatic conditions do not call for anything very elaborate.

The usual procedure in the case of rural dwellers is to rent or purchase a small plot of land and to erect thereon a small hut or cottage. A garden is sometimes planted to provide vegetables, etc., for the family, but more usually another plot is either purchased, rented, or otherwise appropriated for this purpose. Cooking is frequently done in the open air and washing is done in the nearest stream or river. From the European point of view it is all very primitive, but the people are happy and there is very little disease that could be directly attributed to housing conditions ; moreover, the people are extremely conservative in the matter of housing and look with suspicion on anything in the way of innovation. Overcrowding is perhaps the most objectionable feature, but again, it is difficult to effect improvement in the face of the objection of the people themselves, and education in matters of hygiene is the only real hope of improvement in this respect.

Owing to its low-lying position the town of Castries is not sewered, and the sanitary arrangements leave something to be desired. The town is, however, surrounded by hills on which the better class houses are built and in the majority of cases these houses are furnished with septic tanks and flush sanitation.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The chief products of St. Lucia are sugar, cocoa, copra, and limes: but increased attention is being given to the production of fruit, i.e., oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples for the Bermuda, Canadian, and English markets.

Sugar.—In addition to the production of sugar by the large estates there are systems of sugar production by small proprietors known as the metayer and the contributor systems.

In the metayer system the metayer is given as much land as he cares to cultivate; this area may vary from a quarter of an acre to as much as five acres. The metayer is provided with cane plants free of cost and is financed during the production of the crop; no interest is charged for the advances so made. When the crop is ready for harvesting the factory claims one-third of the canes and purchases the remaining two-thirds at the current market rate which is approximately 5 per cent. of the market price of sugar.

The contributor system is a variant of the metayer system. In this system the cultivator uses his own land, frequently of considerable area, and sells the whole of his cane to the factory, at current rates. Advances for cultivation are made by the factory, usually free of interest, but the cultivator is not under the same obligation to sell his canes to the factory as is the metayer.

Of the sugar produced in St. Lucia about 500 tons is retained for the local market while the balance is exported to Great Britain and Canada.

The export value of sugar shows a serious reduction when compared with the previous year. The production in 1930 was 5,135 tons as against 4,572 in 1931. This is partly due to one factory reducing the area under canes and extending that under coconuts. 4,567 tons valued at £45,289 were exported in 1930, as against 3,975 tons valued at £35,534 exported in 1931.

The factory molasses produced was chiefly utilized for manufacturing rum for local consumption; very little trade was done in fancy molasses for export.

The following figures show the exported quantity and value of sugar products exported during the last five years:—

					Sugar (Vacuum Pan).	
Year.					Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1927	...	...	...	...	88,640	74,200
1928	...	...	...	...	82,000	63,050
1929	...	...	...	...	90,720	51,237
1930	...	...	...	...	91,352	45,289
1931	...	...	...	...	79,460	35,554

Sugar (Muscovado).

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> Cwt.	<i>Value.</i> £
1927	...	...	...	...	3,560	2,235
1928	...	...	...	...	—	—
1929	...	...	...	...	—	—
1930	...	...	...	...	—	—
1931	...	...	...	...	—	—

Molasses and Syrup.

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> Gals.	<i>Value.</i> £
1927	...	...	...	...	156,050	7,634
1928	...	...	...	...	85,784	3,643
1929	...	...	...	...	127,273	3,047
1930	...	...	...	...	157,254	2,872
1931	...	...	...	...	24,837	1,194

Rum.

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> P. Gals.	<i>Value.</i> £
1927	...	...	...	...	1,700	212
1928	...	...	...	...	1,323	218
1929	...	...	...	...	2,013	339
1930	...	...	...	...	1,583	278
1931	...	...	...	...	—	—

Cacao.—Although the market prices were exceedingly low during the year the crop was maintained. 10,419 cwt. with a value of £14,125 were exported, the market falling from 45s. per cwt. to 32s. and 26s. during some months of the year. As a result cultural operations and expenditure on estates were reduced to a minimum and in a few cases small areas were cleared and planted with citrus. The preparation of best estate cacao has been improved and market reports show that St. Lucia "planters' cacao" has gained a fair reputation.

The large proprietors generally market their crop direct, but the peasant more usually sells his crop, after preparing it for market, to the local factors. The sale of cacao by the peasants is governed by the Minor Products Ordinance and the factors are licensed and registered.

The quantity and value of cacao exported during the last five years are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> Cwt.	<i>Value.</i> £
1927	...	...	...	...	12,183	30,560
1928	...	...	...	...	11,006	27,321
1929	...	...	...	...	8,906	18,864
1930	...	...	...	...	10,449	19,261
1931	...	...	...	...	10,419	14,125

Limes.—Weather conditions are very favourable, and a record crop of limes was reaped, the yield showing a return to pre-wither-tip days. The total exported crop was equal to 46,308 barrels of fruit. Market prices for lime oils, ranging from 40s. to 60s. per lb. for handpressed, and 30s. to 36s. per lb. for distilled, were satisfactory but the prices for concentrated and raw lime juice were so low that a large quantity of the raw juice was thrown away after extracting the oils.

The crops for the last five years calculated in barrels of green limes are :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i>
					Barrels.
1927	...	...	...	...	58,948
1928	...	...	...	...	30,107
1929	...	...	...	...	37,345
1930	...	...	...	...	25,970
1931	...	...	...	...	46,308

Coconuts.—The coconut crop continues to increase steadily and a record output of 9,951 cwt. of copra was exported, an increase of 24 per cent. on the previous year; also a record number of nuts was exported, being an increase of 37 per cent. on the previous year.

The market for copra was unusually variable during the year. Prices commenced at £15 10s 0d. per ton c.i.f., rising to £16, and falling in March and April to £13. During September the price fell as low as £11 10s. 0d. per ton, but recovered rapidly and closed at £15 17s. 0d. per ton.

Trial shipments of selected nuts were sent to London and were well received, netting about 8s. 2d. per bag. Green and dry nuts were shipped to Canada and Bermuda.

The total value of coconut products exported was £7,047.

The following figures show the quantity and value of coconut and coconut products exported during the last five years :—

Coconuts.

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
					Number.	£
1927	...	...	...	...	96,813	351
1928	...	...	...	...	141,667	499
1929	...	...	...	...	295,983	1,032
1930	...	...	...	...	268,078	862
1931	...	...	...	...	367,350	1,178

Coconut Oil.

Year.					Quantity. Gals.	Value. £
1927	...	...	...	...	3,921	735
1928	...	...	...	...	931	184
1929	...	...	...	...	—	—
1930	...	...	...	...	—	—
1931	...	...	...	...	—	—

Copra.

Year.					Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1927	...	...	...	...	4,077	4,409
1928	...	...	...	...	6,301	8,690
1929	...	...	...	...	7,195	9,878
1930	...	...	...	...	8,002	7,428
1931	...	...	...	...	9,952	5,869

Coconut Meal.

Year.					Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1927	...	...	...	...	7	88
1928	...	...	...	...	4	38
1929	...	...	...	...	1½	6
1930	...	...	...	...	—	—
1931	...	...	...	...	—	—

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.—The serious state of the world's markets in the main crops of the island has compelled planters to turn their attention to alternative crops, and much effort has been given in recent years to the production of fruit and vegetables. This has been encouraged by the fact that St. Lucia is eminently suited for the production of all kinds of tropical fruits, and the fact that there is a ready and growing market in the Dominion of Canada. Every encouragement is given by Government to the peasant producer as well as to the larger proprietor.

The production of oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples has made such strides in recent years that it has now become necessary to provide legislation to control the grading, packing, and marketing of the fruit, and the year 1931 was marked by the opening of a Government Fruit Packing Depot and the provision of cold storage. All fruit destined for the United Kingdom, the Canadian and the Bermuda markets is now packed under the supervision of Government Inspectors and the fruit must be up to an approved standard before it is permitted to leave the Colony. Crates, boxes, and other packages have been standardized and the industry is on a thoroughly sound basis.

Very valuable assistance is given by Government, through the Agricultural Department, by the establishment of experimental grounds and nurseries from which proved and standardized varieties of fruit trees, etc., are supplied to growers at a very low rate. Agricultural instructors are also employed for the benefit of peasant cultivators.

The following shipments were made :—

Article.	Quantity exported to						Value.	
	Canada.	Bermuda.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other places.	Total.	1930.	1931.
Green limes Brls.	154	1,832	228	Un-known.	Unknown.		£ 3,218	£ 5,418
Grapefruit Crates	—	79	14	—	do.	do.	65	36
Oranges „ ...	—	271	—	—	do.	do.	223	169
Mangoes „ ...	204	3,464	68	—	do.	do.	915	2,172
Avocado Pears, Crts.	34	2,789	—	—	do.	do.	366	567
Pineapples „	1	62	—	—	do.	do.	18	23
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,613	1,558
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,418	9,943

Stock.—The general run of stock in the island is poor, but Government is about to introduce pedigree bulls, rams, and boars with a view to improvement.

A dairying enterprise was commenced in 1931 but so far the products have not been sufficient to supply local demand and the industry is not sufficiently advanced to make further comments necessary.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1931, as compared with 1930, was as follows :—

Imports.

	1931.	1930.
	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	52,682	65,569
II. Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured.	14,536	55,212
III. Materials wholly or mainly manufactured.	69,127	65,600
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles, including Parcel Post.	7,004	6,871
Totals ...	£143,349	£193,252

The above table shows a decrease of £49,903 in the total imports for 1931 as compared with those of 1930, due chiefly to a decrease of no less than £40,190 in the importation of coal (Class II). The principal decreases in Class I were flour, £4,388; fish, £2,187; edible oil, £1,019. Machinery was responsible for a moderate increase in Class III.

The values of imports for 1931 and 1930, classified according to country of origin, were as follows :—

	1931.	1930.
	£	£
United Kingdom	48,874	46,077
Other parts of the British Empire	41,012	47,907
Foreign Countries	46,473	92,439
Parcel Post	6,990	6,829
Totals	<u>£143,349</u>	<u>£193,252</u>

The above table discloses a 6 per cent. increase in the imports from the United Kingdom and decreases of a little over 14 per cent. and 49 per cent. respectively in the imports from other parts of the British Empire and foreign countries. The decrease in the latter case was largely due to the falling off in coal imports, and to an adverse rate of exchange at the latter part of the year.

The values of imports of articles amounting to £5,000 or more during 1930 and 1931 were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	1930.	1931.
	£	£
Coal, bituminous	45,349	5,159
Cotton—		
Piece-goods	8,421	7,541
Other manufactures ...	10,023	10,826
Fish, salted and dried, etc. ...	8,267	6,080
Flour, wheaten	19,549	15,161
Hardware—other kinds ...	3,519	5,495
Oil, edible	6,296	5,277

The drop in coal, previously referred to, is plainly seen in the above table. The decreases in cotton (piece-goods), salted and dried fish, wheaten flour, and edible oils were all due to fall in prices, as in each case greater quantities were imported in 1931.

The following table is given as suggestive of openings for British products :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Total value of Imports in 1931. £</i>	<i>Imports from British Empire. £</i>
Cotton manufactures, piece-goods	7,541	5,199
Manures	2,646	233
Motor cars	3,244	1,592
Oleomargarine	2,025	59
Soap, common	4,171	2,429
Totals	£19,627	£9,512

Exports.

The values of exports in 1931, classified under five main divisions, were as follows :—

	<i>1931. £</i>	<i>1930. £</i>
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	65,563	80,782
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	31,596	52,783
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	27,915	26,085
IV. Miscellaneous	118	267
V. Bullion and Specie	6,732	12,731
Totals	£131,924	£172,648

There was, as is shown in the above table, a decrease in total exports in 1931 of £40,724 as compared with 1930, cocoa (Class I) realized £5,136 less than in 1930 owing to the continued drop in prices, as the difference in quantities exported was infinitesimal. Sugar yielded £9,735 or 21·50 per cent. less. The quantity exported was 13 per cent. less. The decrease of £21,187 in Class II was almost entirely due to less coal being exported.

The following table shows the character and individual values of the main exports :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Value in 1931. £</i>	<i>Value in 1930. £</i>
Cocoa	14,125	19,261
Lime and lime products ...	26,125	23,619
Fancy syrup and molasses ...	1,194	2,872
Sugar	35,554	45,289
Bunker coal	24,004	43,398
Copra	5,869	7,428
Charcoal... ..	2,031	2,140

The values of the exports, domestic and other, classified according to destination, were as follows :—

EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Total.</i> 1931.	<i>Total.</i> 1930.
	£	£
United Kingdom—		
Domestic exports	19,110	
Re-exports (not including Bullion and Specie). ———	1,022	
	20,132	61,816
Other parts of the British Empire—		
Domestic exports	49,705	
Re-exports (not including Bullion and Specie). ———	3,241	
	52,946	32,944
Foreign countries—		
Domestic exports	26,791	
Re-exports (not including Bullion and Specie). ———	212	
	27,003	20,170
Ships' Stores—		
Re-exports	1,067	1,589
Bunkers—		
Re-exports	24,044	43,398
Totals	£125,192	£159,917

Coaling.—The coaling trade, for which there are exceptional facilities ensuring the quickest despatch, experienced a very sharp decline in 1931 as a result of the general economic depression. The quantity of bunker coal taken was only 16,248 tons by 61 steamers and 1 warship, as against 31,306 tons by 109 steamers and 4 warships, in 1930. There are a number of labourers in and around Castries who depend on the coaling trade for employment, to whom 1931 must have been a most disappointing year.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

No index figure covering the cost of living has ever been kept in the Colony so that no comparison can be made.

The wages of agricultural labourers are framed and paid principally by the "task," and a man labourer so working can earn from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per day. Female labour under similar conditions can earn from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day. At these rates it is somewhat difficult to induce labourers to work for more than five days per week.

Agricultural labourers working for a weekly wage earn at a rather lower rate than the foregoing.

On other industries the average rates are as follows :—

Factories :—

Sugar	...	...	Men	2s. to 2s. 6d. per day.
Lime	...	...	Artisans	2s. 6d. to 5s. per day

Amongst the clerical and shop assistant classes the average weekly wage for a man does not exceed 30s., but such a one in St. Lucia is probably better off than is the same class of worker in, say, Great Britain. His taxation is less, and is, perhaps, less oppressive since his Municipal Taxes are lighter and his Government Taxes are chiefly indirect. (Incomes under £100 are not liable to Income-Tax). Due to climatic conditions clothing is usually of light washing material and is very much cheaper than are the heavy tweeds, etc., necessary in Great Britain. Rents are lower, but his house is not so substantial and up to date as would be necessary in England. On the whole, the standard of living, amongst this class, compares very favourably with the same class in Great Britain.

Imported food-stuffs are considerably more expensive than in Great Britain. The following current retail prices are given as examples :—

Bread	...	...	4d. per lb.
Butter	...	...	2s. 8d. per lb.
Cheese	...	...	2s. per lb.
Bacon	...	...	2s. 4d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	Granulated 3d., Lump 6d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Beer	...	...	10d. per reputed pint.
Jam	...	...	1s. 4d. per lb.
Potatoes	...	...	1½d. to 2d. per lb.
Cabbage	...	...	4d. per lb.
Mutton	...	...	1s. 8d. per lb.

Local mutton and beef is sold at 9d. and 8d. per pound respectively, regardless of cut, but it is generally of indifferent quality.

Local vegetables are varied and in most cases very good. Prices vary from time to time, even from day to day, but are not usually unreasonable. The chief local vegetables are :—sweet potatoes, yams, string beans, lima beans and other varieties of legumes, bread fruit, tannia, etc.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

There are 50 recognized primary schools in the Colony. None of them are Government schools, the organization of education being on a denominational basis. The Government fixes the salary of head teachers, based on the personal qualifications and the average

attendance of the school. Further, it is possible for a head teacher to add up to 26 per cent. to his salary by means of bonuses awarded on the results obtained at the annual examination of the schools. Assistant teachers are paid by the school manager, to whom the Government makes a grant-in-aid, though in most cases the managers are unable to supplement such grant. During 1931, the Government paid a total of £5,174 0s. 9d. to the school managers for salaries : to this sum the total amount added by the managers was £33 15s. 0d. The school buildings (the estimated annual rental value of which is £1,487 12s. 0d.) are the property of the churches, who spent, during 1931, £261 19s. 8½d. on repairs and furniture for them.

An attempt has been made during the year to formulate a scheme for the adjustment of teachers' salaries, it being felt that much hardship was caused by the manipulation of salaries to bring them within the fixed annual vote of £5,000. A committee under the chairmanship of the Inspector of Schools was appointed to consider this question. The recommendations of the committee included (a) a fixed salary to be attached to the head teachership of each school with a semi-seniority proviso for appointment ; (b) abolition of the bonus system ; (c) responsibility for sewing to be assumed by the staff of schools concerned, without extra remuneration ; (d) a grant fixed in each school in aid of the payment of assistant teachers. In arriving at the figures, etc., the average attendance of the past five years was considered, together with the possibilities of increase or decrease in each individual school.

Agriculture is taught and school gardens are kept. The Agricultural Department advises in this work, and the standard is high.

Secondary Education.

There are two secondary schools, St. Mary's College for boys, under the direction of the Curé of Castries, and St. Joseph's Convent School for girls managed and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

Up to 14 scholarships at St. Mary's College are awarded by the Government to boys from the primary schools. The Castries Town Board award two similar scholarships. There are at present no scholarships awarded to primary school children available at St. Joseph's Convent School, but it is anticipated that such will be provided in 1932.

Both these schools are in receipt of an annual grant from the Government. In 1931 St. Mary's College received £463 12s. 0d., and St. Joseph's Convent £175 0s. 0d.

The syllabus in each case is that of a normal secondary school, the London Matriculation and Cambridge University Local Examinations being taken by the pupils. Elementary Agricultural Science is taught at St. Mary's College, and certain commercial subjects may be taken at both schools.

The Government offers a scholarship, of the annual value of £175 and tenable at a British University, in every alternate year. This is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination.

A certain number of Government scholarships at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad are also available.

Child Welfare.

The Child Welfare Association continued its valuable work during 1931. The Association is controlled by a committee of ladies and gentlemen and issues an annual report.

The Association does not receive direct financial aid from Government, but assistance is given by the provision of medicines, etc., free of charge, and the Government Medical Officers give their services to the clinics voluntarily.

Various.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are established in St. Lucia ; there are troops of both of these organizations in Castries and the other towns and villages of the Colony.

Football and cricket flourish and there is keen competition in both of these games, but it is to be regretted that they are almost entirely confined to the capital. Football amongst the primary school boys was stimulated in 1931 by the presentation of a shield for competition amongst them.

There are several social clubs in the Colony and in this respect the community is well provided. The social amenities of St. Lucia were enhanced in 1931 by the establishment of a golf club. A nine hole course has been laid out at the Vigie and a club house has been established. Visitors are permitted to play upon the payment of moderate green fees.

There is a cinema in Castries but the installation provides for silent pictures only. The cinema building is built in concrete and is very commodious. There is a stage fitted with electric lighting and the hall is occasionally used by itinerant entertainers, and also occasionally for the production of amateur theatricals.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

The number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 1,068, of a total tonnage of 1,432,999 tons. Of this total 536 were steamships and 532 sailing vessels. In addition, 112 American seaplanes visited the Colony during the year.

Mail communication is maintained by the following means :—

(1) A regular fortnightly service to and from Canada, the United States of America, and the British West Indian Colonies, by the Canadian National Steamships.

(2) A regular fortnightly service via Martinique to and from Europe and via Trinidad to and from the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and Colon, by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

(3) A monthly service to and from the United States of America and some of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Furness Withy Company.

(4) A fortnightly service to and from the Southern British West Indian Colonies by the steamers of the Ocean Dominion Steamship Company.

(5) A weekly seaplane service to and from North and South America, touching at various British and foreign ports en route, by the planes of Pan-American Airways Incorporated.

There are other frequent mail opportunities via Barbados, America, and also direct, to Europe.

Roads.

Internal communications are maintained by an excellent road system capable of carrying the very considerable amount of motor and other wheeled transport which exists.

The towns, villages, and the majority of the large estates are connected to the capital by main roads which are, for the greater part of their surface, oiled. These main roads are maintained by the Public Works Department and cover a distance of 127 miles, approximately.

A secondary system, classed as by-ways, leads from the main roads into the interior, providing access to the valleys and a means of transport for the peasantry. These by-ways are maintained partly by Road Boards, appointed by Government, and partly by the Public Works Department. The Boards supervise a length of 113 miles and the Public Works Department 35 miles; the whole of the maintenance costs are borne by Government. Fifty-six miles of by-ways are motorable.

A third system of roads, known as unclassified roads, also exists. These roads give access into the interior to pioneers and are unfit for vehicular traffic. They have a length of 74 miles and are maintained by the Public Works Department. As soon as circumstances warrant it they are made fit for vehicular traffic and are then turned over to the by-way or main road classification.

Motor Boat Service.

There is a daily coastal motor boat service along the western, or leeward, coast of the island. This vessel is operated by a private company subsidized and working under agreement with Government.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphic communication is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited.

Telephones.

The Government provides telephonic communication throughout the island. The system comprises nine exchanges and 334 miles of wire of which 110 are trunk lines and 224 branch lines. The number of subscribers at the end of 1931 was 219 of which 163 were connected to the main exchange in Castries.

The service operates throughout the day and night.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Branches of Barclays (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada are maintained in the Colony; they conduct all classes of banking business including Savings Banks. There is also a Government Savings Bank.

Currency.

British sterling is the currency of the island, but United States gold is also legal tender. The Banks referred to above issue currency notes which are covered by deposits with Government to the full value of the issue.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use in St. Lucia.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department controls all works paid from general revenue and supervises the maintenance of roads and bridges, the repairs to Government buildings, wharves and jetties, the dredging of the Harbour and care of dredging plant. It also supervises the Government telephone system and the Crown Lands Department. There is a stores department which maintains a stock of materials, valued at £3,000, used on the above works; there is also a work yard in which artisans in most trades are employed.

During the year 1931 the following works were carried out:—

Roads and Bridges.—61,649 superficial yards of roads were covered with macadam, 230 culverts constructed with concrete, cylinder pipes were either repaired or reconstructed, and two small bridges of approximately 20 feet span were rebuilt. The amount expended on the maintenance of roads and bridges was £6,706.

Great assistance in alleviating distress caused by unemployment was given by a supplementary vote expended on the improvement and reconstruction of three sections of roads which either tapped productive areas or were the main means of access to the interior.

Buildings.—The usual standard of repair was maintained at a cost of £736. The works carried out were mainly protective measures, painting, etc. Owing to the utilizing of the Government Printery as a cold storage plant, the Government acquired a site and a new Printery was constructed at a cost of £610.

Electricity was installed at both Government House and the Victoria Hospital. The plants, which were similar, consisted of engines and accumulators.

In 1929 a storm destroyed sections of the wharves and during the year under review the last section was reconstructed. This section was rebuilt with greenheart piles and waling pieces, the holes filled with coral rocks and the entire wharf area was covered with coral dredgings. The expenditure incurred was £122.

At the request of the Castries Town Board a section of the Chaussee Road, approximately 3,000 square yards, was reconstructed, rolled, and oiled, and the amount expended was £359.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice is administered by the Royal Court, over which the Chief Justice presides, and by three District Courts, over which two Magistrates preside. The Royal Court has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction and also decides appeals from the District Courts. Appeals from the Royal Court are heard and determined by the West Indian Court of Appeal constituted under the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919, of the Imperial Parliament.

An adequate Police Force is maintained to enforce the decisions of these bodies and to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. Besides ordinary Police duties, this Force assists in the administration of Poor Relief, and provides the main portion of the Castries Fire Brigade.

There is one gaol, the Royal Gaol, situated in Castries, which contains separate prisons for male and female convicts. The institution has its own bakery which supplies excellent bread to all the public institutions and, in addition to stone-breaking and carrying out useful work outside the walls, certain of the prisoners are taught carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.

The criminal statistics for 1931 are as follows :—

1. CRIMES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Crimes Reported or Known to the Police.</i>			<i>Persons Proceeded Against.</i>			
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Not brought before a Magisterial Court for want of Evidence.</i>	<i>Brought before a Magisterial Court.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			<i>Apprehended.</i>
				<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
1. Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	141	1	140	141	89	52	64
3. Praedial larceny	65	—	65	71	63	8	56
4. Other offences against property ...	181	25	156	186	135	51	171
5. Other crimes	593	—	593	751	400	351	187
	980	26	954	1,149	687	462	478
							671

2. PERSONS DEALT WITH IN SUMMARY COURTS FOR CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

Crime or Offence.	Number.			Discharged.		Com- mitted for Trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
	Total.	M.	F.	For want of Prosecu- tion.	On the Merits of the Case.		Total.	Sentences.			
								Imprison- ment.	Whipping	Fine.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1. Homicide	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	345	194	151	28	71	11	235	9	1	181	44
3. Praedial larceny	108	96	12	3	15	—	90	27	7	53	3
4. { Malicious injuries to property Offences against pro- perty (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to property)	4	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
5. Other crimes	211	155	56	30	42	10	129	24	8	72	25
Abusive language	98	74	24	9	33	6	50	1	1	38	10
Offences against the Master and Servant Act, including Acts relative to Inden- tured Coolies	245	116	129	34	24	—	187	—	1	147	39
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony... ..	12	10	2	5	4	—	3	—	—	3	—
Miscel. minor offences	233	137	96	19	33	—	181	—	1	149	31
	549	295	254	50	89	—	410	14	9	286	101

3. PERSONS FOR TRIAL IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Crime or Offence.	Number.			Sex.		Not Tried (Nolle Prosequi, etc.)	Found Insane before Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.						
	Total.	In Circuit Courts.		M.	F.				Sentences.						
		In Resident Magistrates' Courts.	In Circuit Courts.						Total.	Death.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
Murder of wife or concubine															
Murder of child ...															
Murder other than wife, concubine, or child ...															
Manlaughter ...															
Attempted murder															
Rape ...															
Unnatural crime ...															
Other offences against the person ...															
Prædial larceny ...															
Offences against property with violence to the person ...															
Other offences against property ...															
Other crimes ...															
Abetment of Rape															

* Whipped with the cat.

4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Comparative Table showing the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years.

					1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
The number of summary convictions :—								
1.	Offences against the person				221	231	187	235
2.	Praedial larceny				91	116	98	90
3.	Malicious injuries to property				5	—	1	2
	Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to property)				77	88	116	129
4.	Other crimes				109	105	80	50
	Offences against the Master and Servant Act, including Acts relative to Indentured Coolies				5	6	6	3
	Offences against Revenue Laws, Muni- cipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony				173	171	208	181
	Miscellaneous minor offences				465	621	294	410
The number of convictions in the Superior Court :—								
1.	Murder of wife or concubine				—	—	—	—
	Murder of child				—	—	—	—
	Murder other than wife, concubine or child				—	—	—	—
	Manslaughter				1	1	—	1
2.	Attempted Murder				—	—	—	—
	Rape				3	—	1	—
	Unnatural crime				—	—	—	—
	Other offences against the person ...				6	8	2	—
3.	Praedial larceny				—	—	—	—
4.	Offences against property with violence to the person				—	—	—	1
	Other offences against property				7	12	7	3
5.	Other crimes				1	—	11	9
6.	Abetment of Rape... ..				—	—	—	—

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following legislation was enacted in 1931 :—

Ordinances.

27th January	...	No. 1.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of pensions and other allowances to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Police Force.
7th February	...	No. 2.—An Ordinance to amend the Shipping Ordinance No. 40, 1916 Revision.
7th February	...	No. 3.—An Ordinance to amend the Plants Protection Ordinance, No. 14, 1916 Revision.
7th February	...	No. 4.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Pensions and Gratuities.
7th February	...	No. 5.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.
7th February	...	No. 6.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of pensions and other allowances to Prison Officers.
6th June	...	No. 7.—An Ordinance to amend the Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance No. 10, 1916 Revision.
27th June...	...	No. 8.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners.
27th June	...	No. 9.—An Ordinance to repeal the Census Ordinance.
27th June	...	No. 10.—An Ordinance to give effect to a certain Convention on the Execution of Arbitral Awards.
27th June	...	No. 11.—An Ordinance to provide for the service of the Colony of Saint Lucia for the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.
27th June	...	No. 12.—An Ordinance to legalize the expenditure of certain sums of money paid from the general revenue for the service of the year 1930 in addition to the sums granted by the Appropriation Ordinance No. 6 of 1930.
27th June	...	No. 13.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.
31st October	...	No. 14.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.
31st October	...	No. 15.—An Ordinance to amend the Rural House Tax Ordinance, No. 121, 1916 Revision.
14th November	...	No. 16.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Medical and Dental Practitioners, the practice of Midwifery and the qualifications of Chemists and Druggists.
14th November	...	No. 17.—An Ordinance relating to Public Health.
12th December	...	No. 18.—An Ordinance to amend the Royal Court Amendment Ordinance, No. 4 of 1921.
12th December	...	No. 19.—An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licence Ordinance.
12th December	...	No. 20.—An Ordinance to regularize the Collection of Water Rates in certain towns and villages and to indemnify certain persons with respect thereto.
12th December	...	No. 21.—An Ordinance to amend the law regulating the Emigration of Persons from Saint Lucia.

Proclamations.

24th January	...	No. 1.—Appointing 4th April, 1931, as the date of the dissolution of the Legislative Council.
24th January	...	No. 2.—Appointing 20th April, 1931, as the date of the election of members for the Legislative Council.

13th June	...	No. 3.—Declaring the unclassified road leading from Guesneau to Paix Bouche to be a public bye-way.
25th July	...	No. 4.—Acquiring a certain portion of land being the site for model cottages in the town of Castries.
19th September	...	No. 5.—Appointing Monday the 5th October, 1931, to be a bank holiday, for offering general thanksgiving after the reaping season.
24th October	...	No. 6.—Appointing 4th November, 1931, the date for the consecration of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in the Parish of Castries, to be a public holiday.
14th November	...	No. 7.—Royal Court Criminal Session, 1.12.31.
28th November	...	No. 8.—Acquiring certain portions of land being the site for a new bridge over the Dennery River.
4th December	...	No. 9.—Appointing 14th December, 1931, to be a half-holiday.

Orders in Council.

7th February	...	No. 1.—Sugar (Local Consumption) Ordinance, 1920, No. 23—fixing the manufacturers' and retail prices at which usine sugar locally manufactured shall be sold locally.
7th March	...	(Royal) Saint Lucia (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1931.
4th April	...	No. 2.—Applying Part III of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1926, to dihydromorphinone and its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of dihydromorphinone.
11th July	...	(Royal) Arbitration (Foreign Awards) No. 1 Order, 1930.
11th July	...	(Royal) Arbitration (Foreign Awards) No. 2 Order, 1930.
22nd August	...	No. 3.—Guarantee Fund Ordinance, No. 91, 1916 Revision—addition of "Chief Packer, Government Fruit and Vegetable Depot" to the list of officers coming under—

Notices.

10th January	...	No. 1.—Diseases of Animals Ordinance, No. 17, 1916 Revision—rescission of the restriction <i>re</i> importation of animals from St. Kitts and Nevis.
24th January	...	No. 2.—Customs—Prohibiting the importation of solid rubber tyres for attachment to any mechanically propelled vehicle.
21st February	...	No. 3.—District Court—fixing the building known as the Drill Hall as a place for holding sittings of the First District Court.
21st February	...	No. 4.—Royal Court—fixing the fourth Friday in any month as the day for hearing appeals.
11th July	...	No. 5.—District Court—fixing the building known as the Royal Court as a place for holding sittings of the First District Court.
24th December	...	No. 6.—Customs—prohibiting the importation of any pistol, etc., in the form of a stylographic pen or pencil and any cartridge containing any tear gas.
24th December	...	No. 7.—Public Health Ordinance—coming into operation of.

Rules.

7th February	...	No. 1.—Post Office—Air Mail letter rates.
4th April	...	No. 2.—Commercial Code—fees in respect of United Kingdom Designs.
13th June	...	No. 3.—Scholarship—Medical Examination.
11th July	...	No. 4.—Education—amending the age for Probationers Examination.

25th July	...	No. 5.—Education Rules—amendment.
8th August	...	No. 6.—Education Rules—amendment.
28th September	...	No. 7.—Public Works—closing or limiting the use of any road.
3rd October	...	No. 8.—Volunteer Ordinance—Rules in connexion with.
17th October	...	No. 9.—Pensions—appointment of pensioner to another office in the service of the Colony.
30th October	...	No. 10.—Post Office—Parcel Post Rates.
12th December	...	No. 11.—Rules—Dennery Market.

By-laws.

4th April	...	No. 1.—Building Amendment—making every building used as a bakery fireproof.
-----------	-----	---

There is at present no legislation in the Colony covering factories or compensation for accidents; there is however an Ordinance on the subject of Workmen's Compensation under consideration, this will be introduced into the Legislative Council at an early date.

There is no legislation covering provision for sickness, old age, etc.

CHAPTER XV.**PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Ordinary Revenue.</i>	<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>	<i>Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.</i>
	£	£	£
1927	82,491*	84,219	1,728
1928	85,351†	87,235	1,884
1929	83,139‡	86,434	3,295
1930	82,588§	91,453¶	8,865
1931	98,902||	103,893**	4,991

The Public Debt of the Colony (including Guaranteed Loans) stood at £191,218 at the close of the year, while the accumulated Sinking Fund for its redemption amounted to £55,444, which (in accordance with new instructions) represented the middle market value of securities held.

* Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £7,000.

† Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £3,836.

‡ Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £3,000.

§ Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £8,664 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £2,400 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

|| Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £7,700 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £20,462 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

¶ Includes £5,140 expended on Colonial Development Fund Works.

** Includes £16,026 expended on Colonial Development Fund Works.

The assets of the Colony, amounting to £24,455 12s. 8d. are made up as follows :—

ASSETS.							
<i>Cash—</i>				£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
In hands of Sub-Accountants	...	...	...	347	16	0	
" " Crown Agents (Current Account)	...	...	...	185	11	0	
At Barclays Bank (Current Account)	...	...	...	1,089	11	11	
							1,622 18 11
<i>Investments—</i>							
On account of Savings Bank	...	...	...	6,751	19	11	
" " Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	...	...	...	1,169	14	7	
" " Baron Trust Fund	...	...	...	102	15	6	
" " Soufriere Water-works Reserve Fund	...	...	...	95	1	5	
" " Dennery ditto	...	...	...	135	5	8	
" " Castries ditto	...	...	...	309	17	9	
" " Public Buildings Insurance Fund	...	...	...	758	2	6	
" " Castries Fire Relief Loan	...	...	...	1,084	11	0	
							10,407 8 4
<i>Loans—</i>							
Castries Town Board for Cemetery	...	...	...	139	14	5	
" " " " Streets (from P.B. Insurance Fund)	...	...	...	2,850	0	0	
" " Water Authority for Water-works	...	...	...	600	0	0	
Town of Soufriere for Market, etc.	...	...	...	288	0	0	
" " Vieux Fort for Sea-wall	...	...	...	264	0	0	
" " " Water-works	...	...	...	100	0	0	
Village of Dennery for Water-works	...	...	...	288	0	0	
" " Choiseul for Market, etc.	...	...	...	54	0	0	
" " Canaries for River-wall	...	...	...	72	0	0	
Lime Factory	...	...	...	727	11	7	
							5,383 6 0
<i>Stores—</i>							
Public Works Materials and Stores	...	...	...	2,086	1	3	
Colony Drug Store	...	...	...	862	1	4	
							2,948 2 7
<i>Advances—</i>							
Choiseul Village Fund	...	...	...	44	11	5	
Dennery Village Fund	...	...	...	125	0	0	
Vieux Fort Village Fund	...	...	...	56	1	6	
Lime Factory Working Account	...	...	...	511	17	7	
Post Office Account	...	...	...	902	0	9	
Other advances	...	...	...	1,347	2	3	
							2,986 13 6
Drafts and Remittances Account	...	...	...				1,106 3 4
Total Assets							£24,455 12 8

Taxation in St. Lucia is both direct and indirect. The main source of the former is Income-Tax. Incomes under £100 per annum are free of tax and on incomes over £100 the first £100 is free from

taxation; the remainder is taxed according to the following Schedule :—

For every pound of the first £100	...	...	...	4d.
„ „ „ „ next £200	...	...	...	6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £300	...	...	...	1s.
„ „ „ „ „ £400	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	2s. 3d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	3s.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	3s. 9d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	4s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	5s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ of the rest of the chargeable income				5s. 6d.

The only other source of direct taxation is a House Tax. This tax in the towns and villages is assessed and collected for the benefit of the particular town or village fund. In the rural districts the tax is assessed and collected by Government for the benefit of general revenue. In the case of the Rural House Tax, houses of a rental value of £5 and under are exempt; the remainder are taxed as follows :—

Of an annual rental of :

Over £5 and not over £7 10s.	...	...	...	7s. 6d.
„ £7 10s. and not over £10	...	...	...	10s.
„ £10 and not over £12 10s.	...	...	...	15s.
„ £12 10s. and not over £15	...	...	...	20s.
„ £15 and not over £20	...	...	...	28s.
„ £20—£7 per cent. of the assessed annual rental value.				

In the case of the towns and villages it is provided by Ordinance that the House Tax shall not exceed eight per cent. of the assessed annual value of the house.

The principal source of indirect taxation is Import Duty. There is a Preferential Tariff on goods of Empire origin amounting to 50 per cent. Household goods to the value of £250 which have been in the possession of the importer for at least one year and which are imported for his personal use are admitted free. There are certain other specific exemptions and the Governor in Council may exempt anything from duty upon good cause being shewn.

There is an Excise Duty on rum, and a Stamp Duty Ordinance which provides for the stamping of the usual documents, etc.

There is an Export Duty on certain agricultural products, graded according to the F.O.B. value of the several commodities.

The yield from taxation in the years 1930 and 1931 was as follows :—

	1930.	1931.
	£	£
Import Duties	36,534	36,748
Export „	1,760	1,907
Spirit Licences	884	835
Distillery Licences	112	113
Animals, Vehicles and Guns	665	652
Petroleum, Cocoa, Boats, etc.	851	722
Excise Duty on Rum	7,828	7,012
Trade Duty on Spirits	3,672	3,350
Stamp Duty	1,748	1,305
Income-Tax	3,223	2,522
Succession Duty	276	1,652
Rural House Tax	1,426	1,196

Taxation was increased during 1931 by raising the import duties on flour, oil (illuminating and motor spirit), and spirits (gin, rum and whisky).

Taxation on the other hand was decreased in 1931 by exemption from the Rural House Tax of houses of an assessed annual rental of £5 and under.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was in residence in the Colony from 30th January to 14th March and from 24th to 26th September.

The following British ships of war visited the Colony during the year :—

H.M.S. *Dorsetshire* in February.

H.M.S. *Norfolk* in February.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* in February.

H.M.S. *York* in February.

H.M.S. *Dauntless* in July.

His Majesty's Canadian Ship *Champlain* also called at Port Castries. She arrived on 9th and left on 16th February.

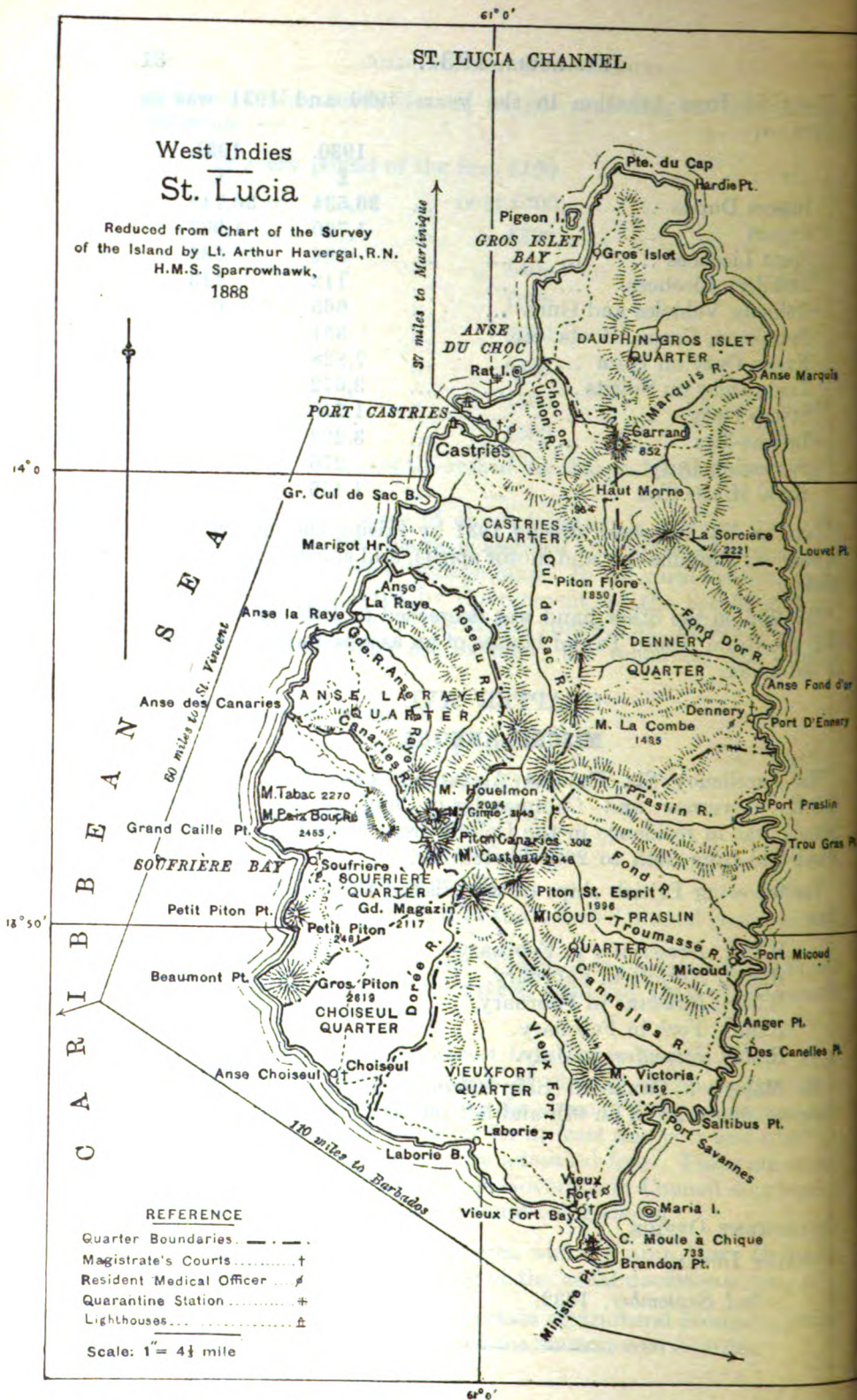
H. J. PINK,

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GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

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2nd September, 1932.



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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE
OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

FOR

1931

BY

A. CALDECOTT, C.B.E.,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States.

KUALA LUMPUR:

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1931.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1931.

CHAPTER I.

Geography, including Climate and History.

The Federated Malay States comprise four States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the federation of which was effected by treaty in 1895.

PERAK.

Perak is the northernmost of the three States on the West Coast of the Peninsula. It comprises 7,800 square miles. On the North it borders with Province Wellesley, Kedah and Siam; on the East it is separated from Kelantan and Pahang by the main range of granite mountains that forms the backbone of the Peninsula. The Perak river (170 miles long) is the principal river of the State. The capital of the State is Taiping.

Perak is ruled by a dynasty that claims descent from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. From 1650 onwards, the Dutch endeavoured to get a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak river several factories, which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. In 1765 the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch.

British influence began early in the XIXth century. A treaty with Penang in 1818 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1826 the Sultan ceded to the British the Dindings and the Island of Pangkor as posts for the suppression of piracy, and agreed to rely solely on the protection of Great Britain. From 1872 to 1874 there was almost continuous fighting of more or less severity between rival factions of Chinese in the Larut district where valuable tin deposits had been found.

Having regard to the anarchy which prevailed, Sir Andrew Clarke, in 1874, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty, and to accept thereby a Resident whose advice should be "asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom". The present Ruler is His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Idris.

SELANGOR.

Selangor (3,150 square miles), also on the West Coast is separated from Pahang on the East by the main mountain range of the Peninsula and from Negri Sembilan by the Sepang river. Port Swettenham, the principal harbour of the Federated Malay States, is situated on the estuary of the Klang river in this State. Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital, and also the capital of the State, is situated some thirty miles further up the Klang river.

During the period of Portuguese ascendancy, little is known of the Selangor coast. The Dutch opened factories for the purchase of tin at Kuala Selangor and at Kuala Linggi. In 1718 A.D., Daeng Chelak, a Bugis chief, who had married a Johore princess, settled at Kuala Selangor, and about 1780 their descendant was recognised as Sultan Salehu'd-din by the Ruler of Perak. The throne has remained in the same family ever since.

In 1818, the Sultan of Selangor made a commercial treaty with the East India Company at Penang. In 1874, anarchy prevailed amongst the Malay chiefs of Selangor, and pirates ravaged the coastal trade. The Sultan's difficulties were such that he was glad to accept a British Resident, and to come under the protection of Great Britain. The present Ruler is His Highness Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, G.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Negri Sembilan, South of Selangor, comprises 2,550 square miles. On the South it borders on Johore and on the East on Pahang. In the southern part of the State the great mountain range has disappeared and the water-parting between the West and the East Coasts is merely hilly and in places nearly flat ground. Seremban is the capital.

This federation of "Nine States" consists of the four major States of Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Johol and Rembau, and the five minor States of Ulu Muar, Jempul, Terachi, Gunong Pasir and Inas. In the XVth century, it was ruled by Chiefs of the old kingdom of Malacca. Nearly all the Malay inhabitants of the "Nine States" are descended from immigrants from Menangkabau in Sumatra, and have an interesting matrilineal sociological system. After the wresting of Malacca from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the Johore Malays in 1641 A.D., Johore took a leading part in Negri Sembilan politics until 1773 A.D., when the Undang or Ruling Chiefs of the four major States brought from Sumatra a Yam Tuan named Raja Melewar, ancestor of the present Yang-di-pertuan Besar.

In 1874, the Dato' Klana, Chief of Sungai Ujong, the most important of the "Nine States" invited and obtained the assistance of the British Government to maintain his rule, and the appointment of a British Resident. In 1883, Jelebu applied for a British officer; and Rembau agreed to refer all its disputes to the British Government, and in 1887 accepted a British adviser. In 1889, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Rulers of Tampin and Rembau asked for a Resident, and agreed to a confederation known as "The Old Negri Sembilan". In 1895, the Resident of this confederation took charge of Sungai Ujong and of Jelebu, and the modern Negri Sembilan was constituted. Finally, in 1898, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti was elected titular Ruler of the whole State. The present Ruler is His Highness Muhammad, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., ibni Al-Marhum Antah, Yang-di-pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan.

PAHANG.

Pahang, the only State of the Federation on the East Coast, comprises 14,000 square miles. It is bordered on the South by Johore, on the West by Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, and on the North by Trengganu and Kelantan. The highest mountain in the Peninsula (Tahan, 7,184 feet) is in this State.

The dynasty that ruled Pahang also claims descent from the Rulers of the royal house of Malacca, and before that house died out in 1699 its Pahang branch provided several Rulers for the senior throne of Johore which directly represented the Malacca dynasty. Later, Pahang fell under the suzerainty of the new Sultans of Johore, who, when they removed to Lingga, left a Dato' Bendahara in charge of Pahang.

In 1887, Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang, promising British help in the event of external attack, and arranging for a British agent to be stationed at his capital. At the same time, the title of Sultan was substituted for that of Dato' Bendahara. In 1888, the Sultan applied for and obtained British protection, and the appointment of a Resident. The present Ruler is His Highness Al-Mu'tasim Bi'llah Al-Sultan Abdullah, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Ahmad Al-Maazam Shah.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate of Malaya are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall, and they arise mainly from the maritime exposure of the Peninsula. By uniform temperature is meant the lack of serious temperature variation throughout the year; the daily range of temperature

is large, being from 20° to 25°F. generally. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and the excessive temperatures which are found in continental tropical areas are never experienced. In this connection it may be noted that an air temperature of 100°F. has never been recorded in Malaya under standard conditions.

The variation of rainfall is the most important feature in the seasonal division of the year, but as this is not the same everywhere and as it is due to the more uniform periodic changes in the wind, the wind changes are usually spoken of when seasons are mentioned. There are four seasons which we can distinguish, namely, that of the South-West Monsoon, that of the North-East Monsoon and two shorter seasons separating the end of each of these from the beginning of the other.

The winds of the South-West Monsoon, as experienced in Malaya, are very light and at the ground are almost completely lost in stronger local circulations such as the land and sea breezes which are a regular feature.

The North-East Monsoon occurs at the season which corresponds with the winter of the northern latitudes. This wind is actually the normal North-East Trade Wind which moves south at this time of year and is strengthened by the low temperatures on the continent of Asia. As a consequence it is a much stronger and steadier wind than the South-West Monsoon so far as Malaya is concerned.

The times of commencement of the monsoons vary to some extent. The South-West Monsoon is usually established in the latter half of May or early in June and ends in September. The North-East Monsoon usually commences in late October or November and ends in March.

The seasonal variation of rainfall in Malaya is of three types. Along the East Coast, and for some miles inland, the maximum rainfall occurs with the North-East Monsoon, the remainder of the year being comparatively dry. There is a steady increase of rainfall month by month from May or June to December, followed by a steady decrease on to the middle of the year. Over the inland districts and along the greater part of the West Coast the maximum rainfall usually occurs in October and November. A second rainy season, though not so pronounced, occurs in March and April, the middle periods of the monsoons being comparatively dry.

The yearly rainfall is high over the whole of the Peninsula, the driest station of those at which records have been kept being Jelevu, with an average of 65 inches. The highest rainfall

recorded occurs in the Larut Hills near Taiping where the average at "The Cottage" (4,513 feet) is 242 inches. Taiping itself, at the foot of these hills, has the highest rainfall of the low-level stations with an average of 166 inches. The high rainfall of this area is exceptional and at other hill stations at approximately the same height, but in the main range of mountains, such as Fraser's Hill and Cameron Highlands, the average rainfall is 109 inches.

The nights are reasonably cool everywhere and although the days are frequently hot, and, on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, it very rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained at night. The effect of the heat and humidity is, however, cumulative, and after a few years Europeans require a change to a bracing climate if their health is to be maintained.

At the hill stations conditions are very different. Uniformity of temperature is still found but the temperature itself is, naturally, much lower. The highest temperature recorded at Fraser's Hill (4,200 feet) is 81°F. and at Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands (4,750 feet) 79°F. The coolest night temperature recorded at Fraser's Hill is 56°F. and at Tanah Rata 42°F. or only 10°F. above freezing.

CHAPTER II.

Government.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES.

The supreme authority in each State is vested in the Sultan or the Ruler in State Council. His Highness the Sultan or the Ruler presides over the State Council. The British Resident is a member, and in Perak and Selangor, the Secretary to the Resident is also a member. The other members consist of members of the Royal family, major chiefs and leading representatives of the non-Malay communities. Since the creation of a Federal Council in 1909 the State Councils have legislated only in matters of religion and custom, but in accordance with the policy of decentralisation, the aim of which is to restore to the States a greater measure of autonomy, these Councils have now been reorganised and strengthened to fit them for increased legislative and administrative responsibilities.

THE FEDERATION.

In 1895, a Treaty was signed by the Rulers of the four States by which they agreed to constitute their countries into a Federation which was to be known as the Federated Malay

States, and to be administered under the advice of the British Government, while all existing treaties and arrangements were to stand. The States agreed to the appointment of an officer to be styled Resident-General (a title which has since been altered to Chief Secretary to Government) as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They agreed to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion, provided that the relations between the Malay Rulers and the British Residents remained unaffected. In 1909, a Federal Council was created in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State, and for the proper enactment of all laws intended to have force throughout the Federation or more than one State. The Federal Council, as at present constituted, consists of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held *ex officio* by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President, the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, the four British Residents, the Legal Adviser, the Financial Adviser, the Principal Medical Officer, the Controller of Labour, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Commissioner, Trade and Customs, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, one Official Member nominated by the High Commissioner, and twelve Unofficial Members, who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council generally meets at least three times a year.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local Government the Federated Malay States are divided into 24 districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board, a Licensing Board, a Health Board and in a few districts a Drainage Board. Each Board is composed of officials and non-officials, the former being members *ex officio*, while the latter are influential residents of the district nominated by the Resident of the State in which the district is situated. The Sanitary Boards are the sanitary authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible also for street lighting, rating, town planning and municipal matters generally. The Health Boards are responsible for health matters in rural districts. The Licensing Boards control the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Drainage Boards are appointed for certain flat and low-lying districts on the West Coast, and are charged with the administration of drainage works in their districts.

CHAPTER III.

Population.

The figures for the population of the Federated Malay States in the middle of the year 1931 have been calculated from the preliminary report of the Superintendent of Census issued in July. The figures published in that report referred to the population figure found at midnight on Wednesday, 1st April, and the mid-year figures are calculated from these by the process of geometrical progression.

The population of the Federated Malay States for 1931 is taken as 1,723,117; the census number on the 1st April having been 1,711,793. The distribution among the different States was as follows:

POPULATION OF F.M.S. BY RACE AND COMPARISON
WITH 1921 TOTAL POPULATION.

State.	Euro- peans.	Eura- sians.	Malays.	Chinese.	Indians.	Others.	Total 1931 Census.	Total 1921 Census.
Perak ...	2,369	1,255	272,347	325,793	160,460	3,801	766,025	599,055
Selangor ...	2,738	2,288	122,482	241,268	157,176	6,920	532,872	401,009
N. Sembilan ...	877	685	86,199	92,955	50,117	2,267	233,100	178,762
Pahang ...	391	139	109,917	53,157	15,676	516	179,796	146,064
F.M.S. ...	6,375	4,367	590,945	713,173	383,429	13,504	1,711,793	1,324,890

The population at mid-year 1931, with birth and death-rates, was as follows:

Population.	Total births.	Birth- rate.	Total deaths.	Death- rate.
1,723,117 ...	57,457 ...	33.2 ...	32,871 ...	19.1

No method of correction is employed in estimating the birth and death-rates.

The Superintendent of Census reported in 1931 an increase in the Federated Malay States population of 29.2 per cent. on the census figure for 1921, apportioned among the different States as follows:

1931 CENSUS FIGURE PER CENT. INCREASE ON 1921.

Perak ...	...	...	...	...	27.87
Selangor ...	...	...	...	...	32.27
Negri Sembilan ...	...	...	...	...	30.40
Pahang ...	...	...	...	...	23.10

F.M.S. ... 29.20

There was extensive emigration and repatriation of Indian and Chinese labour during the latter part of 1931, for which no figures are available except for repatriations at Government expense.

Thirty-two thousand three hundred and one Chinese were repatriated by Government and in addition immigration from China was largely suspended throughout the year. Immigrants were estimated at 9,446 only. The number of labourers and their dependants repatriated to India was 56,063.

On the other hand there was an actual gain in population to the Federated Malay States of 24,586 on account of the excess of births over deaths.

After balancing the known losses on account of repatriations against the known gains due to the preponderance of births over deaths and to immigration there was a net loss to the Federation of 35,969 during 1931. This takes no account of any gain or loss resulting from unrecorded movement of the population.

The following two tables, published by the Registrar-General of Statistics, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, give the turnover regarding Chinese, Javanese and Southern Indian labourers comparatively for the whole of the Peninsula for the years 1930 and 1931.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE, JAVANESE AND SOUTHERN INDIAN LABOURERS BY SEA, FOR THE YEARS 1930 AND 1931.

Nationality.	Singapore.		Penang.		Port Swettenham.		Total.		Net (+ Excess arrivals), (- Excess departures.)
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.	
Chinese from and to China (1)	70,696	150,793	8,389	46,524	...	15,583	79,085	212,900	-133,815
Javanese from and to Java (2)	241	1,329	...	...	...	...	241	1,329	- 1,088
Southern Indians from and to Presidency of Madras (3)	6,643	18,018	10,873	44,973	2,010	37,741	19,526	100,732	- 81,206
Total	77,580	170,140	19,262	91,497	2,010	53,324	98,852	314,961	-216,109
For the year 1930 ...	206,735	186,493	52,181	107,483	28,967	53,613	287,883	347,589	- 59,706

SUMMARY.

NET ARRIVALS (+) AND DEPARTURES (-) FOR THE YEARS 1930 AND 1931.

			1930.		1931.
Chinese	...	...	+ 19,068	...	- 133,815
Javanese	...	...	- 398	...	- 1,088
Southern Indians	...	...	- 78,376	...	- 81,206
Totals	...	...	- 59,706	...	- 216,109

From the lowered death-rate in 1931 it might be assumed that the population was underestimated in 1930, but from other data available it is known that the year under review was definitely a healthy one.

The sex ratio, when the 1911 census was taken, showed that the population was made up of 232 males to every 100 females while in 1921 the ratio had been reduced to 181 to every 100.

According to the 1931 census the ratio now is 157 males to 100 females.

The table for individual races is given below:

PROPORTION OF MALES TO EVERY 100 FEMALES.

			1911 Census.		1921 Census.		1931 Census.
Malays	...	...	112	...	110	...	106
Chinese	...	...	533	...	285	...	203
Tamils	...	...	325	...	225	...	185

The significance of these figures will be apparent both as connoting settled and happier conditions of life and as influencing the birth-rate.

A fuller analysis of the significance of the figures ascertained by the last census will be possible when the final report is published.

BIRTHS.

Births registered during the year numbered 57,457, a decrease of 5,382 on the previous year's record total of 62,839. This decrease was distributed generally throughout the States and may in part be attributed to abnormal emigration from the country. Particulars of births registered are included in Tables II and III below :

TABLE II.

BIRTH-RATES IN THE F.M.S. ACCORDING TO RACE COMPARED FOR 1921-1931.

		Malay.		Chinese.		Indian.		All races.
1921	...	38.5	...	17.1	...	24.5	...	27.2
1922	...	36.1	...	17.3	...	21.1	...	25.5
1923	...	36.0	...	17.8	...	20.2	...	25.3
1924	...	37.1	...	21.1	...	21.9	...	27.3
1925 ^a	...	36.1	...	23.3	...	23.5	...	28.1
1927	...	35.9	...	30.7	...	23.5	...	30.5
1928	...	37.4	...	34.5	...	24.5	...	32.5
1929	...	33.6	...	37.6	...	25.5	...	32.4
1930	...	39.5	...	40.9	...	27.9	...	36.5
1931	...	37.3	...	31.3	...	32.3	...	33.3

TABLE III.

SUMMARY OF BIRTH-RATES IN THE F.M.S. PER MILLE ACCORDING
TO STATE AND RACE FOR 1931.

State.	Malays.	Chinese.	Indians.	Non-Asiatic.	Others.	All races.
Perak ...	35.7 ...	28.0 ...	30.5 ...	17.2 ...	26.2 ...	31.2
Selangor ...	38.4 ...	35.1 ...	35.5 ...	31.0 ...	8.1 ...	35.5
Negri Sembilan ...	40.2 ...	31.0 ...	29.7 ...	5.7 ...	10.1 ...	33.3
Pahang ...	37.4 ...	34.6 ...	26.5 ...	7.6 ...	9.2 ...	35.4
F.M.S. ...	37.3 ...	31.3 ...	32.3 ...	20.9 ...	13.5 ...	33.3

The birth-rate per thousand living persons is calculated at 33.2 compared with 36.5 (in 1930) and 27.2 at the last previous period of census. The rate is 3.4 per thousand above the mean and 5.1 above that of the median year of the period 1921 to 1930, both years inclusive, but excluding the year 1926*.

Reference to the tables will show, as was pointed out in last year's report, how little variation there has always been in this rate so far as the Malay community is concerned.

The rate for Chinese has decreased by nearly 10 per mille from the record figure for the previous year but can still be considered a satisfactory rate and a remarkable advance on the rate found at the previous censal year, namely, 17.1 per mille.

The rate for Indians, 32.3 per mille, is well above that for 1930 and indeed constitutes a record for this race; and this in a year when the country lost a considerable portion of its Indian population, including female dependants.

Of the total, 30,028 were males and 27,429 were females giving a birth sex ratio of males to females of 109: 100.

A fact brought out by the recent census is that while considerable numbers of the Sakai population have now come to adopt a more settled mode of life there is still an aboriginal nomadic population of 26,287 persons, figures for which were obtained by special Sakai census expeditions.

DEATHS.

Some 32,871 deaths were recorded, a decrease of 8,723 or 22 per cent. on the 1930 total.

The crude death-rate is calculated at 19.1 per thousand living persons as compared with 24.1 in 1930 and 28.5 in 1921.

The rate for 1931 is the lowest ever recorded and may be assumed to mark a definite improvement in the state of the public health generally. It must be remembered, however, that a large number of decrepits or weakly persons have been repatriated.

* The records of vital statistics for the year 1926 for the State of Pahang were lost in the great flood.

The death-rate among the Indian population as a whole was 20.5 per mille as against 21.8 last year and the rate for the estate population (including dependants) 15.8 per mille as against 20.6 in 1930.

It is the Chinese race that has mainly contributed to this fall, the death-rate in their case being reduced by over eleven per mille from 30.4 to 18.9, but the rate is also improved in the case of Malays by 1.6 per mille, and Indians by 1.3 per mille.

The decrease in the Chinese rate is especially remarkable as it was noted last year that the rate had gone up from 26.8 in 1929 to 30.4 during 1930.

These points are brought out in detail in the following tables:

TABLE IV.

DEATH-RATES IN THE F.M.S. ACCORDING TO RACE FOR 1931.

		Malay.		Chinese.		Indian.		All races.
1921	...	25.4	...	26.8	...	37.2	...	28.5
1922	...	24.3	...	24.6	...	29.7	...	25.6
1923	...	24.6	...	23.5	...	24.9	...	24.1
1924	...	24.2	...	23.3	...	21.9	...	23.2
1925	...	22.6	...	23.9	...	22.8	...	22.9
1927	...	26.4	...	34.1	...	32.9	...	30.7
1928	...	24.4	...	30.6	...	30.2	...	28.0
1929	...	21.8	...	29.6	...	23.4	...	24.6
1930	...	20.4	...	30.4	...	21.8	...	24.1
1931	...	18.8	...	18.9	...	20.5	...	19.1

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF DEATH-RATES IN THE F.M.S. PER MILLE ACCORDING TO RACE AND STATE FOR 1931.

State.		Malays.		Chinese.		Indians.		Non-Asiatic.		Others.		All races.
Perak	...	18.5	...	19.1	...	19.7	...	5.0	...	16.8	...	19.0
Selangor	...	14.1	...	18.2	...	19.8	...	5.8	...	4.9	...	17.5
Negri Sembilan	...	20.0	...	19.5	...	24.3	...	8.0	...	2.3	...	20.5
Pahang	...	23.8	...	19.8	...	23.0	...	5.0	...	12.3	...	22.5
F.M.S.	...	18.8	...	18.9	...	20.5	...	5.8	...	8.1	...	19.1

If the death-rates taken by States and races are examined it will be seen that, as regards Malays, Pahang had the highest rate (23.8) while Selangor had the lowest (14.1).

The 1931 rates for Chinese were nearly even throughout the Federation, whereas Perak had considerably the highest rate during 1930. In the case of Indians, Negri Sembilan shows the

highest rate (24.3), compared with Pahang's 41.8 in 1930. Perak again enjoyed the lowest rate (19.7), although the rate in Selangor was only one point higher. The lowered rate for Pahang, from 41.8 to 23.0, is a very satisfactory feature of these records.

Among non-Asiatics (37 deaths among a population of 6,392) the rate rose slightly from 4.6 in 1930 to 5.8 this year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The ratio of deaths among infants (i.e., persons under one year of age) to every thousand live births was 139 as compared with 163 in the previous year.

The following table gives particulars of these rates as they affect the principal races in the Federated Malay States. No rates are shown for either Europeans or other non-Europeans as the numbers involved in each case are too small to allow of a reliable rate being calculated :

SUMMARY OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN THE F.M.S. ACCORDING TO RACES AND STATES FOR THE YEAR 1931.

			Malays.		Chinese.		Indians.
Perak	...	...	122	...	138	...	167
Selangor	...	...	102	...	130	...	144
Negri Sembilan	...	...	146	...	167	...	158
Pahang	...	...	169	...	157	...	145
Average rate			135	...	148	...	154

Taking the peak year of the last decennium, when a rate of 203 was recorded, a progressive and very marked fall from that figure can be seen amounting to a 31.5 per cent. decrease or a reduction of nearly one-third of the infant mortality rate as recorded in 1927.

This is very satisfactory so far as it goes but it must be kept in mind that still one quarter of all the deaths in the Federated Malay States are infant deaths. The rate in England during 1930 was 60 for every thousand living births.

The rate among Malays was again the lowest among other races, but the rate among Malays in Pahang (169) was the highest rate among any nationality.

The rate, by races, has fallen in each case compared with the 1930 figure.

MARRIAGES.

As there is no registration of Chinese marriages and the registration of Hindu marriages is not compulsory, the number of marriages cannot be determined.

CHAPTER IV.

Health.

The health of the country showed a great improvement during 1931. There was a reduction in the total number of deaths, while figures for hospital admissions show a corresponding great reduction.

There can be little doubt that a large part of this apparent improvement must be ascribed to the fact that large numbers of labourers, both Indians and Chinese, were repatriated during the year. Among these were, of course, very many comparatively unhealthy, or actually sick or decrepit, persons, who would have been likely to swell the total of deaths and hospital admissions, had they remained in the country.

On the other hand there is good reason for believing that apart from any question of repatriation the year was healthy. This is shown by a marked improvement in morbidity figures for communities unaffected by emigration, e.g., the Malay population.

Since malaria is the predominant cause of sickness and death in the Federated Malay States, and since the records for 1931 show a very great reduction in the number of malarial cases, it is a fair statement to say that the year was comparatively healthy because there was less malaria. It is to be noted, however, that apart from those diseases which may be associated with, or may be mistaken for, malaria, there was a lower incidence of other diseases, e.g., enteric fevers, which are not usually directly connected with malaria.

The following table sets out the principal causes of death in the population of the four States of the Federation during 1931:

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO STATES FOR THE YEAR 1931.

State.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												
	Enteric fever.	Typhus fever.	Relapsing fever.	Malaria.	Fever (type not diagnosed).	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Plague.	Acute poliomyelitis.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.
Perak ...	47	1	...	687	5,700	3	16	18	...	234	...	3	46
Selangor ...	16	27	...	411	2,646	...	11	19	...	282	...	3	27
N. Sembilan ...	12	2	...	261	1,387	...	1	23	...	113	...	...	17
Pahang ...	12	2	...	157	1,931	...	1	7	...	34	...	...	5
Total ...	87	32	...	1,516	11,684	3	29	67	...	663	...	6	95
													1,524

**SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO
STATES FOR THE YEAR 1931—(cont.)**

State.	CAUSES OF DEATH.									(Grand total.	
	Other forms of tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Cancer.	Beri-beri.	Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years and over).	Convulsions (under 5 years of age).	Diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and enteritis.	Ankylostomiasis.		Other diseases.
Perak ...	75	48	36	62	14	1,577	745	212	27	4,504	14,641
Selangor ...	21	35	16	110	20	1,350	1,061	431	14	367	9,367
N. Sembilan	4	20	13	102	4	569	633	144	11	1,221	4,802
Pahang ...	...	1	3	78	3	438	347	156	39	674	4,061
Total ...	100	104	68	352	41	3,934	2,786	943	91	8,766	32,871

PREVAILING DISEASES.

Malaria.—This remains the principal disease of the country, in spite of the continuous concentrated effort for many years past to eliminate it. It is impossible accurately to assess the number of deaths due to malaria annually, since in only a small proportion of the total deaths is an accurate diagnosis possible. Deaths reported from Government hospitals as due to malaria may be accepted as correct, but it is impossible to say how many of the deaths registered elsewhere under the general heading "fever" are actually cases of malaria.

The following figures for the last five years are significant and encouraging:

	Deaths registered as due to "fever".			Deaths recorded in Government hospitals as due to malaria.		
1927	20,736	...	2,548
1928	20,053	...	2,637
1929	16,968	...	1,795
1930	16,721	...	1,713
1931	13,180	...	1,065

Preventive measures against malaria are now established throughout the Federated Malay States. They may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Notification of cases and investigation of conditions associated with fresh infections;
- (b) Routine and special surveys of anopheline breeding: In urban areas and for half a mile outside, endeavours are made to control the breeding of all

species of anophelines and, even where possible, of culicines. The principle adopted in connexion with towns is to subdivide such areas as are under anti-malarial control in such a way as to ensure the full examination of each area at least once a week;

- (c) Temporary and permanent anti-larval measures: Additions to permanent anti-malarial drainage were carried out in the larger centres of population particularly in Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Kubu Bharu, Sungei Buloh Leprosorium, Tampin, Kuala Lipis and Raub. But the general and widespread depressed economic position prevailing considerably limited the scope of this work during the year. Temporary anti-malarial work also had to be considerably curtailed, new work or extensions being reduced to the minimum;
- (d) Free distribution of quinine;
- (e) Periodical inspection of Government and estate labourers;
- (f) Propaganda and education;
- (g) Special research, by the staff of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Health Officers, and others: The problem of malaria at Cameron Highlands was the subject of special investigation.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—This group of diseases was responsible for 1,606 deaths during the year, or approximately 5 per cent. of the total deaths: this compares with 2,440 deaths in 1930, or 5.9 per cent. of the total for that year. The death-rate is 141.6 per 100,000 of the population.

Pneumonia.—This disease is still responsible for a very heavy toll of life, 8 per cent. of the total deaths being registered as due to pneumonia. Deaths so recorded numbered 2,786, a death-rate of 1.6 per mille compared with 1.8 in 1930. The case mortality rate in Government hospitals, though lower than in previous years, still remains not much below fifty per cent.: but it must be remembered that many patients only seek admission at a late stage of the disease.

Tuberculosis.—Pulmonary tuberculosis must be considered one of the gravest causes of sickness and death in the Federated Malay States, especially in the town population. It is impossible to estimate the total number of cases, and it is probable that many fatal cases are registered under other headings. But a study of the figures over a period of years does not show that the incidence of the disease is increasing. The

records of deaths occurring in Government hospitals are likely to be more accurate than records of deaths occurring elsewhere, so that the following table may be taken as some indication of the comparative incidence of the disease during the last ten years. It must be remembered that the population of the country has been increasing during this period, but that the favourable figure for 1931 should be discounted by the abnormal repatriation then occurring.

1922	...	...	...	...	...	1,062
1923	...	...	...	...	...	1,006
1924	...	...	...	...	...	1,037
1925	...	...	...	...	...	1,051
1926	...	...	...	...	...	995
1927	...	...	...	...	...	1,118
1928	...	...	...	...	...	1,074
1929	...	...	...	...	...	1,078
1930	...	...	...	...	...	1,061
1931	...	...	...	...	...	975

Leprosy.—The average number of cases of leprosy annually detected and segregated in the Federated Malay States is in the neighbourhood of three hundred. The opening of the new Leper Settlement at Sungei Buloh has proved to be a great step forward in the treatment of the disease. It has been possible to release a certain number of cases as non-infective, and it is hoped that this will encourage other early cases, as yet undetected, to apply for treatment. The number of voluntary applications for treatment is encouraging.

Venereal Diseases.—The problem of venereal disease has received special attention in Malaya. For some years the number of cases applying for treatment showed a large annual increase, which was ascribed to the intensive efforts made to reach as many sufferers as possible. Now, at last, the total number of cases is decreasing. It may at least be hoped that this decrease represents an actual decrease in the incidence of disease, as the result of intensive efforts at treatment, associated, perhaps, with the recent measures taken for the suppression of brothels. The figures for the total number of cases of venereal disease treated in the Federated Malay States during the last five years are as follows:

1927	...	...	...	...	...	25,744
1928	...	...	...	...	...	35,366
1929	...	...	...	...	...	40,802
1930	...	...	...	...	...	35,734
1931	...	...	...	...	...	31,817

HEALTH OF THE LABOUR POPULATION.

The only class of labour for which special health statistics are available is the labour employed on agricultural estates. There was a great improvement in the figures for 1931, the death-rate recorded being 7.8 per mille compared with 10.6 for 1930. It must be remembered that it is this class of labour which has been most affected by repatriation; at the same time there is clear indication of a more satisfactory state of health generally during the year.

HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the hospitals maintained by the Medical Department, the average daily number of patients in each, the total number of patients admitted during the year, the total number of deaths, and the death-rate per hundred admissions:

Hospitals.	Average daily No. of patients.	Total No. of patients admitted.	Deaths.	Deaths per hundred admissions.
I.—PERAK.				
Ipoh, District	450	10,632	880	8.27
Taiping, General	123	2,961	274	9.25
„ District	258	4,109	303	7.37
Batu Gajah	168	3,655	305	8.34
Kuala Kangsar, District ...	184	2,312	143	6.14
„ „ Women's	75	1,668	103	6.17
„ „ Malay	30	717	15	2.09
Teluk Anson, General	152	4,269	315	7.37
Kampar, District	232	3,664	391	10.67
Tapah, District	162	2,926	185	6.32
Parit Buntar, District	84	2,050	131	6.39
Tanjong Malim, District ...	51	1,522	81	5.32
Sitiawan, District	53	2,376	125	5.26
Sungkai, District	34	950	47	4.94
Grik, District	16	411	24	5.84
Klian Intan, District	22	520	52	10.00
II.—SELANGOR.				
Kuala Lumpur, Bungsar ...	17	505	8	1.58
„ „ Tanglin	121	3,771	258	6.84
„ „ District	623	8,342	1,028	12.32
„ „ Malay	73	1,645	43	2.61
Klang, District	158	4,041	364	9.00
Kajang, District	115	2,340	192	8.20
Kuala Kubu, District	68	1,200	161	13.41
Serendah, District	79	1,723	112	6.50
Kuala Selangor, District ...	20	647	48	7.42

Hospitals.	Average daily No. of patients.	Total No. of patients admitted.	Deaths.	Deaths per hundred admissions.
III.—NEGRI SEMBILAN.				
Seremban, 1st Class A				
Wards	7	189	3	1.58
Seremban, General	312	6,432	517	8.03
Kuala Pilah, District	212	3,110	222	7.13
„ „ Women's	70	1,246	138	11.04
Tampin, District	103	1,902	167	8.78
*Port Dickson, District	74	833	98	11.76
Jekebu, District	33	734	45	6.11

IV.—PAHANG.

Kuala Lipis, General	98	2,350	150	6.38
Kuantan, General	136	2,251	159	7.06
Bentong, District	103	2,017	165	8.18
Raub, District	65	1,395	116	8.31
Mentakab, District	42	1,053	60	5.69
Pekan, District	25	439	10	2.27
Kuala Rompin	1	30	3	10.00

The total number of out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries (including travelling dispensaries), apart from those treated at special institutions such as Infant Welfare Centres, Venereal Disease Clinics, etc., was 644,065.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There are six centres at Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Ipoh, Taiping, Teluk Anson and Seremban. The total number of attendances during the year was 169,992. In addition to the work done at the centres themselves, a very great number of visits were paid by the staff to the homes of the people, for the purpose of instruction and assistance in maternity and child welfare.

Central Mental Hospital.—It is satisfactory to report that the number of patients discharged from this institution during 1931 was greater than in previous years, while the number of admissions was less. For the first time there were fewer patients under treatment at the end of the year than at the beginning, instead of the large increase annually occurring in recent years. The mortality was also lower. The actual figures for the last five years are shown below:

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.
1927	900	414	173
1928	903	495	174
1929	983	566	226
1930	972	482	197
1931	880	747	188

* NOTE.—Tuberculosis cases are transferred to this hospital.

CHAPTER V.

Housing.

The subject of housing in the Federated Malay States may be treated in its relation to buildings within Sanitary Board or Urban areas on the one hand and to accommodation in rural districts on the other; in either case it admits of a dual classification, i.e., housing of (1) salaried or employer classes, and (2) wage-earning or labouring classes.

HOUSING WITHIN SANITARY BOARD AREAS.

Control over housing in Sanitary Board areas is exercised through the Building By-laws of the Sanitary Boards Enactment. The houses occupied by salaried Government servants are erected by Government according to standard approved plans and are divided into certain classes or grades according to the salary of the officer concerned, the occupant normally being charged the monthly rent laid down for the particular class or grade. The houses of the merchants, traders and professional practitioners either stand in their own grounds (this is almost invariably the case among Europeans) or conform to the shop-house type. Such shop-houses are generally two-storied, the occupier plying his trade downstairs and living above his work.

For Government employees of the wage-earning class, e.g., labourers in the Sanitary Boards, Public Works and Health Departments, lines or barracks are provided free of rent and are erected according to plans approved by the Public Works and Health Departments. In the larger towns such lines are of permanent, in the smaller Sanitary Board areas of semi-permanent construction. Periodical inspections of such lines ensure that the general living conditions remain satisfactory.

Non-Government labourers live either in the permanent Chinese shop-house type or in the semi-permanent or temporary Malay house type of dwelling. Regular inspection of the shop-house type of dwelling, which is almost exclusively occupied by Chinese, is carried out by the Sanitary Board staff, to see that no overcrowding takes place.

The Malay type of labourer's house is usually built off the ground and constructed of plank floors and walls with palm-thatch roofs. As a rule these Malay houses are erected by the owner of the land and rented out to tenants, but not infrequently the sub-lessee pays a ground rent to the landlord and erects the building himself. Houses of this type erected on the outskirts of towns have until recently normally been of a temporary type;

however, most Sanitary Boards nowadays insist on the erection of houses of a more permanent pattern and a considerable improvement may, therefore, confidently be looked to for the future.

All persons living within Sanitary Board areas receive in return for assessment payments certain services in respect of water, drainage, anti-malarial works, lighting, scavenging and conservancy.

Encouraging results have followed efforts to improve housing conditions in Sanitary Board areas by the giving of free advice to prospective builders on construction and siting problems.

Town planning schemes have been approved or are being prepared for all the chief towns.

HOUSING OUTSIDE SANITARY BOARD AREAS.

(1).—ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SALARIED OR EMPLOYER CLASS.

All houses erected by Government conform to some standard type plan. There is no restriction of design or construction on private individuals, for the most part Estate or Mine Managers and fairly well-to-do Asiatics, but their houses are as a rule of permanent construction with ample accommodation and ventilation.

(2).—ACCOMMODATION FOR THE WAGE-EARNING OR LABOURING CLASS.

Government employees are housed in rent-free lines or barracks, which follow standard type plans as in the case of similar buildings within Sanitary Board areas. Such lines have cement drains, wells and latrines and are generally sited in a small area of land where the labourers grow vegetables and other products for their own consumption. The minimum dimensions of the rooms are 10' x 10' and rules exist for the prevention of overcrowding.

Periodical inspections of these lines are carried out by officers of the Labour and Health Departments and also by Public Works Engineers in each district.

Housing accommodation for labourers, other than Government labourers, may be divided into two classes, viz.: housing of labourers on (a) estates and mines and (b) in villages or elsewhere.

The housing of estate labourers is controlled under the Labour Code. Labourers (Indians, Javanese and Chinese) under European management are accommodated in rent-free lines

erected at estate expense. The lines which are usually of the permanent type are built in blocks of roughly a dozen rooms apiece, or in rows of detached or semi-detached huts, with cement floors (if built on the ground level), cement drains, plank walls, tiled roofs, and an adequate drinking and bathing water supply and latrines.

On mines the lines are generally of a temporary nature made of palm thatch with earth or concrete floor, and constructed to provide the maximum amount of coolness and ventilation; though with the contemporary growth of motor-bus services an increasing proportion of mining labourers live in villages or towns near their work. Water and lighting is provided free of charge by the mine owners. Sanitary arrangements are primitive but latrines are provided in all cases. Officers of the Mines Department are nowadays responsible for inspection of sanitary conditions on mines.

The health of the labour forces on estates and mines has been very good and there have been no serious epidemics during the year.

No control is exercised over accommodation for labourers other than those mentioned above. The majority are Malays living on their own land; their houses are of such design, structure, and size as the owner can afford. The Malays usually choose for their house a site where air, light and water are abundantly to hand, and this explains to a great extent their general good health and freedom from diseases such as pulmonary tuberculosis, so commonly found in Chinese tenements. The District Officer with the help of the Malay headman of the sub-district, after noting on his periodic visits any malarial or insanitary conditions which are particularly likely to endanger the health of the neighbourhood, takes steps to abate the nuisance. Of the non-Malay labourers, Chinese comprise by far the greatest part. They are engaged chiefly in vegetable gardening, timber cutting, pig-rearing or in the cultivation of small holdings of rubber, coconuts, tapioca and other products. If they work on their own land they live in small temporary huts; if engaged in timber cutting, in large temporary communal sheds. While on the one hand the sanitary surroundings of such dwellings leave much to be desired and from their remoteness no regular inspection by Health Officers is possible, on the other hand the open air life and the extremely airy construction of their temporary dwellings enable these Chinese labourers to maintain a high level of health.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

There are no building societies in the Federated Malay States but there are in existence the Planters' Loans Board and a large number of smaller co-operative societies which in their initial stages rely for help and guidance on the Government Co-operative Department. Members may, with certain restrictions, borrow money from the co-operative society to which they subscribe, and it is hoped that many will continue to make use of this opportunity to erect houses of their own.

Building loans at 6 per cent. interest may also be obtained from Government funds provided sufficient security is given for the recovery of capital and interest in case of default.

CHAPTER VI.

Production.

MINERALS.

Tin.

The export of tin-ore, reduced to a metallic basis, and of block tin during the year was 51,250 tons compared with 62,065 tons in 1930 and 67,041 tons in 1929.

The export of tin-ore represents about 99.4 per cent. of the total. The 1931 exports were 10,815 tons (17.4 per cent.) lower than those of 1930.

The export duty (in millions of dollars) was 5.5 in 1931, 9.1 in 1930 and 14.5 in 1929.

Price of tin.

On 22nd and 28th December was recorded the highest price during the year, namely, £144.17.6 per ton, and on 2nd June the lowest £102, but the later prices with sterling at par would have been very little above that figure.

It was only natural that the market reacted to the introduction of restriction; and although this reaction was not so marked as anticipated by optimists, the effect has been to give a steady rather than a fluctuating market. Undoubtedly the exceptionally low consumption by America was the cause of the continued low prices. It was fortunate for Malaya that Great Britain decided to come off the gold standard, as this enabled local producers to obtain a premium for their ore. It has been estimated that as a result the miners received during the last quarter of the year, an extra £350,000 for their ore and the Government £45,000 more in tin duty.

The following table gives figures of prices ruling during the last seven years in dollars per pikul :

—	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Highest ...	145.50	157.50	159.00	131.50	115.50	92.25	71.37½
Average ...	131.77½	144.50	144.93	114.18	104.37½	72.89	60.29
Lowest ...	116.00	131.75	127.37	103.63½	89.25	54.25½	50.37½
Fluctuation	29.50	25.75	31.63	27.87½	26.25	38.12½	21.00

In January, 1931, the visible supplies officially recorded totalled 43,200 tons and in December 50,938 tons, an increase of 7,738 tons (17.9 per cent.).

The “carry-over” in the Straits Settlements on 1st January, 1931, amounted to 4,483 tons and on 31st December to 8,293 tons of tin, an increase of 3,810 tons, the totals of the visible supplies and the “carry-over” at the beginning and end of the year being 47,683 and 59,231 tons respectively.

The export of tungsten ores (wolfram and scheelite) of Federated Malay States origin was as follows for 1930 and 1931 :

			Wolfram.		Scheelite.
1930 ...	...	...	65 tons	...	784 tons
1931 ...	...	...	Nil	...	368 ..

The production of gold was 29,462 ounces compared with 29,597 ounces in 1930.

The Raub Australian Gold Mining Coy. Ltd. produced 24,728 ounces compared with 24,012 ounces in 1930.

Exports amounted to 26,558 ounces.

The production of coal from the Malayan Collieries Ltd., Selangor, was 402,355 tons, a decrease of 163,218 tons compared with the previous year; consumption was as follows :

					Tons.
Federated Malay States Railways ...	...	...	...	...	185,090
Mines ...	...	...	...	...	156,942
Other Federated Malay States Consumers ...	...	...	...	...	32,185
Exported ...	...	...	...	...	253
Consumed at the Collieries ...	...	...	...	...	27,885
Total ...					402,355

There is no other mine producing coal in the Federated Malay States.

Labour.

The labour force engaged in mining (including dulang pass holders) was 65,777 at the end of the year. The figures for the preceding three years were :

1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,517
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,415
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,550

This total does not include labour employed on the extraction and transport of firewood.

The classification of labour was as follows :

Contract	...	...	...	...	...	12,653
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	30,804
Tribute	...	...	...	...	...	13,560
Dulang	...	...	...	...	...	8,739

the extent of contract labour being 19.2 per cent. of the total labour force.

Approximately 37 per cent. of the labour force (excluding dulang pass holders) find employment on mines in the hands of Europeans.

Approximately one-fifth of this force is on contract (chiefly engaged on lode mining) and the remainder on wages.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture shares with mining the position of primary importance in the economy of the Federated Malay States. It is carried on by representatives of practically all nationalities, European and Asiatic, on properties ranging from the small holdings of one half to five acres owned by Asiatics, to large estates of between five hundred and five thousand acres.

Agricultural crops can be classified in three categories. Those grown both on estates and on small holdings; those grown only on large properties; and those grown exclusively on small holdings by Asiatics. The first category includes the major permanent crops, rubber and coconuts, with which as catch crops, coffee, bananas, pineapples or tapioca may be grown; it also includes tea, which is in its infancy as an estate crop in Malaya. The second category is confined to oil palms. The third comprises the important rice crop, minor food crops such as maize and ground-nuts, fruit, vegetables, arecanuts and tobacco.

A.—CROPS GROWN BY EUROPEANS AND ASIATICS.

Rubber.—This crop is grown almost exclusively for export, though a small quantity is absorbed by a Singapore rubber goods factory.

The total area under rubber in the Federated Malay States at the end of the year 1931 was estimated at 1,506,972 acres made up as follows :

	Holdings 100 acres or over.	Holdings under 100 acres.	Total.
Perak	273,136	250,166	523,302
Selangor	341,467	154,854	496,321
Negri Sembilan	272,053	81,142	353,195
Pahang	58,592	75,562	134,154
Total	945,248	561,724	1,506,972

Production on estates of over 100 acres was :

	Tons.
Perak	44,781
Selangor	53,141
Negri Sembilan	37,840
Pahang	5,695

Production on small holdings for each of the individual States is not available, but the total estimated production for the Federated Malay States was 105,378 tons, making a grand total of 246,835 tons.

The estimated area newly planted with rubber was as follows :

	100 acres or over.	Under 100 acres.	Total.
Perak	591	1,371	1,962
Selangor	1,362	822	2,184
Negri Sembilan	980	830	1,810
Pahang	2,048	303	2,351

Since no new alienations of land for rubber planting were made during the year, additions to the planted area have, so far as is known, been confined to land alienated before September, 1930.

During the year it was estimated that 16,751 acres were established with budded rubber trees of proven clones. The necessary budwood was largely obtained from local multiplication nurseries, imports from Netherlands India showing a further considerable decline, while local sales of budwood and budded stumps to foreign countries increased.

The total area of budded rubber in the Federated Malay States at the present time is estimated to be 73,034 acres.

On certain estates fields giving low yields owing to the incidence of root diseases or other causes have been cleared of their old rubber trees and replanted with budded stocks.

Recently collected statistics show the following classes of ownership of rubber estates exceeding 100 acres in the Federated Malay States :

Class of owner-ship.	Non-Asiatic.		Asiatic.	
	Number of estates.	Area.	Number of estates.	Area.
Limited liability companies ...	519	766,701	17	13,920
Privately owned ...	116	34,886	432	115,380
Private limited liability companies ...	18	11,752	4	2,609

In the case of a limited liability company the shareholders may be of all nationalities, but the classification indicates the nationality of the majority of shareholders or of those holding the controlling interest as shown by the country in which the company is registered. Private limited liability companies by reason of their articles of association more closely resemble private than public ownership.

The sale price of rubber in 1931 declined even further than in 1930. The average Singapore price of ribbed smoked sheet for the year was 9.78 cents per lb., the highest price being 13½ cents in January and the lowest 7½ cents in August and September. These prices were below the cost of production on many properties.

Tapping was entirely discontinued on an increasing number of estates throughout the year and on many properties of intermediate size employing a small labour force. Such areas were either abandoned entirely or else left in charge of a watchman with occasionally a few labourers to keep down the growth of rank "lalang" grass. On some of the larger estates only the more productive areas were tapped, while curtailment of field work was becoming more noticeable. Although tapping on the share system was still common on small holdings, the number of owners who tapped their own trees increased steadily. Tapping was continuous and bark removal excessive on holdings whose owners had no other source of livelihood. On the other hand, owners with other sources of income, especially those possessing rice land, only tapped their trees intermittently to supplement their other sources of income. Thus, while the standard of living among rural Malays has been simplified, it is only those who are entirely dependent on their rubber land who have suffered real hardship. As was to be expected in the circumstances the standard of upkeep and general sanitation on small rubber holdings showed marked deterioration.

It was estimated at the end of the year that the total area out of tapping in the Federated Malay States was 131,586 acres, of which 42,062 acres were on estates which had entirely ceased tapping. This does not include 42,883 acres rested owing to rotational systems of tapping.

Records of bark consumption, yield, bark reserves and bark renewal were commenced in August on small holdings in the Federated Malay States as well as on holdings in Johore and the Straits Settlements. These records will be maintained for twelve months and will then be summarised. A special grant of \$10,000 to provide the necessary staff and other expenditure was made from the funds at the disposal of the Rubber Experiment, Research and Propaganda Committee.

Of rubber diseases that most in evidence was Mouldy Rot of the renewing bark (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*). This disease spread considerably owing to the migration of dismissed tappers from infected areas to other localities previously healthy. Its control, especially in the wetter weather, also proved difficult, since owners could not usually afford to cease tapping or even in many cases to purchase efficient disinfectants, although these were rendered available at cost price through the officers of the Agricultural Department.

Research work in relation to the rubber industry has been continued by the Rubber Research Institute, the activities of which have been maintained at full strength. Special attention has been given to increasing the efficiency and lowering the cost of factory work for the production of standard smoked sheet and to possible rubber mixtures for road surfacing. Work on bud-grafting and clone selection and investigations relating to various diseases have been continued.

Coconuts.—There has been but little change in the area planted with coconuts as given in the report for 1930 when the figures obtained from the census conducted by the Agricultural Department in that year were as follows:

							Acres.
Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,940
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,294
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,966
Pahang	...	...	...	...	..	..	14,530
							<hr/> 239,730 <hr/>

Of this, about 177,000 acres are in bearing.

The average Singapore prices of copra of "Sundried" and of "Fair Merchantable" qualities during the year were respectively \$5.09 and \$4.64 per pikul as compared with \$7.80 and \$7.45 in 1930. The highest price for "Sundried" was \$6.15 in March and the lowest \$3.70 in June. In the last two months of the year, there was a slight recovery to \$5.90.

Local prices in the coastal villages for copra prepared on primitive kilns from nuts grown by small holders have ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per pikul and the prices of nuts for copra making from 80 cents to \$1.80 per hundred. In the inland villages nuts for eating purposes sold at prices averaging about 5 cents each and varying from 2 to 10 cents according to the size of the nuts and the supply locally available; in many of the inland districts nuts have to be imported from the coastal areas to meet the local demand.

Net exports of copra from the Federated Malay States were 65,583 tons, valued at \$5,504,490.

It is difficult to form even a rough estimate of the total production of coconuts in the Federated Malay States. While it is true that some 90,000 acres of estates together with well-defined blocks of small holdings are situated in the coastal districts of Perak and Selangor, it has also to be remembered that a few palms are commonly planted near the dwellings of many Malays and other Asiatics throughout the country. The crops produced on estates are utilised almost entirely for the production of copra, but in the coastal districts the crops from small holdings are used both to satisfy the local demand for fresh nuts and for conversion into copra, while nuts produced in the inland districts are all consumed fresh. Moreover, a small portion of the copra made is purchased by two oil mills in Selangor, the oil and cake from which are not exported. Consequently the known exports of copra have little relation to the total production of nuts, more especially as the crop of nuts per acre and the number of nuts per pikul of copra are subject to wide variations.

The standardised coconut experiments laid down in 1930 on five estates in the Federated Malay States and two in the Colony have been continued but have not yet been in progress long enough to give definite results. Selection, cultivation, manuring and cross-pollination experiments have been continued at the Experiment Station, Klang, and on Carey Island.

Investigation on improved methods of preparing copra, which are being undertaken with financial assistance from the Empire Marketing Board, have commenced to give valuable information.

The officer engaged on this work visited Ceylon in August to make a comparative study of methods of coconut cultivation and copra preparation in that island. A report giving the results obtained to the end of 1931 is in the press. It has been definitely established that Malayan copra is inferior in quality to that prepared in Ceylon and that this inferiority is due, less to climatic factors, than to careless harvesting of nuts on small holdings and to methods of preparation on properties of all sizes which frequently leave room for improvement. One of the chief contributory factors to the poorer quality of the copra produced is defective detail in the construction of the kilns used. Existing kilns on a number of estates have been found to exhibit one or more of such defects which can, however, as a result of these investigations often be remedied at a comparatively low cost. Kilns used by small holders, or middlemen manufacturing copra on a small scale, are usually very primitive; investigations are in progress with a view to evolving a standard design of small, cheap, but efficient kiln.

Enquiries into local marketing methods and associated economic factors indicated that the first steps towards improving local prices in the principal areas of small coconut holdings lie in the direction of preparation of the copra by the growers themselves, instead of sale of the nuts to middlemen manufacturers, and in improvement in the quality of the product by better methods of harvesting and by the use of small cheap kilns of approved design, erected in fairly large numbers to serve groups of neighbours throughout these areas. In Kuala Selangor district two or three members of the community have erected kilns designed by the Department of Agriculture and have prepared copra of improved quality, selling for prices which have not only given them a better profit on their own nuts, but have enabled them to purchase nuts from their neighbours at prices above those given by the local middlemen manufacturers.

The coconut beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*) was kept under control throughout the year by the usual methods of destroying suitable breeding places. The nettle caterpillar (*Setora nitens*) appeared again in one district in the first half of the year and on one or two estates required special efforts on the part of the managers to effect its control.

Tea.—It was estimated that the total area planted with tea at the end of 1931 was 1,580 acres as compared with 1,244 acres in 1930. Of this total, 609 acres were planted on the uplands mostly on or near Cameron Highlands and 971 acres on the lowlands. The planted area comprises a few estates not yet

in bearing, and a number of Chinese small holdings, mostly in Selangor, which provide green tea prepared by the Chinese method for local consumption by Chinese labourers. This tea is sold at prices varying from 40 to 60 cents per kati for the first quality and 24-30 cents per kati for the second quality. Demonstrations given to these Chinese growers on the Government Experimental Plantation, Serdang, led to considerable improvement in their plants owing to better cultivation and manuring and the use of a cover crop.

The areas planted with tea on the Government Experimental Plantation at Cameron Highlands in the uplands and with lowland tea at Serdang were extended during the year. The factory at Serdang was completed and put into operation. The factory building at Cameron Highlands was completed and the machinery had arrived and was ready for erection at the end of the year. Lowland tea of satisfactory quality was manufactured regularly at Serdang during the second half of the year. It found a ready market locally at 60 cents per lb. which was the same as the price given for tea produced on a lowland estate in Kedah.

Coffee.—The total area planted with coffee was estimated to be 7,784 acres, being approximately 2,500 acres more than was recorded in 1930. A considerable portion of this area is interplanted with rubber. Total production is not known. Prices in Singapore for Robusta coffee from Java have varied between \$16 and \$22 per pikul and for the lower grade coffee from Palembang between \$11 and \$16 per pikul. The corresponding local prices have not been sufficient to stimulate planting although the local demand is largely supplied by imports from Netherlands India.

A small crop of berries reaped from Kent's Arabian coffee at the Government Experimental Plantation, Cameron Highlands, produced coffee of satisfactory flavour.

In the lowlands the berry-boring beetle *Cryphalus hampei* and the leaf-eating caterpillars *Cephanodes hylas* did some damage.

Pineapples.—The total area planted with pineapples is estimated to be 6,292 acres as compared with 4,910 acres in 1930. Of this, 5,207 acres are in Selangor which contains the only canning factory in the Federation. In the first half of the year factory prices for fresh fruit fell as low as 50-80 cents per hundred, but recovered later to \$1-\$1.20 per hundred. Prices for 1½ lb. tins of good average quality pineapple cubes varied from \$3 to \$3.95 per case of 48 tins.

The Committee appointed by His Excellency the High Commissioner at the end of 1930 to enquire into matters affecting the industry presented its report which was published in September. Action to give effect to its recommendations has been under consideration.

While the exhibits staged in the United Kingdom by the Malayan Information Agency have done much to maintain the demand for Malayan tinned pineapples, they have also elicited additional evidence of the need for uniformity and improvement in the quality of the standard grades.

Further interest has been exhibited in the possible cultivation of pineapples as a sole crop. This and the possibility of preparing by-products from pineapple waste are matters of importance to the future of the industry, which can no longer depend on inter-plantings in newly opened rubber lands now that the planting of rubber has stopped. Nor will the pines grow in the shade of mature rubber trees.

Satisfactory progress has been made in planting up the various plots at the Pineapple Experiment Station in Singapore Island. Growth has, however, been slow and it is already clear that manuring will be essential whenever pineapples are grown on soil that has been under this or some other form of cultivation for several years.

B.—CROPS GROWN ENTIRELY ON LARGE ESTATES.

Oil Palms.—The total area planted with oil palms was returned as 31,971 acres, of which 292 acres were planted in 1931.

All oil and kernels produced are exported, practically none being consumed locally. In 1931 exports amounted to 4,177 tons of palm-oil valued at \$948,661 and 641 tons of kernels valued at \$101,866.

Prices for palm-oil declined further during the first half of the year from £21.10.0 in January to £13.10.0 in June. They then recovered slowly to £21.10.0 in December, the average for the year being £18.8.3.

Bulk transportation of the oil in tanks was organised among a group of estates in Selangor and was commenced at the end of the year. During the year 12 factories were in operation.

The stem rot disease which came to notice and was investigated by the department in 1930 appeared on one or two additional estates.

Experimental work in relation to oil palms has been continued at Serdang Plantation and certain estates. It includes selection and breeding of high-yielding palms and all aspects of field and factory work. There are indications that the use of phosphatic fertilisers will give a profitable increase in yield. Comparison of the percentages of oil obtained from the centrifuge and from the Krupp press in the experimental factory at Serdang at present indicates little, if any, difference in efficiency between the two methods of extraction.

C.—CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS.

Rice.—This crop is grown by Malays throughout the Federation wherever there is suitable land in populated country. Local production supplies about one-third of the local requirements, Burma and Siam supplying the deficiency.

The estimated area under wet rice cultivation and the estimated yields therefrom for the season 1930-31 were:

	Area in acres.	Yield in gantangs.
Perak	85,540	24,561,000
Selangor	19,530	2,835,000
Negri Sembilan	29,590	7,189,000
Pahang	28,440	3,758,000
Totals	163,100	38,343,000

In Krian and the north of Perak late rains retarded planting and the crop, though better than that of the preceding season, was only moderate. In Selangor the planting was early and the crop was reduced by rain during the flowering and reaping season. Elsewhere fairly satisfactory crops were obtained, although floods in January destroyed about 1,000 acres of *padi* in the Pekan district of Pahang.

In addition to the area planted with wet rice, 15,830 acres were planted with dry rice and yielded a crop of 2,275,000 gantangs. This dry rice crop is of importance in districts where suitable land for wet rice is of very limited extent or where danger of floods before harvest renders the wet rice crop uncertain.

For the season 1931-32 weather conditions were on the whole favourable and satisfactory crops were expected in the more important rice producing areas, such as Krian, Negri Sembilan and parts of Pahang. Heavy floods at the end of the year caused serious damage to flowering rice along the Perak river, but areas in which the plants were younger, although submerged for a few days, did not suffer so much as was at first expected.

In the valley of the Pahang river, a considerable portion of the crop was harvested before the floods, but the later planted areas were destroyed. In Krian the collapse of the spill-way of the irrigation reservoir in September caused a temporary shortage of water in part of the district, but this was not sufficiently prolonged to damage the crop unduly owing to a well-distributed rainfall in the last quarter of the year and the measures taken to conserve the supply of irrigation water still available. In Selangor faults in planting practice combined with adverse weather conditions and inundations of sea water resulted in an early but poor crop.

Experiments during the 1930-31 season on the control of rice stem borers by means of the egg parasite *Trichogramma minutum* showed sufficiently promising, though inconclusive, results to justify continuation of the work during the season 1931-32. Further observations have confirmed the opinion that stem borers are very prevalent in certain parts of the Peninsula, although the resulting loss of crop is not necessarily proportionate to the percentage of bored stems.

In localities where the water supply was deficient the growing rice-plant was often attacked by the insect *Scotinophara coarctata*. The padi fly, *Leptocorisa acuta* and another grain sucking insect, *Cletus punctiger*, did damage in some parts of Perak and Selangor, while the leaf hopper, *Sogata furcifera*, again appeared in Krian and other parts of Perak at the end of the year, but did serious damage in only a few localities, since it disappeared quickly after a few days of heavy rain.

In Krian the system of encouraging rat destruction by paying rewards for tails was superseded by a scheme designed to place a greater measure of responsibility for the control of this pest on the actual rice growers. This departure has proved successful. In other parts of the country the annual damage caused by rats is declining steadily as a result of the control measures now widely adopted.

Manurial experiments in accordance with the new scheme were conducted in Krian and at the Talang Experimental Station at Kuala Kangsar. The published results of several years work indicate generally that profitable increases in yield are only obtainable on land which without manure gives a yield much below the average. A further new scheme of experiments was laid down at these stations during the season 1931-32. At the Titi Serong Experiment Station in Krian hybridisation experiments together with selection and varietal tests have been continued.

Standardised test plots to determine the suitability of selected strains to local conditions were maintained during the year at Talang, Lenggong, Kuang, Kajang, Dong and Pekan. New plots were established at Bukit Gantang, Bruas, Rembau, and Temerloh.

Distributions of certain of the selected high-yielding strains were made and in the Krian district a scheme for the sale of selected seed to cultivators at cost price was organised, though with somewhat disappointing results.

The Committee, appointed by His Excellency the High Commissioner in July, 1930, issued its report in March, 1931. Action has already been taken on several of its recommendations and others are receiving attention.

• *Minor Food Crops*.—Much greater attention is now being paid to the cultivation of minor food crops such as maize, yams, sweet potatoes, tapioca and ground-nuts. This extension is particularly noticeable in the parts of Pahang subject to flooding and also in districts where the land available for wet rice cultivation is limited and the predominant crop is rubber. Supplies of fresh vegetables for the town markets are grown almost entirely by Chinese market gardeners, though there is an increasing tendency among Malays to grow small quantities of vegetables for their own use. The necessity for growing greater quantities of food-stuffs has been emphasised by the Department of Agriculture which has distributed considerable quantities of planting material of good quality both from Serdang and from the smaller Agricultural Stations.

Tobacco.—Increased duties on imported tobacco have resulted in the planting of several hundred acres with this crop both by Malay small holders and Chinese gardeners in all the States. Prices have varied from \$15 to \$75 per pikul according to quality. While the plants often grow well, the curing of the leaf is at present unsatisfactory and much of the prepared tobacco is in consequence of low quality. It is made up into cheap cheroots or cut and used in native-made cigarettes or as pipe tobacco. The Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments with this crop at Serdang and also at several of the Agricultural Stations in different parts of the country. Important pests and diseases have already made their appearance. These include several leaf-eating caterpillars, the stem borer *Gelechia heliopa* and slime disease caused by *Bacterium solanacearum*. Investigations of control measures are in progress.

Agricultural Instruction.—In order to improve local methods of agriculture and encourage the planting of a wider range of crops the Department of Agriculture makes use of various methods of instruction and propaganda.

(a) *Demonstration Stations:* The Field Branch of the department proceeded with the programme of establishing additional small stations of some 10 acres each in various parts of the country, to serve for testing varieties, providing demonstrations and supplying planting materials of good quality. In addition to four stations already in existence, five more were established during the year at Selama in Perak, Cheras in Selangor, Rembau in Negri Sembilan and Kuantan and Temerloh in Pahang.

(b) *School Gardens:* There are 392 school gardens in the Federated Malay States, all of which were regularly supervised by Agricultural Field Officers during the year; a standard layout was introduced and general improvement in working was maintained. Considerable quantities of planting material were supplied from Serdang and from local Agricultural Stations.

(c) *Publications:* The publications in English issued by the Department of Agriculture have consisted of the monthly numbers of the *Malayan Agricultural Journal* together with seven special Bulletins. In addition, the quarterly journals in Malay and in Chinese have been published regularly and leaflets have been issued in Malay on various subjects.

(d) *Rural Lecture Caravan:* The Departments of Co-operation and Agriculture and the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya have jointly maintained this caravan which carries agricultural exhibits, cinematograph films on co-operation and agricultural subjects and lantern slides. The caravan visits villages at which lectures in Malay are given on agricultural and co-operative subjects illustrated by lantern slides and films in the evening. The van toured parts of all the three western States during the year. Good audiences were attracted and a number of enquiries for selected rice seed resulted.

(e) *Agricultural Exhibition:* The Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association held its eighth exhibition in Kuala Lumpur during August. Instructional exhibits were staged by the Rubber Research Institute and the Department of Agriculture.

Opening of School of Agriculture, Malaya.—In May, 1931, the School of Agriculture which had been under construction for the past two years was officially opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner. It is hoped that this Institution will in due

course exert a beneficial influence on native agriculture in Malaya. The school comprises a teaching block with hostel accommodation for 80 students, quarters for the teaching staffs and the necessary out-buildings. The courses of training include a three-year course delivered in English designed to meet requirements of senior students, and a one-year course in the vernacular for junior students. They comprise teaching in the elements of science underlying agricultural practice combined with practical training in the agriculture of the more important crops. Areas cultivated by the pupils are attached to the school, while the experimental plantations are also available and are utilised in connection with the teaching. At the end of the year the total number of students at the school was 38.

LIVE STOCK.

The Federation continues to be very largely dependent on imports for the supply of meat and of other animal products.

In relation to milk supply, slightly increased interest in the question of the production of milk locally has been evinced, and during the year the Government Dairy at Fraser's Hill was opened by the Agricultural Department with the object of supplying fresh milk to the population at the hill station.

The dairy comprises about 32 cows, the majority of which are of the Friesian breed imported from South Africa. The dairy buildings have been constructed and designed in accordance with modern principles, and enable milk of high quality to be turned out. Bacterial counts by the Medical Institute show that the milk produced in the dairy falls easily within the limit of grade A milk.

Attempts by the Government to improve local breeds of poultry have been continued at Kuala Kangsar, and a number of young cock birds of good breed have been distributed in the villages.

Some discussion has taken place during the year regarding the desirability of establishing a stud farm for improving the breed of buffaloes in Pahang, while there has also been some discussion on the subject of a general policy towards the improvement of live stock in the Peninsula.

It must be agreed that the Federated Malay States are in general character not specially adapted for stock raising, but on the other hand there is every reason to suppose that a considerably larger proportion of the local requirements in the way of products of animal husbandry could be supplied from local sources.

The following figures have been compiled from returns obtained from various sources and subjected to cross checks and actual counts carried out by officers of the Veterinary Department whenever possible. The difficulties of collecting accurate figures are considerable, especially in the cases of small animals (goats, sheep, and even calves).

		Cattle.		Buffaloes.		Sheep and goats.		Pigs.		Horses.
Perak	...	19,490	...	17,891	...	35,355	...	47,515	...	171
Selangor	...	11,476	...	2,297	...	19,383	...	76,442	...	48
Negri Sembilan	...	8,709	...	10,329	...	19,437	...	16,400	...	24
Pahang	...	4,415	...	15,711	...	13,732	...	14,584	...	—
Totals, 1931	...	44,090	...	46,228	...	87,907	...	154,941	...	243

On a conservative basis these represent a value of about \$10,000,000.

All animals entering the Federated Malay States from sources outside Malaya are liable to detention under observation on arrival, a measure which is enforced as a routine in the case of bovines, special provision being made for those intended for immediate conversion into meat and exemption being granted to railed animals that have already undergone quarantine in Padang Besar.

Imports showed a sharp decrease compared to previous years, in harmony with the prevailing economic situation. There was a general tendency to make more use of internal resources and to depend to a greater extent, for such items as meat, on local animals. The export of animals and animal products was, as usual, negligible, being represented only by hides and skins, the by-products of the meat supply. The following table illustrates the gradual decline in imports of live stock into the Federated Malay States over the period quoted:

		Cattle.		Buffaloes.		Sheep and goats.		Pigs.
1929	...	3,455	...	14,651	...	15,803	...	30,919*
1930	...	2,339	...	7,635	...	10,940	...	18,861*
First half,								
1931	...	619	...	1,315	...	3,254	...	5,211*

FORESTS.

A large part of the land surface of the Federated Malay States is still covered with natural forest, which constitutes an economic asset of considerable potential value. It has been the policy of the Government to set aside an adequate proportion of the forest area for permanent timber production, and in the forest reserves, as they are called, cutting is strictly regulated in

* Exclusive of Perak figures which are not available.

accordance with principles of silviculture. The working of the State land forests, which are destined ultimately for alienation, is subject to less drastic restrictions, but the grant of large concessions for destructive exploitation of forests is contrary to present policy except in cases in which a demand exists for the land denuded for other productive purposes.

The replacement of the natural forest growth in the reserves, as it is removed by timber cutters, by new and more valuable forest crops under regulated management, is a Government enterprise and constitutes the chief business of the Forest Department, being carried on by the agency of a trained staff consisting mainly of Malays. All timber is sold standing, and the business of its conversion and extraction is carried on almost entirely by Chinese contractors and Chinese labour. The same applies generally to the collection of minor forest produce. There are small sawmill industries at Telok Anson in Perak, and in Pahang, and the former industry is particularly well situated for expansion and the development of an export market for Malayan woods. A large part of the output of timber is still converted by Chinese hand-sawyers and this method, though primitive, is likely to be useful for a long time to come in the process of converting natural jungle to regulated forest crops, which has to be carried out gradually and does not admit of intensive working.

The Federated Malay States as a whole are self-supporting in the matter of timber supplies and were, on balance, exporters of timber and firewood to the rest of the Peninsula to the value of \$879,599 in 1931. With the exception of Selangor, in which State, owing to its earlier development, the accessible forests have been somewhat depleted, all the States are self-sufficing as regards timber supply and capable of developing an export trade in timber on a substantial scale. The present favourable opportunities for marketing, in the United Kingdom, the better grades of timber turned out by the sawmills have been under investigation during the year, and it is possible that the Federated Malay States industry may ultimately be able to compete in the wide range of Eastern markets now supplied by the Singapore sawmills, which derive their raw materials mainly from Netherlands India.

Progress with the formation of forest reserves proceeded normally and the year closed with 7,040 square miles reserved and 373 square miles proposed for reservation. Little further reservation is required in the Western States, but the area of reserves in Pahang is still low in relation to the total extent of that State.

The outturn of timber, firewood and charcoal during the year amounted to 6,011,581, 10,853,424 and 835,113 cubic feet solid respectively, representing decreases of 3,883,519, 7,447,376 and 343,837 cubic feet as compared with the 1930 output. Twenty-nine per cent. of the timber and 48 per cent. of the firewood output was derived from reserves. As regards minor forest produce there was a brief revival of the demand for gutta-percha that had been suspended during the previous year. The outturn of *jelutong* (a gum used as a basis in chewing gum manufacture), inferior *damars* and wood oil increased somewhat, but all other classes of minor produce showed a more or less substantial decrease on the output of the previous year.

Some small relief to the prevailing gloom has been provided by the development of an apparently flourishing match-making industry at Klang, and by the promising results obtained in a plywood and veneer plant at Batu Arang.

Among the features of the year's work worthy of note were the studies carried out by the Forest Engineer of the possibilities of providing better facilities for extraction and transport of timber and firewood from the forests, and of improving the standards of manufacture in the local sawmills. As a result of his investigations a new tramway, which has proved very successful in reducing transport costs, was laid in Parit reserve. The studies have disclosed great possibilities of increased efficiency in both the fields mentioned.

The Timber Branch of the Forest Department was re-organized at the close of the year on a simple basis providing an expert agency for purchase of the timber requirements of the Railways and other Government departments, and for assisting forest contractors in the marketing of their output. An agreement was reached with the Railways for the purchase through the reconstituted Timber Purchase Section of the whole of their timber requirements.

The work of the Forest Research Institute continued to make good progress, particularly in the fields of timber testing at the Timber Research Laboratories and silvicultural investigations. Useful work was also carried out by the Forest Chemist.

At the close of the year the senior staff of the Forest Department consisted of 42 officers exclusive of one probationer under training at the Imperial Forestry Institute. The locally

engaged English-speaking staff consisted of sixteen in all, seven Extra Assistant Conservators and nine Sub-Assistants. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate staff was 526 exclusive of 94 clerks, 43 boatmen, nine temporary clerical subordinates engaged in the Timber Branch, the permanent labour force and menials.

A departmental code of instructions entitled the Malayan Forest Manual, embodying standing orders, rulings and precedents, was published during the year, and a quarterly technical periodical, the "Malayan Forester", was started, of which two issues had appeared by the close of the year.

FISHERIES.

The total quantity of fish landed in the Federated Malay States during the year was about 20,520 tons valued at \$2,068,000. The market price of fish continued to fall and in 1931 was about half of what it was in 1929.

There are no steam trawlers engaged in the fishery business. The fishermen are mostly Malays or Chinese. Sometimes they own their own boats but more often they borrow the necessary equipment from the fish dealers. There are, of course, objectionable features in this system but up till now it has not been found possible to replace it with a better one.

An attempt in a small way was made at the Agricultural Show in Kuala Lumpur in August to stage a fisheries exhibit. Mostly fresh water fish of economic value were shown. Some brine frozen horse mackerel and other specimens of sea fish were also exhibited. Nets, fish traps and a collection of photographs completed the exhibit, the object of which was to arouse public interest in the fisheries of the country. The result was most encouraging and some thousands of people passed through the stand and displayed the greatest interest and curiosity concerning the exhibits.

MANUFACTURES.

There are but few important manufacturing concerns in the Federated Malay States. They include four aerated water factories, two match factories, five distilleries, one plywood factory, two pineapple canning factories, one cement works, and a few tile and brick factories.

CHAPTER VII.

Commerce.

In the year 1931, the economic depression continued with increased intensity. Prices fell to new low levels and countries such as the Federated Malay States whose income depends on the export of raw materials were the worst sufferers. The average price of tin during the nine years 1922-1930 was £225 a ton; last year it was £118. The average price of rubber during the same period was 1s. 4d. a lb.; last year it was 3d. The general situation improved slightly towards the end of the year.

The distribution of trade per head of the population was \$134 as compared with \$222 in 1930.

The total value of imports and exports (including re-exports, bullion and parcels post) for the last six years are as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports and re-exports.	Favourable trade balance.
	\$	\$	\$
1926	173,887,724	445,600,203	271,712,479
1927	176,161,194	339,925,603	163,764,409
1928	191,473,471	278,523,482	87,050,011
1929	201,393,405	349,012,595	147,619,190
1930	168,020,418	213,652,044	45,631,626
1931	106,201,211	125,177,183	18,975,972

The percentage distribution of the import, export and re-export trade of the Federated Malay States for the last three years is as follows:

IMPORTS.

Countries from which imported.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Singapore	35.12	35.25	34.72
Penang	20.47	17.70	17.27
Malacca	1.92	2.33	2.79
Unfederated Malay States ...	2.07	1.03	1.58
United Kingdom	14.04	16.70	14.37
British Possessions	6.16	7.14	7.88
Continent of Europe	5.42	3.90	4.79
Other Foreign Countries ...	14.80	15.95	16.60
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.

Countries to which exported.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Singapore	23.31 ...	23.29 ...	23.18
Penang	29.48 ...	33.19 ...	38.44
Malacca	1.89 ...	2.97 ...	3.79
Unfederated Malay States ...	.29 ...	.52 ...	.56
United Kingdom	12.73 ...	13.79 ...	9.14
British Possessions	1.34 ...	.64 ...	.88
United States of America ...	25.30 ...	19.79 ...	18.86
Other Foreign Countries ...	5.66 ...	5.81 ...	5.15
	<hr/> 100.00 ...	<hr/> 100.00 ...	<hr/> 100.00

The trade of the Federated Malay States falls into two categories, direct with foreign countries via Port Swettenham and Straits Settlements ports, and with merchants in the Straits Settlements. This trade is principally an export trade in raw materials—agricultural, forest, marine and mineral produce—in exchange for imports of food, tobacco, fuel oils, clothing and machinery. The principal export trade was with the United States of America and the United Kingdom; the principal import trade being with the United Kingdom, British India, Burma, the Continent of Europe, Netherlands India, Siam and the United States of America.

The foreign trade of Malaya as a whole amounted to \$887 millions in 1931 as compared with \$1,387 millions in 1930, a decline of 36 per cent. Of this, 14 per cent. was with the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. with British possessions and 72 per cent. with foreign countries. There was a general decline in the quantities and values of all articles imported or exported, with the exception of exports of tinned pineapples which increased in quantity, declining slightly in value. Exports of bullion and coin were notably high, amounting to \$28 millions as compared with \$14 millions in 1930, most of which was to the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER VIII.

Wages and Cost of Living.

There was a decline in general wage rates throughout the year as a result of the slump in tin and rubber. Wholesale commodity prices declined by 26 per cent., retail food prices by about 19 per cent. and the general cost of living by 15 per cent. for Asiatics, 11 per cent. for Eurasians and 6 per cent. for

Europeans, based on prices in Singapore. House rents declined generally; at Kuala Lumpur, the Federal capital, they were four and a half per centum less than in the preceding year.

The index numbers of the general cost of living at the end of 1931 as compared with 1914 and 1930, were as follows:

Standard.		1914.		1930.		1931.		+ or - in 1931: %
Asiatic	... ..	100	...	147.5	...	125.0	...	- 15.3
Eurasian	... ..	100	...	143.0	...	127.1	...	- 11.1
European:								
Non-official	... ..	100	...	149.7	...	139.9	...	- 6.5
Official	... ..	100	...	137.8	...	130.7	...	- 5.2

The difference in the index number of the European official standard is due to the non-inclusion of house rent.

The bulk of the labour in the Federated Malay States is employed on rubber estates and tin mines. For rubber estates the labour is recruited chiefly from Southern India, while on the mines Chinese are in the majority.

In 1928 (October) as the result of a wage inquiry in the coast districts of Selangor standard rates were fixed for Southern Indians in the coast districts of Selangor as follows:

- a male labourer 50 cents a day;
- a female labourer 40 cents a day;

these rates being based on a standard budget, including food-stuffs, clothing, festival expenses, household equipment, savings, return passages to India and maintenance of dependants. Standard rates for the inland districts of Pahang were fixed at 58 cents a day for each adult male and 46 cents a day for each adult female labourer. A subsequent inquiry was held in the middle of 1930 and standing rates were reduced to the following:

COAST DISTRICTS OF SELANGOR.

40 cents a day for each adult male.

32 ,, ,, ,, female.

INLAND DISTRICTS OF PAHANG.

47 cents a day for each adult male.

37 ,, ,, ,, female.

Standard rates are the minima paid in Government departments. Indentured Javanese are paid at the rate of 50 cents a day for men and 40 cents a day for women. Free Javanese earn about the same as South Indian labourers. At the end

of 1931 it was estimated that the cost of living, as far as food-stuffs and clothing were concerned, had declined by about 30 per cent. from October, 1928. From October, 1928, to the middle of 1931 the decline was about 27 per cent.

At the standard wage enquiry on the 29th October, 1928, for the coast districts of Selangor the current price of rice was 48 cents a gantang as against a price of about 23-26 cents a gantang in December, 1931. Rice is the staple article of diet. The amount consumed by a male adult is approximately five or six gantangs a month.

In certain districts where a standard rate of wages has not been laid down there has been a marked tendency towards an undue cutting of wages. But this has been checked partly by the steady stream of repatriation, which is always augmented as a result of a reduction in wages in any area, and partly by the decision of the Labour Department, which has been communicated to and unanimously approved of by the Council of the Planters' Association of Malaya, that a reasonable living wage will be insisted on even in the absence of a statutory minimum.

In connection with enquiries on a few estates where earnings were found to be unsatisfactory the labourers on interrogation declared that they preferred to remain on their places of employment as they said they could supplement their earnings sufficiently in various ways, e.g., by fishing, hunting, the collection and sale of firewood, and the growing of vegetables. Their reluctance to avail themselves of the facilities for free repatriation is partly due to the depressed conditions prevailing in South India.

The wages of Chinese labourers on rubber estates were slightly higher than those of Southern Indians.

Of the labour engaged in mines approximately 20 per cent. is on contract (chiefly engaged in lode mining) and the remainder are in receipt of wages.

A contract worker engaged in lode mining earns from 65 cents to \$1.55 a day of eight hours.

Skilled workers on European mines receive 70 cents to \$1.70 per day and unskilled 50 cents to 75 cents per day.

On Chinese mines skilled workers are paid 50 cents to 60 cents per day with food and unskilled 28 cents to 35 cents per day with food.

CHAPTER IX.

Education.

The expenditure upon Education (including \$474,761 spent by the Public Works Department on the building and upkeep of schools) was \$4,102,261. Of this sum, \$571,440 was paid in grants to English aided schools and \$88,405 in grants to Chinese vernacular schools. The total revenue, derived mainly from school fees, collected by the department was \$265,215. In addition the education rate realised \$267,237. Financial.

At the end of the year the European male officers of the department on the Federated Malay States Establishment numbered 51 and the female 14. This included administrative and teaching staff and miscellaneous appointments. Staff.

There are four higher local educational institutions open to students from the Federated Malay States, the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, Raffles College, Singapore, the School of Agriculture, Serdang, and the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur. Higher education.

Raffles College provides a higher education in general subjects. Forty-two student teachers from English schools in the Federated Malay States were in residence during the year at Government expense. These students on the completion of their studies are employed as teachers in the Government and aided schools.

Details dealing with the instruction available at the School of Agriculture, Serdang, may be found in the chapter entitled "Production". The school is under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

The Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, provides a training that qualifies the students for the appointment of Technical Subordinate in one or other of the Government Technical Departments. Managed formerly by the Public Works Department, it was taken over by the Education Department at the beginning of the year.

The Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, trains probationers for the Malay Administrative Service and for various Government departments. At the end of the year there were 108 students, all boarders. The experiment of having student probationers for the Malay Administrative Service studying at the College continued to prove a success. The general health of the boys was good. The Medical Officer, Kuala Kangsar, visited the College regularly. He also gave lectures to the senior boys on practical physiology. Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.

The Dental Surgeon, Federated Malay States, visited the College in July and November. Cricket, hockey, association football, tennis and fives were played regularly. The average strength of the Cadet Corps in 1931 was 2 officers and 53 other ranks. Training in drill, musketry and tactics went on steadily during the year. A short camp was held at the College in September. It was conducted by Lieut. Wright with the help of three instructors from the Service Company. The scouts made good progress during the year. The average strength was 54, together with 21 recruits.

Evening
classes.

Evening classes were held only in Kuala Lumpur. The curriculum there comprised English, practical mathematics, machine drawing, coach drawing, locomotive and electrical engineering and workshop mechanics. In addition to these, science classes were started, one class in general science and the other in matriculation chemistry. Both these classes were well supported. For financial reasons evening classes in other centres were dropped.

Scholarships
and free
education.

The most interesting educational event of the year was the restoration of the Queen's Scholarships. It was decided that two scholarships be given yearly by the Federated Malay States Government, one a "close" scholarship for Malay subjects of the Ruler of one of the Federated Malay States or Malay British subjects, the other open to candidates of any race. The successful candidates, who are chosen by a Selection Board from amongst those who do best at a special competitive examination are sent to the United Kingdom to enable them to complete their studies at a University. The value of the scholarship which is tenable for six years varies from £150 to £500 per annum in accordance with the scholars' financial circumstances. Scholars are normally required to proceed to a residential College at Oxford or Cambridge so that they may have the advantage of the discipline and social life associated with those Universities. There was no Malay candidate at the 1931 examination.

Of the 18,286 pupils in English schools, 413 held Government scholarships, enjoying free education, board and lodging; 30 held other scholarships; 2,748 received free education from the Government and 344 free education from other sources. Thus 3,535, or 19.33 per cent., were provided with free education. All pupils in Malay vernacular schools receive free education.

English
schools.

There were 23 Government English schools for boys, and 12 grant-in-aid English schools for boys and 13 for girls. The total average enrolment was 7,427, 6,196 and 4,663 respectively.

There were normal classes for English school teachers in all the States except Pahang, where correspondence classes took their place. The new scheme which came into force on the 1st April, 1929, and which permits of different courses for primary and elementary teachers, worked well. At the annual examinations held in March, 1931, 131 (88 men and 43 women) passed; 48 men and 15 women completed the three-year course and became trained teachers. After the examination no new first year classes were started in Taiping, Kuala Lumpur or Seremban.

Normal classes.

At the end of the year there were 388 students and one probationer at the Sultan Idris Training College for the training of Malay vernacular teachers. One hundred and twenty-eight completed their three-year course. The total expenditure was \$147,060, two-thirds of which was defrayed by the Federated Malay States and one-third by the Straits Settlements. The curriculum comprises Malay language, Malay literature, Malay history, geography, mathematics, the theory and practice of teaching, hygiene, physical training, rural science and practical gardening, handicrafts, writing, drawing and religious instruction. The Translation Bureau housed in the College continued to publish school books and light modern literature for the Malays and to translate and revise pamphlets and documents for other departments; the cost of the Bureau, exclusive of special expenditure, was \$10,869. Extensions were added to the six dormitories.

Sultan Idris Training College.

The strength of the College Company in the M.V.I., including recruits, was 219. The unit attended camp at Port Dickson; it was also inspected by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and received a favourable report. There were 193 scouts, one of whom received a letter of commendation from Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, for his resourcefulness during a serious conflagration in the village of Layang Kanan, Perak.

The Malay vernacular schools are all Government institutions, the education provided being free. There were 450 schools for boys and 85 for girls with average enrolments of 36,506 and 5,118. The Malay teaching staff numbered 1,537. The Malay eagerness for the education of girls continued.

Malay vernacular education.

In Pahang there was a Javanese school with an enrolment of 25 pupils. The Government grant amounted to \$161.

Javanese vernacular education.

Tamil
vernacular
schools.

There were 301 Tamil vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 10,656 pupils. A number of estate schools were closed during the year owing to the financial depression. Thirty-one schools had gardens attached to them.

Chinese
vernacular
schools.

Three hundred and fifty-five Chinese schools were registered. There were 870 teachers and 18,882 pupils of whom 4,488 were girls. Grants were paid to 118 schools. The training class for Chinese teachers was continued at Kuala Lumpur. There were 47 students in two classes. The two Government primary Chinese schools had between them an average enrolment of 363 pupils.

Technical
education.

As previously mentioned the control of the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, where apprentices to the technical departments of the various Malayan Governments are trained, passed from the Public Works Department to the Education Department as from 1st January, 1931. By the end of the year considerable progress had been made towards co-ordinating the training of the apprentices of the various departments and tentative syllabuses had been drawn up, and were being worked to, covering the various subjects taught. This school which appears to meet a very pronounced need contained 140 students at the end of the year.

At the end of the year the Federal Trade School at Kuala Lumpur had 92 students, as against 77 in 1930 and 64 in 1929. It is not possible to increase the numbers further with the present accommodation. Employment was found for 13 of the sixteen boys who left the school on the completion of their training. Three ex-students were sent to the Royal Air Force Base, Singapore, and very gratifying reports on their work have been received from the Officer Commanding. A platoon of Malayan Volunteer Infantry numbering 26 was raised at the school. It is hoped that they will eventually form a special unit for work with Motor Transport Columns.

There were 50 students at the Trade School, Ipoh, 42 being Malays. The average enrolment of the Trade School at Bagan Serai was 55. Carpentry classes are attached to eight Malay schools in Perak.

The Trade School at Rembau had an enrolment of 47 boys. Carpentry and wood work were taught in this school. The progress was satisfactory.

Recreation.

Every encouragement was given to pupils to participate in games organised by the schools. In the larger schools, inter-house competitions in association football, cricket and hockey

were run with considerable success. Other games that found favour with the boys were badminton, basket-ball, volley-ball and rugby football. The gymnasia at the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, and the Anderson School, Ipoh, were well patronised.

In girls' schools tennis and badminton increased in popularity and organised games were played.

Music was taught at the Convent schools and a few **Music.** candidates appeared for the examination of the Trinity College of Music (Theory and Practice). Singing was taught in the lower forms of all schools. Orchestras were formed by the pupils in the larger schools.

Drawing and handwork were taught in all English schools. **Art.** There was a considerable general improvement in the handwork.

Dramatisation formed a part of the English curriculum **Drama.** of all schools. The lower standards acted simple plays and dramatic stories. The senior boys and girls dramatised scenes from Shakespeare.

The custom of adoption among Malays, Chinese and Indians **Orphanages.** practically does away with the necessity of orphanages but such Indian orphans as cannot be traced to relatives are accommodated in the Home for Indians, Kuala Lumpur, an institution maintained by the Indian Immigration Committee. At present the number of such orphans in the Home is 18 boys and 8 girls. Such children are in demand for adoption by Indian families. The Roman Catholic Church maintains orphanages in the principal towns. The number in these orphanages is about 700. Government assists to the extent of \$1 per month for each orphan not assisted in any way by relatives.

CHAPTER X.

Communications and Transport.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

POSTS.

Postal facilities are provided in all the towns and larger villages in the Federated Malay States. There are 104 post offices at which officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are employed and 70 places at which postal business is transacted by station-masters and others acting as postal agents.

The number of posting boxes, exclusive of those at post offices and postal agencies, was 310 on the 31st of December; and 185 licences for the sale of stamps were issued during the year.

A new direct mail for Telok Anson from Negapatam was instituted as from the 10th of April; and the direct mail from London for Parit Buntar was discontinued as from the 23rd of October.

New direct mails were instituted between Gemas and post offices in Kelantan in September and November.

Certain motor mail services in Perak, Selangor and Pahang were revised and improved during the year.

A new Post Office Guide was issued in January, 1931.

Arrangements were made to accept insured articles for all offices in Kelantan as from the 28th of February.

A cash-on-delivery service was introduced with Netherlands India on the 9th of March.

The arrangement for the prepayment of Customs dues was introduced in the parcel post services with Australia, New Zealand and Egypt on the 1st of April, 1st of May and 8th of July respectively.

The Dutch air mail service between Netherlands India and Europe was changed from a fortnightly service to a weekly service in October and the opportunity was taken of forwarding an air mail by this service to Amsterdam and London once a week instead of once a fortnight. In November weekly air mail despatches were also made up for conveyance by this service to Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Baghdad and Cairo.

TELEGRAPHS.

Every post office is a telegraph office; and in addition telegraphs are installed at the Kuala Pahang postal agency. There are accordingly 105 telegraph offices in the country.

A new telegraph line was opened between Kuala Lumpur and Kota Bahru in Kelantan on the 26th of January; this enabled telegrams to be exchanged direct with Kelantan without having to make use, as formerly, of the lines of the Siamese telegraph system.

Experiments were made in September with the teleprinter telegraph instrument. The experiments were promising and steps were taken to order a number of teleprinters to equip the busy main line routes and to abolish Morse sounder operating on those routes. Increased use has also been made of typewriters on Morse sounder circuits for the reception of telegrams.

As from the 6th of November, all the telegraph traffic exchanged with Kuantan and Pekan in Pahang and forwarded through Kuala Lumpur, was transmitted by wireless direct instead of being forwarded to Raub for onward transmission from that office by land line.

Arrangements were made on the 1st of July for the acceptance from senders and delivery to addressees of telegrams by telephone.

The daily letter telegram service was extended to Canada, United States of America, Lithuania, Greece, Norway, Lettonia, Russia, Danzig and China.

A night letter telegram service was introduced between Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh on the 1st of June.

The number of telegrams despatched and delivered was 651,243, a decrease of 144,661.

TELEPHONES.

There are 67 telephone exchanges in the Federated Malay States, all of which except Kuantan and Pekan on the East Coast of Pahang are connected to the Malayan telephone system. Kuantan and Pekan exchanges are connected with each other. A new telephone exchange was opened at Malim Nawar on the 20th of November.

The number of direct exchange lines connected to the telephone system at the 31st of December, 1931, was 4,753, a decrease of 428 as compared with 1930. There were also 2,358 miscellaneous circuits—e.g., extension lines, extension bells, private lines, private bell or alarm circuits and tell-tale clock circuits maintained by the Posts and Telegraphs Department—a decrease of 214. On the 31st of December there were 2,915 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, and 24,199 miles of overhead wires, of which 20,892 miles were telephone wires. In addition there were 210 miles of underground cable, the length of single wire in the cable being 16,093 miles. These figures do not include railway wires, nor the 123 miles of line (857 miles of wire) owned and maintained by the department in Johore.

The Kuala Lumpur automatic exchange was brought into service at midnight on the 23rd-24th May, at which time the old manual exchange was thrown out of service. The change-over was effected in 43 seconds with the minimum of inconvenience to subscribers.

The complete system of carrier current telephone channels providing long-distance communication between the trunk centres was brought into use on the 15th of December. Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Tampin, Singapore and Bukit Mertajam are now all in direct trunk communication with one another and by this means a greatly increased range of communication for subscribers to the telephone service has been provided.

Many new trunk and junction lines were constructed or reconstructed during the year; new underground cabling was undertaken; new telephone switchboards were installed at four exchanges, and additions were made to the switchboards at three other exchanges. Call office facilities were provided at 16 railway stations. The public are permitted to use the police telephone in places where there are no public call office facilities or where the public call offices are restricted.

WIRELESS.

The wireless stations in the Federated Malay States comprise the ship and shore telegraph station at Port Swettenham and the internal communication and flood emergency stations at Kuala Lumpur (Petaling Hill), Kuantan, Kuala Lipis, Temerloh, Kuala Pahang and Sungei Lembing. The station at Mentakab was closed on the 18th of May and the equipment is being transferred to Jerantut.

There are also two small wireless telephone stations at Port Swettenham and Pulau Ketam which provide a wireless telephone service for the police.

The flood emergency stations were used during the period from the 11th to the 18th of January, and again from 17th to the 31st of December when the flood in Pahang rendered other communication impossible. The station at Sungei Lembing was, however, overwhelmed by the December flood; but the instruments were recovered and repaired, and the station has been re-established.

Broadcasting.—Three transmissions a week averaging two hours each transmission were made on behalf of "The Kuala Lumpur Amateur Radio Society". Until 6th May the transmissions which were carried out from the Petaling Hill Station, Kuala Lumpur, were on 325 metres. From that date for about a month, simultaneous transmissions on long and short waves were given and various wavelengths were tried on the short wave band until it was found that 75 metres was the most satisfactory wavelength for the whole country. This wavelength was adopted on the 10th of November.

Research.—A considerable amount of experimental work was carried out using the new Marconi S 3 A transmitter on telephony, both day and night, on various wavelengths. Experimental work on 5-metre telephony was also commenced with promising results. Telegraphy tests were carried out successfully with Java, Manila and Saigon.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements (Singapore Island, Malacca, Province Wellesley) and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (121 miles), extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula opposite Singapore Island, to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. A causeway carrying the railway and a roadway across the Johore Straits connects the Island of Singapore with the mainland. At Gemas the line branches into the West Coast and the East Coast Lines.

The West Coast line runs north-north-west through Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Selangor, Perak and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour about 488 miles from Singapore. From Bukit Mertajam, seven miles from Prai, the line proceeds through Province Wellesley and the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar, 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on the first July, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,194 miles.

The East Coast Line, the last link of which was completed during the year 1931, proceeds northwards from Gemas through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan terminating at the port of Tumpat. The length of the line is 327½ miles and provides an alternative route to Siam from Singapore. A branch line, 13 miles long, has been made from Pasir Mas in Kelantan to the Golok River at the Siamese Boundary, where it joins the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, the junction for the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore line. Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Royal State Railways of Siam commenced on 1st November, 1921.

Branch lines connect the main line with ports on the West Coast at Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson Wharf and Port Weld.

Other branch lines are Ipoh-Tronoh, 15 miles, in Perak; Kuang-Batang Berjuntai, 14 miles, Kuala Lumpur-Batu Caves, 8 miles. Sungei Besi-Sultan Street, 8 miles, Sultan Street-Ampang, 6 miles, Connaught Bridge Junction-Kuala Selangor, 30 miles, all in Selangor. The Bahau-Kuala Pilah branch in Negri Sembilan was closed for traffic and the track removed during the year under review.

The branch lines from Seremban to Port Dickson and from Kuala Kubu Road to Kuala Kubu were closed for passenger traffic during the year 1930, as the revenue obtained did not justify the retention of the passenger services. The Connaught Bridge Junction to Kuala Selangor Branch was closed to traffic in the latter part of the year 1931 for similar reasons.

The total length of line (first track) now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 1,073 miles. The line is of metre gauge.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai (for Penang) are provided with restaurant cars and sleeping saloons.

There are 232 permanent stations and 53 flag stations.

Financial.

The expenditure on capital account (including lines not yet open for traffic) was \$232,596,218 up to 31st December, 1931, of which \$183,810,727 was met from revenue advances and \$48,785,491 from Loan Funds.

The receipts in 1931 from all sources were \$12,912,579, a decrease of 33 per cent. compared with 1930. Expenditure chargeable to revenue (excluding Renewals Fund Contribution) amounted to \$13,231,663, a decrease of 13.66 per cent. The receipts from all sources were \$319,084 less than the total expenditure on all services and no contribution has therefore been made to the Railway Renewals Fund.

Capital expenditure.

During the year the net expenditure on Capital Account was \$1,968,776 as compared with \$7,133,374 in 1930.

Renewals Fund.

The expenditure met from the Railway Renewals Fund during the year amounted to \$1,940,420 compared with \$4,904,391 in 1930. The balance standing to the credit of the Fund at 31st December, 1931, was \$8,071,832, the corresponding figure at 31st December, 1930, being \$10,012,251.

Passenger train traffic.

The receipts from passenger train traffic amounted to \$4,983,086 compared with \$7,977,885 in 1930, a decrease of \$2,994,799 (37.54 per cent.).

The receipts from goods train traffic amounted to \$5,854,955 compared with \$8,790,022 in 1930, a decrease of \$2,935,067 (33.39 per cent.).

Goods train traffic.

The introduction of road motor collection and delivery services has been extended during the year. The receipts from this source and road motor passenger services amounted to \$48,937. Rail-head motor services form valuable feeders to the railway and offer the additional advantage of door-to-door service.

Road motor transport services.

Miscellaneous services produced receipts to the amount of \$2,025,601 during the year 1931 compared with \$2,504,996 in the previous year—a decrease of \$479,395 (19.14 per cent.).

Miscellaneous services (docks, ferries, rents, etc.).

The revenue returns for the year reflect the continued severe slump conditions and intense competition.

The system of train control introduced in January, 1922, has proved very satisfactory in controlling the movement of rolling stock, checking unnecessary haulage, light loading of wagons, reducing light engine mileage and arranging relief for trainmen and in cases of accidents or breaches of the line, expeditiously restoring communication. The system now controls the main line between Prai and Singapore (490 miles) and there is now direct super-imposed telephone communication on the East Coast Line from Gemas to Kuala Krau and Kuala Lipis.

Train control.

The year under review marked the completion of the East Coast Railway, a work of considerable magnitude and importance. The last link to be completed was 46½ miles and traversed country of a very difficult nature involving heavy earthworks, numerous tunnels, viaducts and major bridges. The work was brought to a successful conclusion on 5th September, when the line was formally opened for through traffic by His Excellency the High Commissioner and His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan, in the presence of a large gathering of both officials and members of the public.

Construction.

The preliminary survey for a line connecting Kuala Lumpur with the East Coast line was completed and the report and preliminary estimate was considered by the Malayan Communications Board. An investigation of the possibility of a railway to Cameron Highlands was commenced but was later abandoned as instructions were issued that no further railway surveys were to be undertaken for the present.

Excellent progress was made on all works connected with the deviation of the railway between Bukit Timah and Tanjong Pagar. All bridges, road diversions, engine, carriage and goods sheds were completed and the permanent way laid throughout the deviation. The new terminal station and the staff quarters were practically completed at the close of the year 1931.

Railway Board.

The Railway Board, composed of three official and six unofficial members, held eight meetings during the year.

ROADS.

The total mileage of roads on 31st December, 1931, was 2,816 miles 78 chains, of which 1,775 miles are bituminously treated.

The average cost of upkeep per mile was \$1,070 as compared with \$1,241 for the previous year.

The road system consists of two trunk roads, one on the west side and one on the east side of the main range with feeder roads branching off from them. The trunk road on the west side runs from Tampin in the south to Parit Buntar on the borders of Province Wellesley. It passes through Seremban, Kuala Lumpur, Kampar, Ipoh, Kuala Kangsar and Taiping. Its chief feeder roads are: Seremban to Port Dickson, Kuala Lumpur to Klang, Batu Village to Kuala Selangor, Bidor to Telok Anson and Bagan Datoh, Ipoh to Sitiawan, Kuala Kangsar to Grik and Taiping to Sitiawan.

The eastern road runs from Tampin to Kuala Lipis through Kuala Pilah, Karak, Bentong, Raub and Benta. At Karak there is a branch road to Temerloh and at Benta one to Kuantan. a distance of 149 miles. The road from Kuantan to Pekan has recently been completed.

The two main roads are connected by four transverse roads. of which the Kuala Lumpur-Bentong and Kuala Kubu-Raub are the most important. The former rises to 2,000 and the latter to 2,725 feet above sea level.

Transportation on the roads is mainly by motor traction. The number of bullock-carts has decreased considerably during the last few years.

In 1931, 12,765 motor-cars, 3,194 motor-cycles, 959 buses and 3,340 lorries were registered.

SHIPPING.

The only port in the Federated Malay States for ocean-going vessels, Port Swettenham, is situated about 30 miles from Kuala Lumpur.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels entered and cleared at Port Swettenham during the year were 2,772 vessels and 6,228,484 tons as compared with 3,046 vessels and 6,627,498 tons in 1930, a decrease of 399,014 tons.

The number and tonnage of ocean-going steamers entered and cleared were 1,406 of 5,555,534 tons as compared with 1,484 of 5,902,056 tons in 1930, a decrease of 346,522 tons.

The number of ocean-going steamers which came alongside the wharf was 259 as against 333 in 1930. The largest vessel entering the port was the s.s. "Achilles" (British) of 11,426 tons: it was also the deepest draft vessel entering the port, drawing 31' 4" of water.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of merchant vessels entered and cleared at Port Swettenham during 1931:

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American ...	13	46,807	13	46,807	26	93,614
British ...	494	2,128,396	494	2,128,396	988	4,256,792
Danish ...	17	55,562	17	55,562	34	111,124
Dutch ...	48	156,724	48	156,724	96	313,448
German ...	42	184,332	42	184,332	84	368,664
Italian ...	10	39,363	10	39,363	20	78,726
Japanese ...	29	118,058	29	118,058	58	236,116
Norwegian ...	50	48,525	50	48,525	100	97,050
	703	2,777,767	703	2,777,767	1,406	5,555,534

The Straits Steamship Company maintains regular services at all the ports in the Federated Malay States, linking them up with each other and with Singapore, Malacca and Penang.

The P. & O. Company also maintains some services on the West Coast.

The principal ports are, Teluk Anson, Port Weld, Kuala Kurau and Sitiawan in Perak; Port Swettenham, and Kuala Selangor in Selangor; Port Dickson in Negri Sembilan; and Pekan and Kuantan in Pahang. The amount of tonnage entered and cleared at ports other than Port Swettenham was about 1,260,000 tons.

The only navigable rivers of any importance in the country are the Perak and the Pahang, and even these are used only by launches and small native craft.

CHAPTER XI.

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures.**BANKING.**

The principal banks doing business in the Federated Malay States are as follows:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—7 branches.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—2 branches.

The Mercantile Bank of India Limited—4 branches.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks in the Federation but agricultural and building loans are granted by the Planters' Loans Board—a Government institution with a capital of \$4,000,000.

CURRENCY.

The standard coin is the Straits Settlements dollar with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

Currency notes issued by the Straits Settlements Currency Commissioners together with the Straits Settlements silver dollar and fifty-cent piece are legal tender to any amount throughout the Federation.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Under Enactment 16 of 1921 the standard weights and measures are:

- (i) The Imperial Standard pound.
- (ii) „ „ yard.
- (iii) „ „ gallon.

Other weights in common use are:

10 huns	...	...	...	=1 chi
10 chi	...	...	...	=1 tahl (1½ oz.)
16 tahils	...	...	...	=1 kati
100 katies	...	...	...	=1 picul (133½ lbs.)
40 piculs	...	...	...	=1 koyan

CHAPTER XII.

Public Works.

The department was under the administrative control of the Director of Public Works, represented in each State by the State Engineer and assisted by the Chief Hydraulic Engineer and the Anti-Malaria Engineer in the technical matters relating to these branches of engineering.

The expenditure of the department was \$13,015,180 against an authorised provision of \$16,928,285, the unexpended balance of \$3,913,105 being accounted for as follows :

Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	\$	185,480
Annually Recurrent	...	...	...		333,994
Other Charges and Special Expenditure	...				248,961
Special Services :					
Revenue	...	\$1,161,725	}	3,144,670	
Loan	...	1,982,945			

The value of work carried out for other departments and private individuals amounted to \$743,926 which, added to the above figure of \$13,015,180, gives a total expenditure for the year of \$13,759,106.

The percentage of cost of establishment to total expenditure was :

	Per cent.
Civil Engineers and Architects	5.9
Technical Subordinates	3.3
Overseers under Schemes	1.5
Overseers and Sub-overseers on Open Vote	.7
Store and Depôt Keepers	.5
Clerical (excluding Financial)	1.8
Financial Staff	.8

The revenue earned during the year amounted to \$1,115,838.

The number of separate items for which provision was made under Special Services Revenue was 655, and under Loan 49; 507 items (77.4 per cent.) under Revenue and 19 items (38.77 per cent.) under Loan were completed.

The total expenditure of \$13,015,180 was made up as under :

Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	\$7,381,435
Other Charges and Special Expenditure	...			117,154
Special Services :				
Revenue	...	\$4,129,939	}	5,516,591
Loan	...	1,386,652		

The corresponding figures for 1930 were :

Annually Recurrent	...	...	\$8,691,863
Other Charges and Special Expenditure...			224,170
Special Services	...	...	9,668,904

being a decrease of \$5,569,757 in 1931.

The comparative percentages of expenditure to authorised provision in 1931, 1930 and 1929 under these headings were as follows:

		1931. Per cent.		1930. Per cent.		1929. Per cent.
Annually Recurrent	... ..	90.77	...	93.92	...	91.66
Other Charges and Special Expenditure	... ..	86.51	...	67.66	...	81.01
Special Services	... ..	63.69	...	89.26	...	84.08

All public services such as roads, waterworks and Government offices were maintained at a high standard.

Building and construction prices had a pronounced downward tendency as in 1930.

Among the buildings completed or put in hand during the year the following are of special interest:

- (i) New English school, Ipoh;
- (ii) New market, Ipoh;
- (iii) New Astana Negara, Kuala Kangsar;
- (iv) New mosque, Klang;
- (v) New mosque, Pekan;
- (vi) Two-storied ward and operation theatre, Kuala Lipis Hospital;
- (vii) Astana for His Highness the Sultan of Pahang at Kuala Lumpur;
- (viii) New ward, Kuantan Hospital.

The new Astana Negara, Kuala Kangsar, which is to be the official residence of His Highness the Sultan of Perak is a building of modern construction and internal arrangement, though its external appearance is in keeping with its surroundings; good progress was made during the year and it is anticipated that the work will be completed during the latter half of 1932.

The work of preparing a landing ground for aeroplanes at Port Swettenham was completed during the year, at a cost of \$129,935.

In connexion with the proposals to deviate the Klang river, work was begun in May on the construction of a reinforced concrete two-hinged arch bridge at Kampong Attap, Kuala Lumpur; this bridge will have a clear span of 153 feet 6 inches and is estimated to cost \$109,800.

Work was carried out continuously throughout the year on the new bridge at Enggor; this bridge consists of seven spans and will have a length of 954 feet when completed.

The preparation in Taiping of a landing ground for aeroplanes was completed during the year. The landing ground is at an average height of 45' above sea level, and lies, as the crow flies, two miles to the north-west of the Town Hall, Taiping. The area is roughly square in shape, being 880 by 970 yards or 133 acres in extent. On the 6th November, 1931, two R.A.F. aeroplanes landed at this aerodrome: both made splendid landings, and got away without any difficulty.

The work on the Flood Mitigation Scheme at Ipoh was completed, except for some small details, by the end of the year; the scheme stood satisfactorily the somewhat severe test of the December floods. A similar scheme on a smaller scale at Tanjong Malim has also proved successful.

On 18th December a serious flood occurred in the Perak river carrying away the pontoon bridges at both Enggor and Blanja.

In connexion with the new Kinta district water supply, a large amount, of detail work was carried out both at the headworks and on the mains. The new 18" main to Telok Anson was completed and work on the remodelling of the town reticulation was begun.

HYDRAULIC BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

During the course of the year the senior staff attached to the Hydraulic Branch was reduced from 14 Engineers, two Dredge Masters and two Assistant Dredge Masters, to nine Engineers, two Dredge Masters and one Assistant Dredge Master.

The maximum, minimum and mean discharges in cubic feet per second per square mile and the total discharge in cubic feet per square mile of catchment area for each month of the year were computed at 28 stations in all (Perak 16, Selangor 10, Negri Sembilan 1, Pahang 1) and some interesting data were obtained, particularly during the December floods in the Perak and Klang rivers.

Five hundred and sixty-one gaugings by current meter observations were made at 48 stations.

Five major and several minor surveys of proposed irrigation and drainage schemes were made during the year.

In Perak, an extension to the scheme for the irrigation of 4,000 acres at Sungei Manik was outlined to include the area between the Batang Padang river and the Sungei Kroh. Investigations for a main drain line were made in the Sitiawan area. In Krian, plans and surveys were completed for the repairs to the reservoir spillway which collapsed during heavy rains in September and a survey made for an increase to the reservoir water supply by a diversion canal from the Ijok river to the Sungei Merah.

In Selangor work proceeded over the Panchang Pedina area. Levels over some 15,000 acres together with measurements of the depth of peat were taken, and a controlled drainage scheme for *padi* cultivation prepared.

In Negri Sembilan and Pahang surveys of potential *padi* areas in the mukims of Durian Tipus (Negri Sembilan) and Pelangai (Pahang) on the borders of Negri Sembilan and Pahang were made, and an outline scheme for the irrigation of some 3,000 acres was prepared. Several small irrigation schemes were also investigated in Negri Sembilan.

All the main rivers of the Federated Malay States were maintained in good order by snagging, widening, bank-conservancy, and channel control.

Work proceeded on the Ipoh Flood Mitigation Scheme and the new Kinta river channel through Ipoh was completed early in the year, while the Sungei Choh was diverted into the Sungei Pinji as soon as the spillway and bund for the silt retention area were finished. The dipper dredger was working most of the year in the Pinji swamp.

The Klang river deviation work was considerably advanced during the year. The low water channel below Kuala Lumpur was excavated by the dipper dredger, while the cutter suction dredger continued to dredge in the river opposite Kampong Bengali and to pump the silt into the reclamation area.

Investigations in the Muar river were made on behalf of the Electrical Department for the erection of gauging weir and recorder house in connection with a hydro-electric scheme.

The dredger "Kuantan" and attendant craft were hired to the Government of the Straits Settlements for work in Penang harbour from March to August. Thereafter the fleet was laid up at Port Swettenham.

CHAPTER XIII.

Justice and Police.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

The Courts of the Federated Malay States are constituted under the Courts Enactment, 1918, and are as follows:

- (a) The Supreme Court comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of a Magistrate of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of a Magistrate of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of a Kathi and Courts of an Assistant Kathi;
- (e) Courts of a Penghulu.

The Supreme Court is a Court of Record. The establishment consists of a Chief Justice and three Judges, but the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony and of the State of Johore are *ex officio* Judges of the Supreme Court of the Federated Malay States and vice versa. The qualification required of a Judge is that he should have five years' seniority as a barrister or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland or ten years as an advocate and solicitor of the local bar.

Magistrates are appointed by the Resident by name or office. Appointments have always been made from the Malayan Civil Service, and all District Officers and most Assistant District Officers are Magistrates of the First Class *ex officio*. The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment and the Procedure Codes. All members of the Civil Service are required to pass an examination in law before receiving any substantive appointment.

The Courts of Kathis and Assistant Kathis deal with matters of Muhammadan religion and law and the powers of the presiding officer are regulated by the terms of his letter of appointment.

An appeal against the decision of a Kathi or Assistant Kathi lies to the State Council and not to any Court.

The Courts of Penghulus deal with petty civil suits between Asiatics and with such other matters as a Penghulu is authorised to deal with by law or by the terms of his appointment. An appeal against the decision of a Penghulu lies to the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class.

In addition to the above the Warden of Mines holds a Court constituted under the Mining Enactment, 1928, for the decision of disputes arising in connection with mining matters and the Controller of Labour has a jurisdiction under the Labour Code, 1923, in disputes as to wages where labourers of Chinese nationality are concerned. Appeals lie direct to the Supreme Court.

POLICE.

The total approved strength of the Police Force is 4,349 comprised as follows:

- 115 British Officers;
- 49 Malay and other Asiatic Officers;
- 2,230 Malay Rank and File;
- 1,715 Indian Rank and File; and
- 240 Detectives of many nationalities;

in addition there is a Veterinary Police Force of 68 Malays and Indians which, for disciplinary purposes and reasons of economy, is housed in Police barracks and is paid from Police votes, though under the direction of the officers of the Veterinary Department.

In each of the four States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang the police contingent is in charge of a Chief Police Officer with the rank of Deputy Commissioner, who, subject to the general direction of the Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States, is responsible to the British Resident for the efficiency of his contingent. A fifth contingent exists in the dépôt at Kuala Lumpur under the Commandant, an officer also of the rank of Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the enrolment and training of recruits and for the efficiency of the main reserve.

In addition there is, also in Kuala Lumpur, the Headquarters staff made up of the staff of the Commissioner of Police, the Criminal Intelligence Branch which co-ordinates the criminal and political intelligence of the Federated Malay States, and the Criminal Registry or finger-print bureau, which serves not only the Federated Malay States, but the Straits Settlements and Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Trengganu and Kelantan, besides corresponding with India, Hongkong, Dutch East Indies, Siam and Indo-China.

The Federated Malay States Police furnishes British Officers for the Unfederated Malay States and for the Federated Malay States Railway Police.

The Force was up to strength throughout the year; recruiting among Malays was unusually satisfactory; the standard of education among both Malay and Indian constables is improving annually.

In furtherance of the policy of substituting for the British Inspectorate a Malay and Asiatic Inspectorate, greater responsibilities were successfully entrusted to officers of the latter grade with very encouraging results.

The year 1931 was marked by ever increasing depression; by the end of April the price of rubber had dropped to 11.5 cents a kati, and tin to little more than \$54 a pikul causing widespread unemployment which was accentuated as soon as the restriction of tin was imposed in August.

Mass repatriation of both Chinese and Indians and the effect of the Straits Settlements Immigration Restriction Enactment eased the position from the police point of view. All nationalities showed praiseworthy fortitude under hardship and the only two instances of looting of foodshops which occurred were promptly repressed.

The number of offences reported during 1931 totalled 86,236 compared with 88,015 in 1930, seizable offences increased from 9,052 to 10,584 and non-seizable offences decreased by 3,311 and totalled 75,652.

At the close of the year convictions had been obtained in 4,899 of the seizable reports.

The total number of murders, gang-robberies and robberies was 352 compared with 358 in 1930 and an average of 237; of the murders, ten were committed in the course of robbery or gang-robbery.

Perhaps the most disturbing feature of the year was the number of abductions, totalling 11, all of which occurred in Perak. All the persons abducted had returned except one by the end of the year; these cases are noteworthy for the absence of any assistance being afforded the police by the victims, and their invariable denial of payment of the ransom which obtained their release from confinement in the caves or jungle fastnesses of Kinta.

At the close of the year there remained no organised gang of robbers in operation; in Perak the formidable band under Lee Fong had been rounded up with all its armoury, whilst in Selangor the Detective Branch had arrested, with their weapons, a dangerous band of Cantonese gunmen, members of the Heng Hup Society.

Generally speaking, there was little activity on the part of Secret Societies of the old-fashioned Triad type, though very valuable arrests were made in Kuala Kangsar and Kuala Selangor of members of Sino-Malayan Societies.

The number of unlicensed firearms recovered by the police during the year was 91, compared with 43 in 1930, and an average of 51. Of these, 11 were identified as having been previously stolen, whilst of the balance, 33 were home-made guns carried by robbers and kidnappers.

The number of thefts and house-breakings reported showed a further increase and must be considered the inevitable outcome of unsatisfactory economic conditions, conditions which were also especially favourable to the machinations of the subversive elements of the population. The work of checking the repeated attempts of politically inclined persons to take advantage of economic distress to nurture discontent has involved unremitting vigilance.

In September, 1931, the Police Department assumed responsibility for the suppression of brothels.

Traffic was controlled in Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan by special traffic branches which exhibited increased efficiency. The power granted to officers to compound offences was freely exercised.

The heavy figures of seizable crime were reflected in the volume of work dealt with in the Criminal Registry.

The number of finger-print inquiry slips searched for during the year totalled 30,648 compared with 26,299.

There are now 252,875 records registered and filed in the bureau.

PRISONS.

There are six prisons in the Federated Malay States located as follows:

Taiping;
Batu Gajah;
Kuala Lumpur;
Seremban;
Kuala Lipis;
Kuantan.

The prison at Taiping is primarily a convict prison; the other prisons are local.

In addition to the prisons, there are lock-up cells at certain police stations where prisoners are detained for short periods.

Vagrants are confined in special Vagrant Wards.

The total daily average population of all the prisons in 1931 was 1,656. At the beginning of the year, it was 1,384; 11,905 persons were admitted during the year, 11,406 were discharged, one escaped, nine died and ten were executed. There was thus a total of 1,863 on 31st December, 1931.

The health of the prisoners was uniformly good.

There is no special institution for the accommodation of juveniles in the Federated Malay States.

Juvenile offenders may be sent to the Reformatory at Singapore; this institution is under the administration of the Education Department. There is no probation system.

Time is not allowed for the payment of fines but this question is now under consideration.

The Reformatory, Singapore, is the only institution used for the incarceration of juvenile offenders from the Federated Malay States. It is under the control of the Director of Education and it is not in any way connected with the prisons administration. It admits juvenile offenders and destitute male children between the ages of 7 and 16. No boy is detained in it beyond the age of 18.

Of the 68 boys admitted during the year, 18 were from the Federated Malay States.

Boys released from the Reformatory who had no parents or relatives or friends were either found work or were adopted by respectable people recommended by the Chinese Protectorate.

Electricity was installed throughout the Reformatory and quarters during the course of the year.

CHAPTER XIV.

Legislation.

Forty Enactments were passed during the year 1931. Of these two were Supply Enactments and twenty-nine were purely amending Enactments.

The list of Enactments which were not purely amending Enactments is as follows:

- (1) The Women and Girls' Protection Enactment (No. 1), which replaces Enactment 2 of 1914 and provides for the suppression of brothels—Cf. S.S. Ordinance 15 of 1930.
- (2) The Opium and Chandu Enactment (No. 5), which replaces Enactment 15 of 1925, provisions relating to licences being omitted as all chandu is now sold directly by Government.
- (3) The Registration of Dentists Enactment (No. 6), which provides for the establishment of a Dental Board and prohibits practice by unregistered dentists.

- (4) The Small Holdings (Restriction of Sale) Enactment (No. 8), which provides that no order of sale of any country land not exceeding 25 acres in area, whether made in execution of a decree or on application for foreclosure of a charge, shall be carried out without the consent of the Ruler in Council. This Enactment is intended as a temporary measure and lapses at the end of a year unless extended by the Chief Secretary to Government.
- (5) The Loan Enactment (No. 11), which authorises the flotation of a local loan.
- (6) The Government Loans Security Enactment (No. 12), which replaces Enactment 5 of 1910 and authorises the charging of land to District Officers as such and the registration of such charges.
- (7) The Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment (No. 23), which authorises the Chief Secretary to Government to make rules regulating and restricting the production, export, sale, purchase or possession of tin or tin-ore.
- (8) The Quarantine Enactment (No. 29), which embodies the law as to quarantine proper in a separate Enactment.
- (9) The Electricity Enactment (No. 34), which replaces Enactment 14 of 1925.

The list of amending Enactments is as follows :

- (1) The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment (No. 2), which increases the maximum limit of pension from £1,300 to £2,000.
- (2) The Sanitary Boards (Amendment) Enactment (No. 3), which regulates the assessment and rating of buildings on mining land within Sanitary Board limits.
- (3) The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Enactment (No. 4), which extends the provisions of the principal Enactment to immigration by land.
- (4) The River Launches (Amendment) Enactment (No. 7), which provides for a register to be kept of licensed launches and for survey before a licence is issued.
- (5) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Enactment (No. 9), which amends the conditions relating to the right of defence of person or property against the depredations of wild animals, and prohibits killing wild animals at a salt lick or by the aid of artificial light.

- (6) The Health Boards (Amendment) Enactment (No. 10), which removes the obligation to notify the amount of the cess for any year not later than October in the year preceding.
- (7) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Enactment (No. 13), which enables the Collector to require security for the costs of an appeal.
- (8) The Vagrants and Decrepit Persons (Amendment) Enactment (No. 14), which extends the statutory powers of a Protector of Chinese to an Assistant Protector.
- (9) The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Enactment (No. 15), which introduces a standard for troy and apothecaries weights for the purposes of section 9 of the principal Enactment and makes provision for "remedies".
- (10) The Customs (Amendment) Enactment (No. 16), which embodies a number of amendments found to be necessary.
- (11) The Mining (Amendment) Enactment (No. 17), which prohibits the prospecting of land in a Malay Reservation.
- (12) The Pensions (Amendment No. 2) Enactment (No. 18), which was repealed by Enactment 38 of 1931 and was never brought into force.
- (13) The Registration of Schools (Amendment) Enactment (No. 19), which increases the grounds on which the books and documents of a school may be removed for examination.
- (14) The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease (Amendment) Enactment (No. 20), which prohibits the importation or possession of the virus of yellow fever.
- (15) The Arms (Amendment) Enactment (No. 21), which makes certain alterations in the provisions of the principal Enactment regarding licences.
- (16) The Malayan Planters' Provident Fund (Amendment) Enactment (No. 22), which authorises voting by proxy and alteration of rules with retrospective effect.
- (17) The Courts (Amendment) Enactment (No. 24), which amends the conditions as to appeal to the Court of Appeal in criminal cases.

- (18) The Stamp (Amendment) Enactment (No. 25), which introduces a tax on bets and sweepstakes held by any recognised racing club or association.
- (19) The Sale of Food and Drugs (Amendment) Enactment (No. 26), which adds to the objects for which rules may be made.
- (20) The Railways (Amendment) Enactment (No. 27), which authorises special rates for goods traffic.
- (21) The Land Code (Amendment) Enactment (No. 28), which introduces a number of amendments considered to be necessary. The most important of these is the imposition of an applied condition that certain lands shall only be cultivated with rice.
- (22) The Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (Amendment) Enactment (No. 30), which authorises a contribution by Government where unusually heavy security is necessary.
- (23) The British and Foreign Companies (Amendment) Enactment (No. 31), which requires banking companies to obtain a licence before commencing business.
- (24) The Minor Offences (Amendment) Enactment (No. 33), which was passed to make soliciting in public a punishable offence.
- (25) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Enactment (No. 35), which imposes a heavier rate of duty on the estates of persons dying after 1931.
- (26) The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya (Amendment) Enactment (No. 36), which gives the right to nominate members to a new body which represents two of the former nominators.
- (27) The Societies (Amendment) Enactment (No. 37), which defines the position of societies formed outside the Federated Malay States.
- (28) The Pensions (Amendment No. 3) Enactment (No. 38), which repeals the former provision for reduction of pension during re-employment in Government service.
- (29) The Stamp (Amendment No. 2) Enactment (No. 39), which increases the duty imposed by Enactment 18 of 1931.

The principal subsidiary legislation passed during the year is as follows:

Bureau of Statistics Enactment, 1919—

Gazette Notification No. 5631 of 14th August, 1931.

Rules made by the Chief Secretary to Government requiring all estates to furnish monthly returns of stocks of rice held, the area under food-stuffs and the estate population.

Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1928—

Gazette Notification No. 4538 of 3rd July, 1931.

Certain drugs, including preparations of diamorphine, exempted from the provisions of the Enactment.

Gazette Notification No. 7581 of 6th November, 1931.

Di-hydro-morphine and all esters of morphine added to the schedule of deleterious drugs.

Excise Enactment, 1923—

Gazette Notifications Nos. 5643 of 14th August, 1931, and 8828 of 31st December, 1931.

Rules specifying respectively the purposes to which the profits of an estate toddy-shop may be applied and the hours during which licensed retail toddy-shops may be kept open.

Land Code, 1926—

Gazette Notification No. 3992 of 5th June, 1931.

Rule authorising reduction of the fee for a temporary occupation licence where the occupation is for the cultivation of rice or food-stuffs.

Passport Enactment, 1920—

Gazette Notification No. 536 of 16th January, 1931.

General rules to regulate applications for and issue of passports, consolidating and re-enacting the former rules.

Pensions Enactment, 1928—

Gazette Notification No. 2212 of 13th March, 1931.

Proviso allowing an officer who has received promotion shortly before retiring to calculate his pension as if he had not been promoted if this is to his advantage.

Quarantine Enactment, 1931—

Gazette Notification No. 6551 of 11th September, 1931.

General regulations for the treatment of infected, suspected and healthy ships, for surveillance or observation at a quarantine station of passengers, and for disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation. These regulations follow as far as possible the terms of the Paris International Sanitary Convention, 1926.

Registration of Schools Enactment, 1927—

Gazette Notification No. 7137 of 9th October, 1931.

Rule authorising a refusal to register any person as a teacher in a private English school if he has not passed the Cambridge Junior Local.

Rule Committee (Supreme Court) Enactment, 1930—

Gazette Notification No. 3175 of 24th April, 1931.

Rule prescribing procedure for appeal to Judge from order or decision of Registrar.

Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, 1913—

Gazette Notification No. 6559 of 11th September, 1931.

Rule prohibiting sale or importation of cosmetics containing lead.

Tin and Tin-ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931—

Gazette Notification No. 8830 of 31st December, 1931.

Rules consolidating and re-enacting rules passed at various earlier dates for regulating and restricting the production, export, sale, purchase or possession of tin and tin-ore.

Vaccination Enactment, 1930—

Gazette Notification No. 1544 of 13th February, 1931.

Rules for vaccinations by public vaccinators.

Volunteer Enactment, 1924—

Gazette Notification No. 3484 of 8th May, 1931.

Reconstitution of the various corps and units of the Volunteer Forces, and of their establishment and personnel.

Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment, 1925—

Gazette Notification No. 3235 of 5th May, 1931.

Elephant restored to the schedule of big game.

As regards factory legislation the relevant provisions of law are as follows:

- (1) The Machinery Enactment, 1927, providing for the inspection of boilers and machinery and the regulation of their control and working.

- (2) The Labour Code, 1923, containing various provisions for the amelioration of the conditions of labour, including provisions similar to those of the Truck Acts in England and provisions for securing the health of the labourers and for the establishment of hospitals and the treatment of sick labourers upon estates and mines.
- (3) The Dangerous Trades Enactments, 1909, authorising the making of rules for the control and regulation of any dangerous trade. Rules have been made with regard to cyaniding and the calcining of sulphurous or arsenical ores.
- (4) The Excise Enactment, 1923, authorising the making of rules to regulate the erection, inspection, supervision, management and control of distilleries or factories where dutiable articles are manufactured. Rules have been made for the construction and conduct of distilleries and match factories.

With reference to compensation for accidents the Executors (Powers) and Fatal Accidents Enactment, 1929, makes provision for compensation similar to those contained in Lord Campbell's Act, 1846. A Workmen's Compensation Enactment was passed in 1929, following the model of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, but has not been brought into force pending the passing of similar legislation in the Colony.

Except for the provisions of the Labour Code already mentioned there is no legislative provision for sickness and none for old age.

CHAPTER XV.

Public Finance and Taxation.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1931 provided for a revenue of \$71,349,001 (excluding Railway revenue) and an expenditure (excluding expenditure on Loan Accounts and Railway expenditure on Revenue Account) of \$70,940,037. Figures for the annual revenue and expenditure since 1889 are given in Appendix A.

The actual revenue for the year was \$52,348,659 and the expenditure \$62,163,328. Thus there was a deficit of \$9,814,669 instead of an estimated surplus of \$408,964.

Budget for
1931.

Actual
revenue and
expenditure.

The shortages in revenue as compared with the estimate were:

Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 8,923,483
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,778,931
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	575,686
Lands and Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	350,653
Licences and Internal Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	303,866
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	407,813
Light, Water, Power, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	309,964
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	...	...	...	...	...	...	676,653
Railways (Net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,599,371
Timber, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	352,643
Rent, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,895
Land Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	569,349
Total							\$19,905,508

The shortages in Customs and Excise revenue are accounted for as follows:

Customs—

Tin	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$3,065,899
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	617,589
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,236,454
Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	903,721
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469,535
Other Items	...	...	...	...	...	...	630,285
							\$8,923,483

Excise—

Chandu	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$4,907,215
Other Items	...	...	...	...	...	...	871,716
							\$5,778,931

In the case of the Railways, the estimated net revenue over expenditure of \$1,599,371 was not realised and a net expenditure over revenue of \$319,084 had to be met from the general revenues.

The following items failed to yield the estimated amounts by the percentages noted against each:

	Per cent.
Land Sales	57
Timber, etc.	50
Forests	41
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	20
Municipal	12
Lands and Mines	8
Licences	8
Light, etc.	8

The excesses in revenue as compared with the estimate amounted to \$905,166 as under:

Fees of Court, etc.	\$247,606
Interest	641,486
Sale of Property	15,731
Grant from Colonial Development Fund	343
	<hr/>
	\$905,166

The total savings in expenditure amounted to \$11,476,680, the largest items being:

Public Works—Annually Recurrent	\$ 1,600,892
Public Works—Special Services	1,099,801
Charges on account of Public Debt	1,089,983
Medical	889,323
Municipal	851,455
Posts and Telegraphs	741,109
Forests	689,632
Trade and Customs	596,309
Public Works Department	580,060
Surveys	496,748
Education	465,659
Electrical	367,277
Military	244,914
Purchase of Land	226,134
Pensions, etc.	221,040
Civil Service	200,675
Agricultural	174,094
District Offices, etc.	159,060
Miscellaneous Services—Unreserved	152,952
Clerical Service	97,925
Police	97,390
Printing	89,079
Mines	47,834
Malay Officers	41,084
Co-operative Societies	36,704
Prisons	32,209
Marine	30,716
Town Planning	23,616
Veterinary	22,133
The Residents	20,392
Government Gardens and Plantations	20,172
Chinese Secretariat	18,600
The Rulers and Native Officers	13,632
	<hr/>
	\$11,438,603

Excesses over estimated expenditure totalled \$2,699,971 as follows :

Miscellaneous Services—Reserved Services	...	\$1,455,172
Labour	...	775,762
Railways—Net Expenditure over Revenue	...	319,084
Exchange	...	60,469
Transport	...	59,661
Courts	...	21,586
The High Commissioner	...	5,521
Public Trustee	...	1,761
Colonial Development Fund Expenditure	...	343
Audit	...	312
Bands	...	300
		<u>\$2,699,971</u>

(a) The excess under Miscellaneous Services is caused by the following special expenditure which was not provided for in the Estimates :

Depreciation in the value of investments, written off	...	\$1,605,820
Repatriation of unemployed Chinese	...	266,218
„ „ Decrepit Chinese	...	242,577

(b) That under Labour Department is caused by the special expenditure of \$807,385 for the Federated Malay States share of the cost of repatriation of Indian labourers.

(c) The excess under exchange was due to the adverse rate of exchange that prevailed throughout the year and the provision made in this case as well as in the case of transport, proved insufficient.

(d) The excess under Courts was due to the engagement of additional Judges to cope with the increased volume of work.

Public debt.

The total amount of the public debt on 31st December, 1931, was \$96,185,714, being :

Straits Settlements Sterling Loan	...	\$80,185,714
Federated Malay States Local Loan	...	16,000,000

The Straits Settlements Loan remained as on 31st December, 1930, at \$80,185,714 (£9,355,000). The first instalment of this loan (£5,155,000) was issued in December, 1921, at 97, bearing interest at 6 per cent. and the second instalment (£4,200,000) in May, 1922, at 95, with interest at 4½ per cent. The Sinking Funds, contributions to which started in 1925, amounted to \$14,252,061.

The Federated Malay States Local Loan of \$16,000,000 was issued in May, 1931, at 98, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Contributions to a Sinking Fund for the redemption of this loan will have to be provided out of revenues after the 1st January, 1934.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1931:

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Capital Account (Straits Settlements Sterling Loan) Balance at credit thereof (a) ...	721,974 71	Cash in Treasuries as per distribution statement	2,857,319 83
Capital Account 4½ per cent. (Federated Malay States Local Loan, 1939), Balance at credit thereof (d) ...	11,030,554 61	Cash with Agencies—	
Sundry Outstanding Accounts	89,496 51	Malayan Information Agency ...	23,747 04
Due to India (Agency Account)	34,014 59	Penang ...	41,771 57
Due to " (Current Account)	44,511 38	Singapore ...	169,701 61
Due to Ceylon (Agency A/c) ...	73,562 90		235,220 22
Due to Crown Agents ...	21,690 61	Cash in Transit ...	320,704 81
Due to I.I. Fund ...	186,874 86	Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents)	3,488,571 43
S.S. Government War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	8,435 03	Fixed Deposits ...	500,000 00
Family Remittances ...	1,562 83	Investments (Surplus Funds)—(c)	
Deposits—		S.S. Municipal Debentures ...	1,020 00
Courts ...	\$166,641 25	Sterling Securities ...	15,063,213 35
Forests ...	233,835 56	Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd. ...	4,478,571 43
Lands ...	192,923 50	Nipah Distilleries of Malaya Ltd. ...	42,857 15
Postal ...	118,305 03	Sungei Draka Plantations ...	42,250 00
Postal A/c Stores—			19,627,911 93
Colony ...	300,000 00	Investments—Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	15,587,893 24
Planters' Loans		Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Revenue Fund Loan to P.R.H.E.P. Coy. Ltd. ...	7,285,714 29
Board ...	600,000 00	Investments (Specific Funds)—	
Miscellaneous ...	703,959 32	Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	\$ 35,843 04
	2,345,664 66	Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	300,356 15
Selangor River Protection Reserve Account ...	75,946 74	Malayan Flood Relief Fund ...	57,113 00
Sundry Funds—		Securities Deposit Account ...	6,078 10
Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	\$ 41,378 10	Phillips' Agricultural School Scholarship Fund ...	4,404 00
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	309,062 34	Composition Stamp Duty Fund, 4½ per cent. with Crown Agents ...	318,912 76
Composition Stamp Duty Fund ...	318,912 76		722,707 05
Malayan Flood Relief Fund ...	57,229 35	Family Remittances ...	1,647 37
R.E.R. and P. Reserve Fund ...	2,465,866 53	Due by F.M.S. Railways ...	467,616 17
Phillips' Agricultural School Scholarship Fund ...	4,488 91	Due by other Governments—	
Government Motor Vehicles Insurance Fund ...	38,695 12	Crown Agents ...	\$ 1,429 18
Miscellaneous ...	54,083 85	Johore ...	34,084 44
	3,319,716 96	Kedah ...	4,766 02
War Savings Certificates, 1924-1927 ...	280 00	Kelantan ...	9,374 98
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	22,873,607 53	Perlis ...	1,040 43
Inter-Treasury Accounts ...	37 61	Singapore ...	22,647 25
Suspense ...	54,612 12	Trengganu ...	22,481 41
Capital Fund—Bagan Serai Rice Mill ...	382,129 73		95,823 71
Capital Fund—Kuala Kurau Rice Mill ...	250,000 00	Sundry Outstanding Accounts ...	22,718 23
Capital Fund—F.M.S. Government Factory ...	400,000 00	Loans—	
Surplus—		Siamese Government (b) ...	\$31,433,429 09
Reserve for Public Works—		Brunei Government ...	391,000 00
Special Services \$1,441,816 00		Kelantan ...	300,000 00
Reserve for Supplementary Sinking Fund, S.S. Sterling Loan ...	20,590,000 00	Planters ...	2,240,285 49
	22,031,816 00	War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	1,716,163 76
Balance unallocated ...	28,762,766 45	Agricultural ...	32,158 34
	50,794,582 45	Buildings ...	356,426 26
	92,769,255 83	Miscellaneous ...	1,352,656 16
			37,812,109 10
		Advances ...	35,546 78
		Imprests ...	106,952 62
		Bentong Tailings Retention Scheme ...	257,950 25
		Stores and Materials Account, Post Office ...	1,161,375 53
		" " " P.W.D. ...	165,083 82
		" " " Electrical Dept. ...	757,552 20
		" " " Timber Branch ...	3,459 53
		" " " Marine Shipway ...	45,147 09
		" " " Burma Rifles ...	102,354 99
		Marine Shipway Account ...	6,000 00
		Suspense ...	59,708 57
		Bagan Serai Rice Mill ...	382,129 73
		Kuala Kurau Rice Mill ...	250,000 00
		F.M.S. Government Factory ...	400,000 00
		Stocks of Damar and Minor Forest Produce ...	9,647 34
			92,769,255 83

NOTES:

(a) The Straits Settlements Sterling Loan, the first two instalments of which totalling £9,355,000 (\$90,185,714 29) have been fully subscribed, appears on the credit side of the Capital Account (vide Appendix B).

(b) Repayment of this loan of \$89,685,714 30 by 26 yearly instalments commenced on 1st January, 1924.

(c) Investments have been taken at valuation on 31st December, 1931. To this exception has been made in respect of Perak River Hydro-Electric Preference Shares, Nipah Distilleries and Sungei Draka Plantations for which no market quotations are available, and which are stated at cost price.

(d) The 4½ per cent. Local Loan, 1939, has been fully subscribed and appears on the credit side of the Capital Account (vide Appendix C). The expenses of issue and expenditure on works authorised to be carried out appear on the debit side of the same account, the loan being repayable by Sinking Fund, the instalments of which are to be provided out of Revenue.

Railways.

Separation of the Railway accounts from the general accounts was effected as at close of business on 31st December, 1931, the result being to disclose that after meeting the deficit on the year's work the Railway Administration still owed the Treasury the sum of \$467,616 and this amount appears on the assets side of the general balance sheet.

Loan to Siam.

The loan to the Siamese Government of £4,630,000 (\$39,685,714) which is repayable by 26 annual instalments commencing on the 1st January, 1924, stood at \$31,433,429 on the 31st December, 1931, having been reduced by the payment of the eighth instalment due on 1st January, 1931. As this loan is being repaid by equal yearly payments to include both principal and interest, the principal part of the instalments will steadily increase.

Loan to Brunei.

The loan to Brunei, which stood at \$395,000 on 31st December, 1930, has been reduced to \$391,000 by the payment of the annual instalment due in 1931.

Loan to Kelantan.

The loan of \$300,000 made to Kelantan in 1930 remained unsettled on 31st December, 1931.

**Loans—
Planters and
War Service.**

The total amount of loans outstanding on 31st December, 1931, was \$3,946,400 against \$4,085,241 on 31st December, 1930.

Other loans.

Outstandings on 31st December, 1931, amounted to \$1,741,280 compared with \$2,032,770 on 31st December, 1930.

Surplus.

The surplus on 31st December, 1930, was \$60,609,252. As the expenditure for the year exceeded the revenue by \$9,814,669, the surplus was reduced to \$50,794,583 on 31st December, 1931. In view of the decision to meet payments to the Supplementary Sinking Fund Straits Settlements Sterling Loan out of repayments of the Siamese Loan instead of from current revenue a sum of \$20,590,000 out of this surplus must be regarded as earmarked for this purpose in addition to a sum of \$1,441,816 earmarked for specific Public Works Special Services. The unallocated balance of the surplus is, therefore, \$28,762,767, but only part of this is available in a liquid form.

The liquid assets comprising cash, fixed deposits, Joint Colonial Fund and easily realisable investments (excluding the investments earmarked for certain specific funds) amounted to \$22,466,140 at the end of the year as compared with \$23,833,415 at the beginning.

Account should be taken of the following changes in the cash position during the year besides the deficit of \$9,814,669 for the year:

- (a) Balance at the beginning of the year included \$8,158,535 cash and fixed deposits held by the Railways, the accounts of which have been separated on 31st December, 1931.
- (b) The sum of \$1,885,714 due to the Joint Colonial Fund at the end of 1930 was repaid during the year.
- (c) The loan of £850,000 (\$7,285,714) to the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., made in 1930 from Surplus Funds was transferred to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund in 1931.
- (d) The net proceeds of the Local Loan after meeting the loan expenses and expenditure on loan works for the year (viz., \$11,030,555) forms part of the liquid assets on 31st December, 1931.

The investments that are not easily realisable are those invested in Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., Nipah Distilleries and Sungei Draka Plantations, amounting in all to \$4,563,679.

This account was closed in 1931, the contribution of £2,000,000 having been met in full from the earmarked investments. Singapore Naval Base.

This account has also been closed as far as the general Treasury account is concerned, it having been transferred to the Railway on separation of accounts on 31st December, 1931. Railways Renewals Reserve Fund.

This fund, which was started with \$10 millions provided out of revenue in 1925 and \$9,828,503 representing contribution of 15 per cent. of the annual revenue from chandu sales for the years 1926 to 1930 together with the accumulated interest from inception to 31st December, 1930, and which stood at \$24,494,172 on 31st December, 1930, has been reduced to \$22,873,608 on valuation of securities at current market rates on 31st December, 1931. The fund is invested in sterling securities, with the exception of £850,000, which has been lent to the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., as shown on the assets side of the balance sheet. Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund.

The interest earned on this fund during 1931 has been credited to revenue and contribution to the fund during the year was suspended.

Rubber Experimental Research and Propaganda Fund.

This fund created by an appropriation from Surplus Funds stood at \$2,500,000 on 31st December, 1930, but was reduced to \$2,495,867 on 31st December, 1931. The commitments against this balance amounted to \$1,763,010 on 31st December, 1931.

Sterling Loan Capital Account.

A statement of the Sterling Loan Capital Account is published as Appendix B to this report. Of the total proceeds of the two instalments amounting to \$74,297,549, expenditure on the Railway and other works up to 31st December, 1931, accounted for \$73,575,575, leaving a balance of \$721,974 still available to meet capital expenditure during 1932. This balance is in excess of the estimated balance of \$477,853, due mainly to under-spending by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Local Loan Capital Account.

A statement of the Local Loan Capital Account is published as Appendix C to this report. Of the total proceeds of \$15,640,000, expenditure on Railway, Electrical and Public Works accounted for \$4,609,445, leaving a balance of \$11,030,555 still available to meet capital expenditure in 1932 and subsequent years. This balance is also in excess of the estimated balance of \$10,349,330, due to general under-spending by the three departments concerned and to the postponement or cancellation of certain waterworks services under the Public Works Department.

The following is a summary of the Customs tariff:

IMPORT DUTIES.

Description of article.	Duty.
Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	\$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from \$1.50 to \$14 per proof gallon
Kerosene	\$.15 per gallon
Petrol ... ..	.35 ..
Tobacco—	
(a) Cigars and snuff	1.60 per pound
(b) Cigarettes	1.00 ..
(c) Unmanufactured tobacco	.70 ..
(d) Manufactured tobacco excluding cigars, cigarettes and snuff	
(i) if imported for sale to the public in airtight tins or containers ...	1.10 ..
(ii) not otherwise provided for ... ..	.80 ..

Description of article.				Duty.	
Matches	...	...	...	\$	.12 per 1,000 matches
Kachang oil	...	...	...		.03 per pound
Butter, tinned	...	...	...		.12 ,,
„ frozen	...	...	...		.15 ,,
Margarine	...	...	...		.06 ,,
Lard	...	...	...		.04 ,,
Ghee	...	...	...		.12 ,,
Cement	...	...	...		8.00 per ton
Tiles	...	...	...		12.00 ,,
Cosmetic and perfumes	...	...	...		25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Textiles	...	...	...	10	„ „
Cycles and parts, tyres and tubes for cycles	...	...	...	10	„ „
Musical instruments and accessories	...	...	...	10	„ „

EXPORT DUTIES.

Coffee	...	...	...	From 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Gambier	...	...	...	15 cents per pikul
Gutta-percha	...	...	...	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Pepper	...	...	...	30 cents per pikul
Rubber	...	...	...	1 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> when price is under 30 cents per lb. to 5 per cent. when price is 80 cents or over.

In addition a further duty of 10 cents per pikul for the purposes of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya

Sugar	...	...	...	1 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Sugar-cane	...	...	...	1 cent per pikul
Formosa camphor	...	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Gold	...	...	...	2½ „ „

Tin—

Tin smelted or manufactured from tin-ore and won in the Federated Malay States—

When the price of tin does not exceed \$41 (per pikul) \$10 per bhara.*

* A bhara=3 pikuls or 400 lbs.

Description of article.	Duty.
Tin—(cont.)	
When the price of tin exceeds \$41 but does not exceed \$42 	\$10.50 per bhara
When the price of tin exceeds \$42 but does not exceed \$43 	\$11 per bhara
and so on, the duty per bhara being increased by 50 cents for every dollar by which the price of tin exceeds \$41	
Tin-ore 	72 per cent. of the duty on tin, with, in the case of tin-ore exported otherwise than under such guarantees as the Chief Secretary may require that it shall be smelted in the Straits Settlements, Australia or the United Kingdom, an additional duty of \$30 per pikul
Scheelite 	\$2.00 per pikul
Wolfram 	\$2.00 „
All other metals and metalliferous ores 	
	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
In addition to the existing <i>ad valorem</i> duty, a further duty of five cents per pikul is imposed on all tin-ore exported. Such further duty will be devoted to defraying the expenses incurred in connection with Tin Restriction.	
China-clay or kaolin 	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Fish 	Usually 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Skins and hides 	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>

EXCISE DUTIES.

Chinese samsu 	\$ 9 per proof gallon.
Other intoxicating liquors ...	\$11 „ „

Description of article.	Duty.
Matches 	<p>\$.09 per 1,000 matches where both matches and containers are made from imported timber.</p> <p>\$.08 per 1,000 where the matches only are made from imported timber.</p> <p>\$.06 per 1,000 where both matches and containers are made from local timber.</p>

STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected, by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below :

Agreement or contract.—25 cents.

Bill of exchange (except a cheque or bank note).—5 cents for every \$100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made.

Charge, agreement for a charge, bond, debenture, covenant, and bill of sale by way of security.—At rates graduated from 10 cents for an amount not exceeding \$25 to \$1 for every \$500.

Cheque.—4 cents.

Conveyance, assignment, transfer or absolute bill of sale.—At rates graduated from 50 cents where the consideration does not exceed \$100 to \$1.50 for every \$250.

Lease or agreement for lease of any land, house or other immovable property granted or made.—At rates varying according to rent, fine or premium payable and period.

Policy insurance :

Fire insurance.—25 cents per policy.

Life insurance.—10 cents for every \$1,000.

Power or letter of attorney.—\$3 for a general power.

Promissory note (except a bank note).—10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty dollars.—4 cents.

Share certificate.—5 cents.

POLL TAX AND HUT TAX.

There is no poll or hut tax.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.**ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.****General.**

The aggravation of the adverse trade conditions which had prevailed in 1930 led to further retrenchment of expenditure both on personnel and on annually recurrent services.

The introduction as from the 1st March, 1931, of the Tin Restriction Enactment resulted in a curtailment of output from dredges and mines with a consequent reduction in the consumption of electric power.

Revenue.

This restriction of production, coupled with the strict economy exercised by all other classes of consumers, had a direct adverse effect upon the revenue of the Electrical Department which showed a decrease, as compared with the 1930 figure, of \$219,408.

It is satisfactory, however, to be able to report that the working costs of the department over the same period showed an even larger drop of \$241,127.

Steady development throughout the country is evidenced by the number of new consumers connected, but this has not been sufficient to counteract the decline in consumption of energy by the mining industry.

Capacity and output.

The total capacity of plant installed for the generation of electricity in the Federated Malay States during 1931 was 116,840 kilowatts, an increase of 151 kilowatts over 1930.

The total number of units generated by the above plant in 1931 was 202,172,218, compared with 219,276,661 in 1930.

Of these units, 24,642,611 were generated by Government undertakings, and the balance of 177,285,041 by private undertakings.

In certain localities the Government purchases power in bulk from private companies and carries out the distribution work itself. The number of units purchased for this purpose during the year was 3,607,914.

The fall in consumption of electricity during 1931 amounted to 7.8 per cent. which is very small considering the very severe trade conditions which existed.

COMPANIES.

During the year 22 local companies with a total nominal capital of \$8,748,769 were incorporated and registered as compared with 32 with a nominal capital of \$7,013,000 in 1930 and 47 with a total nominal capital of \$23,602,658 in 1929.

The largest number of companies registered in any recent year was 56 (\$35,764,500) in 1926 and 54 (\$38,934,928) in 1920.

The main objects of the new companies were mining (3), planting and mining (2), land development (2), general business (5), car repairing (2), brokering (2). One company for publishing a newspaper was registered. All except two were private companies.

Twenty-four companies were in voluntary and six in compulsory liquidation, nine voluntary liquidations being new. No winding-up orders were made.

There were 671 companies on the register at the end of the year.

Twenty-one companies incorporated outside the Federated Malay States filed particulars under section 2 of Enactment (IX), 1912, as against 37 and 21 in 1930 and 1929, respectively. The objects of these companies were briefly, insurance (3), general merchants (6), mining (1), mining and planting (2), tobacco merchants (2), brewery (1). These companies were incorporated in England (6), Straits Settlements (9), Shanghai (2) and Australia, Holland, Hongkong, New York, one each.

Two were under compulsory liquidation and eight known to be in voluntary liquidation.

At the end of 1931, 1,039 were on the register as compared with 1,019 on 31st December, 1930.

Sixteen Fire Insurance and 24 Life Assurance Companies were registered under their respective Enactments on 31st December, 1931, representing an increase of one in each category during the year.

BANKRUPTCY.

During the year 443 bankruptcy notices and 187 petitions were filed and 96 receiving orders and 90 adjudication orders were made as compared with 327 notices, 147 petitions, 102 receiving orders and 96 adjudication orders in 1930.

Of the persons adjudicated bankrupt, 49 were Chinese, 30 natives of India, four Malays, four Eurasians, two Ceylonese and one European. By occupation 37 were traders, 15 clerks, 12 landowners, five contractors, four miners, four rubber dealers, four married women and nine miscellaneous.

Insolvency certainly increased but actual new legal bankruptcy shewed a slight decrease on the year.

Three compositions were approved by the Court, one in Perak and two in Selangor; eight discharges, seven in Selangor and one in Negri Sembilan, three unconditional and four subject to period of suspension.

There were four criminal proceedings in bankruptcy.

The gross liabilities and assets stated by debtors were \$886,783 and \$848,986, respectively.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR.

The year under review was the ninth year of the working of the department of the Public Trustee.

During the year the Public Trustee accepted 26 trusts in all as compared with 24 in 1930; 17 trusts were wound up and at the end of the year 93 were still being administered.

The value of the property held in trust by the Public Trustee at the end of the year was estimated at over \$4,000,000.

The office of Official Administrator, Federated Malay States, created in 1928, is combined with that of the Public Trustee. The number of estates taken up by the Official Administrator during 1930 was 24 valued at over \$464,000; 16 estates were wound up and at the end of the year 35 were still being administered.

Co-OPERATION.

The statistics relate to the co-operative year from 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1931.

Staff.

The full senior staff, namely, the Director of Co-operation, the Economic and Education Officer and the Assistant Directors of Co-operation (North and South), recommended in the Strickland Report and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was obtained on 1st March, 1931. Unfortunately, one Assistant Director fell ill almost at once and was invalided to Europe.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure, on all counts, for the calendar year 1931 was \$189,083.

The following statistics reveal the position at the end of the co-operative year: Progress.

—	No. of societies.	No. of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Reserve fund.	Total working capital.
Rural Credit Societies	64	1,858	\$ 83,520	\$ 36,099	\$ 134,529
Non-Agricultural Thrift and Loan Societies	26	13,172	2,652,674	165,675	2,821,254
Better Living Society	1	45			
Indian Estate Labourers' Societies	70	10,651	187,592	1,068	191,786
Co-operative Rubber Societies	3	153	1,690	215	2,080
Co-operative Union	1	7*	918	700	1,618
Total ...	165	25,886	2,926,754	203,757	3,151,267

The continued fall in the prices of agricultural products, especially rubber, coconuts and *padi*, made 1931 again a difficult year for rural credit societies. Three were struck off the register during the year. Two hundred and seventeen loans amounting to \$15,554 were granted as against 469 loans amounting to \$44,206 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the total profits earned by the societies, which amounted to only \$2,843 compared with \$7,437 in the previous year. Moreover, 12 societies worked at a loss of \$1,896 as compared with last year's loss of \$262 incurred by six societies. Overdue loans increased by about 30 per cent.

Rural Credit Societies.

No new societies were formed. The total membership dropped from 13,809 to 13,217, the policy of restricting the membership of individuals to one society being the cause of this drop. The total paid-up subscriptions increased from \$2,445,473 to \$2,652,674 and the Reserve Funds from \$134,659 to \$165,675. Six thousand and forty-four loans were granted during the year amounting to \$1,460,408 as compared with 5,642 loans amounting to \$1,464,785 in 1930. Money invested in gilt-edged securities, or held on fixed deposit, or on current account at banks amounted to \$1,697,794 as compared with \$1,516,803 on 30th June, 1930. The gross average savings of members in these societies rose from \$177 to \$200, and the net average savings from \$91 to \$117.

Thrift and loan Societies.

* Societies.

Indian estate
labourers'
societies.

The continued popularity of thrift societies amongst Indian estate labourers is shown by the registration of 12 new societies during the year, bringing the total to 68 societies with a paid-up capital of \$187,592. In addition there are two Investment Unions. The membership, however, fell from 12,235 to 10,651. But the average savings have increased to \$17.50 as compared with \$15 last year. The decrease in membership is entirely attributable to the extensive repatriation of labourers undertaken during the year. Six thousand co-operators, thus repatriated, withdrew about \$116,000.

Co-operative
rubber
societies.

The first society registered, which attempted to teach Malays to run a factory, was, unfortunately, not a success. Many efforts were made to keep the society going, but it was put into liquidation at the end of the year. The peculiar problems and difficulties which it encountered were dealt with closely in special reports issued by the department and the experience gained in this initial society proved of great assistance subsequently. The other two smoking, grading and selling societies of Malays have shown satisfactory progress for the year. Both societies have procured sufficient working capital of their own. In both societies the rubber prices distributed to the members were substantially above the rates obtainable by individuals selling privately.

Film
propaganda.

The Rural Lecture Caravan, which is operated jointly by the Rubber Research Institute, the Agricultural Department and the Co-operative Societies Department, made 11 tours during the year. Films representing the benefits of thrift and the evils of extravagance were shown to large audiences.

General.

The movement can be considered to be making very good progress despite the world-wide financial and economic depression.

The Federated Malay States thrift societies subscribed over \$700,000 towards the Federated Malay States 1931 loan.

LANDS.

The area in private occupation at the end of the year amounted to about 2,623,888 acres under agricultural titles and 205,562 acres under mining titles.

It is estimated that of the 27,500 square miles covered by the four States of the Federation, 16.1 per cent. is land in private occupation, 25.6 per cent. is reserved forest, while the balance of 58.3 per cent. is still State land, including therein land reserved for purposes other than forests.

The land revenue (including \$438,056 derived from Land Sales) amounted to \$5,577,409 as compared with \$7,181,455 (including \$1,618,073 derived from Land Sales) collected in 1930.

SURVEYS.

The demand for revenue surveys declined to half the normal volume and although economies were effected the nett cost of the department was slightly higher than in 1930. As no great increase in requisitions for survey is anticipated for some time, steps were taken to reduce the number of senior officers. The effect of these economies will not be fully felt till 1933.

Similarly the area added to the standard topographical map, 1,336 square miles, was 500 square miles less than in 1930 and will again be considerably reduced in 1932.

The Meteorological Branch was maintained, but the natural development has been postponed until the financial position has improved. The map producing and instrument repairing organisations have similarly been maintained but not developed.

The year generally may be said to have been one of adjustment to circumstances.

GEOLOGY.

Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, I.S.O., who had been in charge of the geological survey of Malaya for 28 years, retired on pension during the course of the year. His latest book "The Geology of Malaya" was published in 1931, forming a companion volume to his previous important treatise "The Geology of Malayan Ore-Deposits", 1928, and both books will always be important works of reference.

A satisfactory start was made with the detailed geological survey of the district around Sungei Siput North, and geological work was carried out also in the mountainous country of Ulu Kinta and Ulu Nenggiri, and near the Kelantan border in Ulu Pahang. In the various mining districts information from working mines was systematically collected, and advice based on geological considerations was given as regards methods of working. Old prospecting results are being gathered together and critically examined for the purpose of preparing maps, in co-operation with the Mines Department, to show which land should be reserved for mining, and which can safely be alienated for other purposes.

An aeroplane trip proved of service in mapping a prominent quartz-reef which passes into rugged country north-east of Kuala Lumpur, and it is anticipated that valuable use can be made, in certain special cases, of this means to augment ordinary methods of geological survey in Malaya. As in 1930, advice

was given to the Public Works Department on questions of water supply, foundations for bridges, dams, and other structures. The usual analytical work on metals, minerals, and oils was done by the Chemist for other Government departments.

Planters' loans.

PLANTERS' LOANS BOARD.

On 1st January, 1931, the Board had outstanding as "Planters'" loans, the sum of \$759,100. It lent in new loans (two) and additional loans (four) during the year a further \$16,850; while one property made partial repayments to the extent of \$4,000. At the end of the year, the "Planters'" loans outstanding were \$771,950.

Building loans.

Building loans, at the beginning of the year, amounted to \$1,328,730. During the course of the year, a further eighteen loans totalling \$100,000 were made. Repayments in full were received from four borrowers totalling \$128,500, fifty-two others made partial repayments to the extent of \$177,395, while undrawn balances not required (\$1,500) were cancelled. At the end of the year the Board had outstanding eighty-seven loans amounting to \$1,121,335.

War Service loans.

Under the War Service Land Grant Scheme, at the beginning of the year, seventy-two ex-soldiers were indebted to the Board in respect of loans amounting to \$1,733,250. Partial repayments by one estate were made during the course of the year amounting to \$15,000, while two loans of \$25,000 each were compounded by the acceptance of other securities in liquidation thereof, leaving at the end of the year the sum of \$1,668,250 still outstanding.

Interest.

The interest earned during the year amounted to \$204,901, of which \$49,072 was in respect of "Planters'" loans, \$73,277 in respect of "Building" loans and \$82,552 in respect of "War Service" loans. Interest collected totalled \$135,009 and the amount credited to Federal Revenue in respect of all loans was \$86,245.

Profit and loss.

The net profit earned by the Board during the year was \$12,253.

Reserves.

The reserves of the Board stand at \$810,000.

Capital.

The capital of the Board is \$4,000,000, created by the "Planters Loans Fund Enactment, 1915".

ESTATE DUTY OFFICE.

The total estate duty collected throughout the Federated Malay States in 1931 was \$506,001 as against \$224,608 in 1930 and \$339,438 in 1929 and represented the second highest yield since the office opened.

Payments of estate duty were, on the whole, faithfully made out for the most part by instalments. The continued trade depression has not only made payment more difficult but has very greatly lowered the value of the property actually assessed.

VOLUNTEERING.

Progress and Strength.—While 1931, on the one hand, has shown an all-round increase in the efficiency of all units, there has been, on the other hand, a serious decrease of over 250 in the strength of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment. The economic slump through which the country is passing and the consequent retrenchment of personnel on all sides have been the chief contributory factors to this fall in numbers. The Malayan Volunteer Infantry which was not affected to the same extent by these conditions showed a satisfactory increase of 120.

Reorganization.—The reorganization of the system of Command referred to in last year's report worked satisfactorily during the year, and contributed to a great extent to the increase in efficiency already referred to.

GENERAL.

Mr. (now Sir) J. Scott continued to act as High Commissioner until the return from leave of Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G., on 13th June, 1931.

Mr. C. W. H. Cochrane, C.M.G., Chief Secretary to Government, proceeded on leave on 25th July, 1931, prior to his retirement, and Mr. A. Caldecott, C.B.E., acted in the office after that date.

Mr. J. Lornie, C.M.G., British Resident, Selangor, retired on 9th May, 1931.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to confer the following honours at the New Year:

H o n o r a r y Knight
Grand Cross of the
M o s t Distinguished
Order of Saint Michael

and Saint George ... His Highness T u a n k u
M u h a m m a d , K.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O., ibni Al-Marhum
A n t a h , Yang-di-pertuan
Besar, Negri Sembilan.

Knight Bachelor ... L. H. Elphinstone, K.C., Chief Justice, Federated Malay States.

Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George ... J. Lornie, British Resident, Selangor.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division) ... Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant J. V. Booth, Malay States Volunteer Regiment.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) ... A. R. Johnson, late Senior District Engineer, Federated Malay States Railways.

On His Majesty's Birthday—

Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George ... Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States.

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) ... L. A. Allen, M.C.S., recently British Adviser, Perlis.

Companion of the Imperial Service Order J. B. Scrivenor, Director, Geological Survey, Federated Malay States.

Certificates of Honour were awarded to the following in recognition of their loyal and valuable services to the Government of the Federated Malay States:

Dr. K. T. Khong, J.P.;

Raja Shahbudin bin Raja Dagang, Dato' Sri Bijaya Indera;

Dato' Sri Bijaya Uda bin Haji Yahya;

Raja Haji Mohamed Yacob bin Abdul Razak;

Low Leong Gan, M.S.C., J.P.;

H. B. Talalla, J.P.

A Durbar of the Rulers of the Federated Malay States was held on the 18th August at Sri Menanti, the residence of His Highness the Yang-di-pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan.

The decline in trade and revenue, consequent upon the world-wide depression and over-production of rubber and tin, continued throughout the year. Considerable retrenchments in public expenditure were effected on lines laid down by a committee known as the Departmental Expenditure Committee; but by the end of the year it became clear that the revenue for 1932 would fall far short of fifty-six million dollars, at which figure the budget had been balanced in November. The future prosperity of the Federation depends on the achievement of economies in administration and on a widening of its industrial basis; the easy wealth that has accrued in the past from tin and rubber induced a concentration of vision and effort on these two commodities to the exclusion of others, with the result that the Peninsula imports much that it might itself produce.

The title and arrangement of this Report differs from those of previous years, being cast in a new form approved by the Secretary of State in June last for adoption in all British Colonies and Protectorates.

A. CALDECOTT,

KUALA LUMPUR,
27th May, 1932.

*Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Federated Malay States.*

APPENDIX A.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
			Imports.	Exports.								
1889	5,013,000	4,091,078	15,653,456	19,720,989	26,029	1,750,008	...	...	190,538	359,025	373,343	1889
1890	4,840,065	5,237,275	15,443,809	17,602,093	26,976	1,609,401	...	...	166,054	406,032	398,780	1890
1891	4,572,310	5,554,800	14,889,942	18,495,654	32,114	1,573,441	...	...	199,680	414,889	424,218	1891
1892	5,347,189	5,883,407	19,161,159	22,662,359	33,477	2,097,274	...	...	300,680	537,111	449,656	1892
1893	6,413,134	6,797,538	21,896,117	27,373,760	39,912	2,602,380	...	...	347,600	723,934	475,093	1893
1894	7,511,809	7,102,396	24,499,615	32,703,147	47,076	3,238,000	...	...	457,262	986,617	500,531	1894
1895	8,481,007	7,582,553	22,653,271	31,622,805	49,592	3,379,813	...	...	468,239	1,294,390	525,969	1895
1896	8,434,083	8,598,147	21,148,895	28,396,355	48,541	3,126,974	...	...	511,237	1,344,994	551,407	1896
1897	8,296,687	8,795,313	25,000,682	31,148,340	44,095	2,716,293	...	...	636,054	1,294,139	576,844	1897
1898	9,364,467	11,110,042	27,116,446	35,241,003	41,167	3,210,699	...	...	636,927	1,394,720	602,282	1898
1899	13,486,410	11,499,478	33,765,073	54,805,139	38,960	6,181,542	...	...	639,899	1,722,475	627,720	1899
1900	15,609,807	12,728,930	38,402,581	60,361,045	43,111	7,050,382	...	...	712,898	2,254,742	653,157	1900
1901	17,541,507	17,273,158	39,524,603	63,107,177	47,475	6,968,183	...	...	626,114	2,377,040	678,595	1901
1902	20,550,543	15,986,247	45,757,240	71,350,243	47,258	8,438,775	...	...	661,668	2,856,640	714,435	1902
1903	22,072,567	16,219,872	47,790,059	80,253,944	50,842	9,590,505	...	...	721,304	3,608,054	750,276	1903
1904	22,255,269	19,318,768	46,955,742	77,620,084	51,733	8,814,688	...	...	801,959	3,605,029	786,116	1904
1905	23,964,593	20,750,395	50,575,455	80,057,654	50,991	9,249,627	104	...	887,593	3,940,599	821,957	1905
1906	27,223,476	18,899,425	50,926,606	80,832,325	48,617	10,036,798	432	50,023	1,437,753	4,564,100	857,797	1906
1907	28,793,745	20,225,993	52,542,277	80,593,196	48,429	9,395,825	905	97,752	1,701,682	5,200,911	863,637	1907
1908	24,023,325	25,874,573	48,171,243	65,599,933	50,835	7,285,864	1,402	113,981	1,598,713	5,066,153	929,478	1908
1909	25,246,863	23,633,851	46,194,598	76,273,438	48,743	7,155,124	2,038	360,055	1,623,876	5,188,111	965,318	1909
1910	26,553,018	23,598,610	52,255,151	102,851,990	48,862	7,102,026	5,439	902,973	2,201,469	5,868,507	1,001,159	1910
1911	35,056,544	25,202,749	60,532,039	116,280,927	44,148	8,162,764	8,792	999,207	2,290,962	7,068,989	1,036,999	1911

NOTE.—The total Revenue and the total Expenditure of Penak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan in 1875 were, respectively, \$400,301 and \$486,872. Figures for Pahang first appear in 1896. Federation dates from 1st July, 1906. A census of the population was taken in 1901, 1901, 1901, 1901 and 1901. The population of Penak in 1875 was estimated at 81,084, and in 1899 at 104,901; that of Selangor in 1894 at 46,546 and in 1897 at 97,106. No figures for the other States are given prior to 1901.

APPENDIX A—(cont.).

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION—(cont.).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore.	Exports of Rubber.	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
	₹	₹	Imports.	Exports.	(in Tons).	(in Tons).	₹	₹	₹		
1911	42,647,687	30,990,487	76,122,679	154,974,195	48,420	10,850,121	15,638	2,875,414	8,421,016	1,109,017	1912
1913	44,332,711	47,287,581	86,409,157	148,669,498	50,126	10,729,888*	23,720	2,790,451*	9,469,446*	1,117,625	1913
1914	37,309,943	55,010,037	72,140,005||	122,962,929||	49,042	7,046,369	31,012	2,562,436	9,133,911	1,136,500	1914
1915	40,774,984	42,838,631	60,015,935||	161,838,118||	46,766	7,235,086	56,782	2,597,836	9,187,512	1,172,336	1915
1916	51,121,856	31,966,581	69,621,113||	219,943,686||	43,870	7,903,785	62,813	3,068,766	11,616,696	1,208,177	1916
1917	65,553,186	40,878,746	73,261,725	271,455,389||	39,833	9,331,288	80,022	4,914,781	13,189,829	1,244,018	1917
1918	68,448,862	45,286,910	74,750,746	223,066,282||	37,370	13,141,841	78,389	3,657,454	13,106,413	1,279,859	1918
1919	72,135,075	70,876,961	118,854,965	279,135,105	36,934	9,944,177	106,453	3,533,829	14,957,460	1,315,700	1919
1920	72,277,146	100,433,471	170,522,123	288,715,698	34,934	12,203,531	101,330	4,004,095	17,316,533	1,300,000	1920
1921	54,449,568	114,386,546	102,914,877	134,955,549	34,489	6,153,360	94,510	3,568,490	16,198,426	1,298,292§	1921
1922	52,494,110	49,811,007	78,822,349	140,429,775	35,286	5,766,808	128,461	3,731,041	13,816,324	1,389,667	1922
1923	63,952,132	52,825,572	89,088,237	197,100,950	37,650	8,265,195	101,311	3,919,900	14,675,106	1,389,667	1923
1924	70,715,407	54,161,234	97,436,302	212,884,740	44,043	12,543,624	93,507	4,135,322	16,210,202	1,418,455	1924
1925	86,564,279	69,550,382	137,116,207	411,878,610	45,926	13,988,887	107,178	3,933,622†	18,743,352	1,447,243	1925
1926	102,541,400	87,663,747	173,887,724	445,600,203	45,947	15,604,582	160,213	5,339,042	21,640,545	1,476,032	1926
1927	105,404,458	93,263,915	176,161,194	339,925,603	52,179	17,704,590	127,602	6,656,724	23,055,515	1,504,823	1927
1928	95,655,560	109,004,240	191,473,471	278,523,482	61,935	16,034,740	174,490	6,639,808	22,347,560	1,533,612	1928
1929	81,799,584	84,660,975	201,393,405	349,012,595	67,041	15,424,409	261,352	6,694,598	23,331,618	1,562,401	1929
1930	65,560,870	82,470,192	168,020,418	213,652,044	62,065	9,127,460	249,675	6,224,381	19,272,903	1,722,941	1930
1931	52,348,659	62,163,328	106,201,211	125,177,183	51,250	5,502,101	243,886	4,832,700	12,912,579	1,723,117	1931

* As now corrected, reclassification of revenue.

|| Excluding bullion and specie.

§ Vide foot-note on page 94.

† The figures for previous years included items now omitted owing to

APPENDIX B.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT
To 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

Dr.

Cr.

	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	By Loan Subscription—	\$	c.
To Loan Expenses—							(i) 6 per cent. 1936 to 1951 issued at £97 in December, 1921...	44,185,714	29
Interest on Deferred instalments, 6 per cent. Loan	268,092	28					(ii) 4½ per cent. 1935 to 1945 issued at £95 in May, 1922 ...	36,000,000	00
Interest on Deferred instalments, 4½ per cent. Loan	110,958	06							
Composition Stamp Duty, 6 per cent. Loan	552,321	42	379,051	24					
Composition Stamp Duty, 4½ per cent. Loan	380,000	00							
			912,321	42					
Discount on Issue Price, 6 per cent. Loan	1,325,571	43							
Discount on Issue Price, 4½ per cent. Loan	1,800,000	00							
			3,125,571	43					
Underwriting Commission, 6 per cent. Loan	441,857	14							
Underwriting Commission, 4½ per cent. Loan	380,000	00							
			801,857	14					
Commission for obtaining Underwriting, 6 per cent. Loan	110,464	29							
Commission for obtaining Underwriting, 4½ per cent. Loan	90,000	00							
			200,464	29					
Crown Agents' Commission, 6 per cent. Loan	110,464	29							
Crown Agents' Commission, 4½ per cent. Loan	90,000	00							
			200,464	29					
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock, 6 per cent. Loan	106,049	28							
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock, 4½ per cent. Loan	89,355	00							
			197,404	28					
Miscellaneous—Stamp, etc., 6 per cent. Loan	5,873	21							
Miscellaneous—Stamp, etc., 4½ per cent. Loan	4,475	18							
			10,348	39					
Advertisement, 6 per cent. Loan	31,052	18							
Advertisement, 4½ per cent. Loan	29,630	03							
			60,682	21					
To Loan Works—					5,886,164	69			
Public Works Department ... ..	...		20,367,692	10					
Posts and Telegraphs Department ... ..	...		5,433,682	05					
Topographical Survey Department ... ..	...		763,362	66					
Topographical Survey of Forest Reserve ...	...		67,093	83					
Forest Department, Perak ... ..	...		15,244	48					
Railway—Open Lines ... ..	...		9,153,104	81					
„ Construction ... ..	...		37,775,424	96					
					73,575,574	89			
To Balance ... ..	...		...		721,974	71			
					890,185,714	29			
					890,185,714	29			

APPENDIX C.

Dr. F.M.S. LOCAL LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1931. Cr.

	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
To Expenses of Issue—						
(a) Discount on issue price	...	320,000 00				
(b) Commission and charges	...	40,000 00				
						16,000,000 00
To Loan Works—						
Public Works Department	...	1,386,682 00				
Electrical Department	...	1,165,454 61				
Railway Department...	...	2,057,308 78				
					4,609,445 39	
To Balance			11,030,554 61	
					16,000,000 00	

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South-West Africa, comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 288,400 square miles. The River Zambezi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the Rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river valleys, the territory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

History.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown territory. The curtain of obscurity lifts for a moment when we read the diaries of the Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, who led an expedition in 1798 from Tete into Kasembe's country, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru. He was followed in the early 19th century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and José, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Balunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the 16th to the 19th century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Muati Yamvo, the dynastic title of the Paramount Chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any very great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilized world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous, and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasions from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambezi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time statistics are available of seventy different tribes resident in the territory, of which the most important are the Awemba (110,659), Achewa (75,108), Angoni (50,632), Awisa (41,706) in the Eastern Districts; the Barotse (55,123), Batonga (95,445), Balenje (39,580), Balovale (58,853), Balaonde (33,642), Baila (21,632) in the Western Districts; and the Asenga (64,546) and Alunda (66,445) members of which are resident in both Eastern and Western Districts. There are said to be 50 distinct native dialects in use, of which Chiwemba and Chinyanja have been adopted for educational purposes in the Eastern Districts and Chitonga (closely allied to Chila) and Sikololo in the Western. In addition to these, Chinyanja is in use as the official language of

the police, and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans ; it is, in reality, a Nyasaland language—the word means “ Language of the Lake ”—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson.

The chief invaders of the early part of the 19th century were the Arabs from the north ; the Angoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the territory ; and the Makalolo, an offshoot of the Basuto family, who, in the beginning of the 19th century, fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani ; they conquered the Batoka, the Basubia, and the Barotse and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Makalolo kingdom was short. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Barotse rebelled and massacred the Makalolo to a man. The influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Sikololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambezi. The Barotse under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering one or two of the surrounding tribes, such as the Bankoya and the Balovale. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his Chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was in due course confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the Paramount Chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory ; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893, the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary, and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900 ; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was

brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Previous to 1899 the whole territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland—North-Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the administration of the western portion of the country by the Company on a firm basis; and this was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 with similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924, when, in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

Climata.

There are considerable climatic differences between various parts of the country. The Zambezi, the Luangwa, and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when the mean maximum is 97° in the Zambezi valley stations and 85° at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90.3° with a mean minimum of 64.5° while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 78.7° and 46.6° .

The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1931:

Place.	Highest mean Max. ° F.	Month.	Lowest mean Min. ° F.	Month.	Absolute Max. ° F.	Month.	Absolute Min. ° F.	Month.
Livingstone, 3,000 ft. ...	96.5	Oct.	46.0	July	104	Oct.	40	July-
Broken Hill, 3,753 ft. ...	88.8	Oct.	44.0	June	97	Nov.	42	Aug.
Abercorn 5,110 ft. ...	83.0	Oct.	50.5	July	90	Nov.	45	June
Highest Temperature	...		112°	Barotse				National School.
Lowest	„		21°	Secheke.				

The rainy season usually commences in November and lasts until April, after which month rain is rarely experienced and then in negligible quantities.

In the past year the rainfall throughout the southern portion of the territory was slightly above normal, starting in November and carrying on fairly regularly until April. Along the Congo Border the rainfall was exceptionally heavy and in consequence the Zambezi flood was unusually high. The winter was again cold and there occurred a very sudden drop of temperature early in September.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

Central Administration.

The office of Governor was created by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 20th February, 1924, and the first Governor assumed his duties on 1st April, 1924.

The Governor is advised by an Executive Council which consists of five members; the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. Provision is also made for the inclusion of extraordinary members on special occasions.

The Order in Council provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in accordance with the terms of the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated 20th February, 1924, to consist of the Governor as President, the members of Executive Council *ex officio*, nominated official members not exceeding four in number, and five elected unofficial members.

In 1929 the number of elected unofficial members was increased to seven consequent upon the very considerable increase in the European population.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the territory is divided into nine provinces, each of which is under a Provincial Commissioner responsible for his province to the Governor. The provinces are divided into districts under the charge of District Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioners.

Native Administration.

In 1929 the Native Authority Ordinance was passed and was subsequently applied as from 1st April, 1930, to all the territory with the exception of Barotseland. Barotseland was exempted from the application of the Ordinance on account of the rights which the Paramount Chief and his Khotla (Judicial and Deliberative Assembly) preserved under the concessions which he granted to the Chartered Company.

The Ordinance empowers the Governor to appoint in specified areas Native Authorities, consisting of one or more chiefs or other natives, to be responsible for the performance of the obligations imposed upon them by the Ordinance and for the maintenance of order and good government in the area. The Governor also has the power to suspend or dismiss members of such Native Authorities. The duties of the Authorities are clearly defined in the Ordinance which confers upon them power to make rules for certain objects. It is the duty of all natives to assist such Authorities in the work of administration.

This system has, during the short time it has been in operation, worked satisfactorily, and there is no reason to doubt its ultimate success.

Native Treasuries have not yet been established, but steps are being taken to educate the Native Authorities in the matter of finance and the administration of public funds.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The first census of the territory took place on 7th May, 1911, prior to the amalgamation in the same year of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia under the title Northern Rhodesia; the second was held on 3rd May, 1921, and the third on 5th May, 1931.

The following table shows the increase of population since 1911 (the figures for European population are census figures whilst those for native population are taken from the reports of the Secretary for Native Affairs):

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Proportion of Africans to one European.</i>
1911	1,497		821,063		548·47
1921	3,634	143	979,704	19	269·59
1931	13,846	381	1,331,229	36	96·14

The increase in the number of Europeans between 1921 and 1931 is due to the influx which took place during the development of the copper mines in the Ndola District between 1927 and 1931. The mines had nearly completed construction towards the end of the year and a considerable number of Europeans left the territory as a consequence.

The numbers of Asiatics and non-native coloured persons in the territory at the 1931 census amounted to 176 and 425 respectively.

The native population is now 1,372,235 which shows an increase of 41,004 or 3·1 per cent. over the previous year, and its average density throughout the territory is 4·8 to the square mile.

The average native birth-rate throughout the territory was 59·6 per thousand, and the percentage of infantile mortality was 18·9.

The European population at 13,846 shows an increase of 1,846 or 15·4 per cent. over the previous year, while the death-rate is 15·16 as compared with 13·58 in 1930 and 9·32 in 1929.

These figures are based on the official census taken in May. Since that date, however, a number of the copper mines have been shut down, and considerable retrenchment has been effected on those still in operation. The unemployment consequent on these conditions has adversely affected both the morbidity and mortality rates, though unquestionably this is only a temporary phase. Under

the circumstances the increase in the death-rate should cause no alarm.

Vital Statistics.					
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of deaths ...	72	97	93	163	210
Death-rate per 1,000 ...	9·89	12·87	9·32	13·58	15·16
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	18	15	21	28	28
Death-rate per 1,000 of births.	125	76·92	99·52	102·56	84·08

Births :—

167 males.
166 females.

333 total.

The crude birth-rate was 24·05 per 1,000 as compared with 22·75 last year.

Immigration.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in 1931 exclusive of natives, numbered 1,702 of whom 1,477 were British subjects. Of the 225 foreign subjects, 78 were citizens of the United States of America. The following comparative figures of immigrations, exclusive of visitors, are indicative of the progress of the territory :—

1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
438	474	756	1,038	1,066	1,861	3,651	1,702

Ninety-nine persons were deported, fourteen being criminals and the remainder either indigent or illiterate. No figures of emigrants are available.

One hundred and fifty-seven destitute persons were repatriated at Government expense to neighbouring territories and overseas.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Government maintains European hospitals at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Fort Jameson, Kasama, and Mongu, together with native hospitals at these stations and also at Abercorn, Choma, Mazabuka, Solwezi, Fort Rosebery, and Balovale.

In addition to the above, many Mission doctors, hospitals and dispensaries receive annual subsidies from the Government for medical work in native areas.

During the year, 1,525 Europeans and 8,603 natives were admitted to Government hospitals, and there were 44 European and 436 native deaths in these hospitals. There were 2,538 European and 131,247 native out-patient attendances during the year at Government hospitals and dispensaries.

The different forms of pneumonia still head the list of causes of death in the mining areas, though, of course, these diseases are not confined to the mines.

Malaria and Blackwater—The following table gives the number of persons admitted to Government hospitals suffering from malaria and blackwater during the last five years :—

Year.	European Population.	Malarial Cases.	Deaths.	Blackwater fever cases.	Deaths.
1927 ...	7,275	272	6	20	5
1928 ...	7,536	304	2	17	5
1929 ...	9,981	330	1	5	1
1930 ...	12,000	383	5	9	3
1931 ...	13,846	500	3	15	5

The malarial incidence during the year shows an increase, but contributing causes have undoubtedly been the large amount of unemployment in the territory during the latter part of the year. This has resulted in a lowering of the standard of living for a large section of the population in the mining areas, with a corresponding increased liability to disease.

Provided the usual precautions are taken against infection by mosquitoes (the use of a mosquito net, mosquito boots, etc.), and a daily dose of quinine is taken, there is no part of Northern Rhodesia in which this disease need alarm the intending settler or his family.

Smallpox is well under control throughout the territory, though a few isolated cases occur from time to time.

Sleeping Sickness.—The position presents no change and may be regarded as satisfactory.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Two European and 17 native cases were notified and treated in Government hospitals. They appeared as sporadic cases and no epidemic occurred.

Rabies.—The position as regards rabies cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The number of dogs in certain portions of the country is very large, and as they are practically uncontrolled they form a very real danger.

Native Labour.—The Health and Mortality Returns submitted by the various mining companies show that a labour force averaging 23,357 was employed on the various mines and concessions throughout the territory ; there were 449 deaths in mines, giving a death-rate of 24.6 per thousand.

During the year Dr. Kauntze, Deputy Director of Laboratory Services, Kenya Colony, visited this territory and drew up a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Laboratory Service. This will prove of the utmost value when the financial position permits of it being carried out.

The sanitation branch of the Health Department was organized during the year, and at present consists of a Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, three Health Officers, and three Health Inspectors. A great amount of work has already been accomplished in towns on the railway line, particularly in the mining area, and it is confidently expected that a marked improvement in the health of these communities will be noticeable in the very near future.

At Livingstone, a new Nurses' Home was built and occupied, and improvements effected at the European hospital by the provision of an operation and X-ray block. The foundations of the new native hospital were also laid, and this, when completed will materially augment the medical facilities of the town.

The equipment of other hospitals, both European and native, throughout the territory, was also improved.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

European Government Housing.

During the period under review considerable progress was made with the Government Housing Scheme. In Ndola nine new houses, two hospitals, and constables' quarters, etc., were completed, while fourteen other houses were nearing completion. In Livingstone twelve houses, seven bachelors' quarters, and a Nursing Sisters' Home were completed and occupied, while in many of the other large centres, notably Lusaka and Luanshya, considerable progress was made. In all cases the type of house now being constructed represents a distinct advance on anything yet attempted in the territory, and compares very favourably with that of other Colonies.

European non-Government Housing.

The situation varied very much throughout the year. In the earlier months during the "boom" period, the demand for housing, particularly in the north, was heavy. The situation in Ndola, where the rate of expansion had been too fast to enable the local authorities to exercise control, was deplorable. Most unsatisfactory types of more or less temporary quarters, defective in lighting, ventilation, and sanitary accommodation, and, in the majority of instances, definitely over-crowded, had sprung up everywhere, and in certain parts of the town where speculative flats had been erected, slum areas were beginning to establish themselves. Towards the end of the year, and as a result of the fall in population following the closure of some of the mines, the situation showed a marked change and conditions of over-crowding were to a great extent mitigated, while numerous insanitary premises were evacuated and demolished.

The various mining companies made great progress with their housing schemes, most of which were up to schedule at the end of the year. Their European employees are now in a particularly happy position regarding housing and sanitary accommodation. Generally speaking, the same remarks apply to the housing of railway employees in the larger centres, though much remains to be done at some of the smaller railway centres on the line.

By far the worst conditions of European housing were established by contractors, particularly in the copper belt area. The houses which they provide are usually of a temporary nature with a defective sanitary accommodation, but the majority will disappear when contracts are completed.

The control of development in housing has been a matter of considerable concern to Government, and legislation in the nature of building regulations has already been provided and will shortly be applied to the larger centres. Local Councils and Municipalities exercise a certain amount of control and, with the assistance of the legislation referred to, will ensure that development proceeds on the right lines. In the larger centres inspection work is also carried out by the Health Department which, by using the powers conferred upon it by the Public Health Ordinance, has done much to improve the situation. Numerous insanitary premises have been demolished and improvements effected in the more permanent types of buildings.

Native Housing.

During the year housing schemes for Government African employees were completed in certain of the larger towns, notably Ndola and Luanshya. Servants' quarters of a very satisfactory type were also provided for the officials' houses.

The mining companies have made great progress with housing in compounds. Generally speaking, the African employees on the mines are now extremely well accommodated. Apart from this, however, little has been done and the housing for natives in compounds in the larger towns remains mostly defective and insanitary, though certain improvements have been effected in the majority of these compounds during the year.

The local authorities in some of the larger towns, notably Livingstone, Ndola, and Broken Hill, are now proceeding with schemes to construct new permanent native compounds on sites chosen by the town planning authorities. These compounds will be provided with sanitary accommodation of a more modern type and work on them will, it is hoped, be proceeded with in 1932.

The railway authorities have done much to improve their compounds in the larger areas, but the general economic depression during the latter part of the year prevented any major schemes being carried out.

The policy of the Government is to improve progressively native housing conditions, particularly in urban areas, and plans of compounds showing layouts, types of housing proposed, and sanitary accommodation have to be submitted to Government for approval. In rural areas the situation remains very much the same and the African is still more or less restricted to the round hut, though there is already evidence that the more educated Africans are beginning to appreciate the advantages of a better and more sanitary type of house.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Land and Agriculture.

Of the total approximate area of the territory of 184,576,000 acres. the North Charterland Exploration Company holds a concession over 6,400,040 acres, subject to the assignment of native reserves amounting to 2,148,440 acres. The British South Africa Company owns, subject to the assignment of native reserves of 1,094,475 acres. three freehold areas in the Tanganyika Province, comprising 2,758,400 acres. 2,786,352 acres have been otherwise alienated for purposes of European settlement, not including 84,420 acres of land leased without option to purchase. The total area of alienated land is, therefore, 12,029,212 acres, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole territory. Most of the alienated land is used for grazing, some of it is cultivated, but a large area is unsuitable for either grazing or cultivation owing to the absence of water. The following table gives a comparative idea of the acreage of the various staple crops under cultivation in the seven previous seasons.

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Maize. acres.</i>	<i>Tobacco. acres.</i>	<i>Wheat. acres.</i>	<i>Total under cultivation. acres.</i>
1923-24	42,377	2,462	1,250	52,243
1924-25	35,568	4,323	2,633	61,712
1925-26	36,470	4,939	3,387	60,297
1926-27	44,837	6,719	2,780	69,837
1927-28	43,889	7,339	1,819	62,928
1928-29	39,215	3,232	2,698	67,207
1929-30	47,085	3,487	2,299	66,429
1930-31	42,974	2,328	1,594	76,092

Included in the last column are smaller areas planted with cotton. fodder crops, groundnuts, potatoes, kaffir corn, oats, etc., which are considered minor crops.

Although the rains were somewhat late in starting, preparation and planting were carried out, and completed in the majority of cases, in good time. Somewhat late plantings were necessary in some cases owing to the lateness of the rains in particular districts. A very severe drought in February caused much uneasiness and it was thought at one time that very poor yields would be received. Rainfall was ample from the end of February onwards, and, although the crops were not as heavy as had been wished, they may be described as moderate in amount and good in quality.

The area under maize was decreased by some 4,000 acres in comparison with the previous year. The yield in bags was

approximately 8,000 less than in the previous year. The following table gives the maize statistics from 1921 onwards.

<i>Year ending 31st December.</i>	<i>Area in thousands of acres.</i>	<i>Average yield per acre.</i>	<i>Yield in thousands of bags.</i>	<i>Farm consumption in thousands of bags.</i>	<i>Surplus available for sale in thousands of bags.</i>
1921 ...	29	4.88	145	18	127
1922 ...	25	3.49	99	18	81
1923 ...	38	5.18	199	32	167
1924 ...	35	3.08	129	28	101
1925 ...	36	2.67	95	23	72
1926 ...	36	4.87	177	37	140
1927 ...	44	5.50	250	36	214
1928 ...	44	4.59	183	32	151
1929 ...	39	5.50	201	33	168
1930 ...	47	4.30	202	37	165
1931 ...	43	4.50	194	32	161

The area under irrigated wheat was 1,594 acres being 501 less than the previous season. The yield was 3.6 bags per acre and the total production 5,627 bags. Two factors are responsible for the lowering of the acreage planted to wheat. The two previous seasons, in which the rainfall had been somewhat scanty, had caused a serious diminution in the water available for storage in dams and the acreage has had, to a great extent, to be limited to that for which water is available. Secondly, some of the wheat growers did not plant up to maximum capacity because of the difficulty in finding markets for the produce. Comparative figures of wheat production for the past six years are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Acreage Planted.</i>		<i>Yield in Bags of 200 lb. net.</i>
1925	2,633	9,895
1926	3,387	11,687
1927	2,780	10,586
1928	1,819	8,754
1929	2,698	12,141
1930	2,299	9,583
1931	1,594	5,627

2,328 acres of virginia tobacco were planted, representing a decrease of 1,159 acres from the previous season. The reason for this is the unsatisfactory state of the market in the United Kingdom and the difficulty of disposing of those stocks which have been accumulated in the bonded warehouses. The total yield was 951,259 lb.

Cotton growing was confined to the experimental work which is being carried out at the Central Research Station, under the supervision of the officer seconded by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and to experimental crops grown for the station by selected farmers. Although a variety of cotton entirely suited to local conditions has not yet been evolved, the progress made is most

satisfactory and the experimental work which has been carried out will be continued. The proved value of cotton as a rotation crop for maize has caused the experiments which are being carried out to be of considerable value to all engaged in agriculture.

The area under groundnuts again fell, only 879 acres being planted. One of the principal reasons for this is the low price at which groundnuts imported from Portuguese Africa are being landed in the territory.

It is gratifying to record that considerably more attention is being paid to the growth of leguminous crops for green manure and forage. Sunnhemp is still most popular, there being 3,924 acres planted to this crop during the year, an increase of 2,546 acres over the previous year and 3,651 acres over that produced, and ploughed in, during 1929, when the advantages of this crop first began to be realized. In certain districts, half the arable land has been laid down to a green crop and the yield of the succeeding maize crop is, in the opinion of those concerned, sufficient to encourage them in this practice.

Those engaged in all branches of agriculture in Northern Rhodesia still experience many difficulties. For the past two or three years climatic conditions have been somewhat difficult and competition from other sources has been very great. For example, maize meal was offered from without the territory, and large quantities imported, at a price below 6s. per bag of 183 lb. A very considerable amount of the maize produced in the territory remained unsold, even though a large contract was entered into with the mining companies, when the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Southern Rhodesia necessitated the imposition of restrictions upon all animals and agricultural produce from that territory. A trade immediately sprang up with the Union of South Africa at equally low prices, and eventually Government approached the Union authorities in the matter. As a result, Government imposed a tariff duty of 2s. per 100 lb. maize meal and 3s. per 100 lb. maize if imported from the Union. Thus the onus of supplying the requirements of the territory fell upon local producers and it is most gratifying to be able to record that no unfair advantage has been taken of the position by those engaged in distributing and selling agricultural produce. Prices have remained at or about those obtaining during former years.

There is evidence that more and more farmers are realizing the benefits of smaller acreages, well cultivated, and substituting these for large acreages which cannot receive adequate treatment. There is still room for improvement in this respect but it is obvious that more forethought is being given to the general programme to be followed.

During the past few years, increased and increasing markets have been the rule. The very great development in the copper areas in the north of the territory opened out demands which had

not been anticipated and increased acreages, together with increased settlement in the near future, appeared to be certain and justified. The Government, however, still continued its policy of refraining from organizing a settlement scheme, or offering land for sale, until the value and extent of the arable properties in the neighbourhood of the railway line had been investigated, and also until the economic position of the industry in relation to markets had been verified. An Agricultural Survey Commission commenced in 1929 to inspect all the unalienated Crown land in the vicinity of the railway line, and, by the end of the year 1931, had been able to make reports on the majority of districts in the areas inspected. These reports showed that the unalienated land comprises many areas suitable for ranching on a big scale but fewer and smaller areas suitable for arable farming. Details concerning those areas which are suitable for cultivation as well as of all other areas, are now available. During the year, Mr. Milligan, late Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, conducted an economic survey of the settled areas adjoining the railway line and of the markets in the western portion of the territory, particularly those in the mining areas. At that time, several of the mines which were under development were nearing the production stage, and the closing down of some, which followed towards the end of the year, was not anticipated. Mr. Milligan, however, came to the conclusion that the local markets were insufficient to justify any extensive endeavour being made to proceed with a larger settlement scheme and advocated that Government should postpone such a programme and depend, for the time being, upon those settlers who come of their own accord to commence farming operations in the territory. Soon afterwards, general world conditions and the decreasing demand for copper caused the closing down of several of the properties and, at the end of the year, only the Roan Antelope and Nkana Mines remained operating to produce the amount of copper which has been allotted under the quota arrangements. The markets, therefore, ceased to expand, and, for the time being no justification exists for any considerable extension of arable farming. There is still, however, a great shortage in the territory of dairy produce, bacon, pork, hams and other general farm produce and an increase in the home production of such commodities, preceded by the erection of a well equipped and well financed creamery, is not only justified but essential. Negotiations are proceeding which it is hoped will result in the starting of an up-to-date creamery at Lusaka which it is confidently expected will be of the greatest advantage to the farmers of the territory in general.

As regards meat, it is more than doubtful whether the animals available for slaughter in the territory would have been sufficient to meet the demand had it continued to increase. The present easing in demand has given breathing space to ranchers and cattle-owners during which every endeavour will be made to get the

cattle industry upon a more satisfactory basis. The greatest difficulty has in the past lain in ensuring the supply of fat cattle towards the end of the dry season when grazing conditions are poor and pasturage bad. Very little attention has been paid to the provision of extra foodstuffs in the form of crop leavings, cheap ensilage, and veld hay for the maintenance and betterment of the condition of animals destined for sale during the dry season. The necessity for this has, however, now been realized and increased efforts in this direction are being made in all districts. A Live Stock Co-operative Society has been established for the sale of cattle more especially slaughter cattle belonging to members. Government is erecting weighbridges at four centres upon the railway line and it is hoped that sale by weight, instead of the less satisfactory sale by lots at auctions, will result in a better price being realized by producers and greater satisfaction being experienced by consumers.

Despite the general depression caused by the restriction of mining activities, there would appear still to be markets sufficient to absorb a very considerable amount of the produce and cattle available.

Government funds are available for loans to settlers for specific objects in connexion with the agricultural industry, but a number of farmers have been unable to give the security necessary before loans of this type could be made.

The diminution in labour demands in the mining areas has caused much more labour to be available for general farming purposes in all districts, and upon those farms where adequate pay and suitable conditions are given no difficulties have been experienced in finding sufficient labour.

For the first time since European settlement took place a large invasion of locusts has been experienced. The swarms comprise both Redwing and the tropical phase of the migratory varieties. Although every attempt was made to destroy hoppers hatched in Tanganyika, the area covered was so vast that in many districts it became impossible and the resultant swarms invaded Northern Rhodesia and laid eggs in the districts adjoining the northern borders. Some of the swarms proceeding in a S.S.W. direction, invaded Barotseland and oviposition commenced there. At the end of the year, a very extensive campaign of hopper destruction was in progress but the vastness of the area covered and the difficult climatic conditions caused by the heavy rains were proving obstacles of considerable magnitude. A small amount of damage has been done to native gardens in less settled areas but no damage whatsoever has yet been done in the settled areas.

Difficulties are still being experienced by tobacco growers in the Fort Jameson district. The leaf which they have produced in the past, mostly bright, has been of good quality and has found favour in the English and other markets. Abnormal accumulation

however, of colonial grown leaf on the home market has, for the time being, caused such an unsettled state of affairs and such a fall in price, that extension of the acreage planted to tobacco cannot yet be justified. Government has continued its assistance to those planters who were financially unable to continue operations, and only that portion of the leaf produced which was of good quality and likely to find favour with buyers has been exported. Considering general world conditions as regards tobacco, the planters in Fort Jameson have done as well as can be expected, and so soon as the present slump is over steady progress will be possible in this very important branch of the agricultural industry.

Considerably increased acreages are being devoted to coffee in the Abercorn district. Some of the bushes are just coming into bearing and their numbers will increase year by year. The coffee exported from the original plantations has realized most satisfactory prices upon the home market, and there is every reason to believe that an expansion of the coffee-growing industry in the area mentioned, will be of advantage to the district and to the territory in general.

The territory continues to be free from the major diseases of stock, pleuropneumonia in Barotseland being the one exception. Extension of that disease is guarded against by the maintenance of a strong police cordon along the borders. Loss from such diseases as quarter evil and anthrax has been lessened to a very great extent by prophylactic inoculation and the incidence of these diseases is becoming, year by year, of less economic importance. Practically the whole of the European-owned stock in the settled areas is regularly dipped, and this practice is now being extended to native reserves by the provision by Government of dipping tanks in certain areas. The practice has been received with greater enthusiasm than was at first anticipated, and there can be no doubt that it will be followed by a very great improvement in the general condition of native-owned stock. Natives who have regularly brought their cattle to be dipped have been presented by the Government with slightly improved bulls for work in the herds. As time goes on, still further improved animals will be available but a general improvement in cattle mastership is essential before any marked progress can be made. The Dipping Inspectors at the various tanks are doing all possible to instil better principles and it is anticipated that considerable improvement will follow the elimination from breeding herds of old cows and immature heifers, and from the castration of undesirable males. The native-owned cattle in the territory are of enormous potential value, in that they not only contribute about 50 per cent. of the stock slaughtered in the territory but also form the foundation of European-owned herds in the more settled areas.

One of the greatest difficulties experienced by stockmen, both European and native, is the destruction of grazing by grass fires which are started towards the end of the dry season. This destruction of very valuable grazing is one which it is most difficult to combat.

Every endeavour is being made to instil into the minds of natives the evils which may follow extensive grass burning, but it is certain that more and more dependence must be placed upon paddocking and closer grazing of the areas upon which the greater number of the cattle feed at present. During the year under review, the rainfall was insufficient to promote good pasturage in all districts and also adequately to fill the small streams, pools, and water holes from which the animals regularly drink during the dry season. It became essential, therefore, to remove to the flats adjoining the Kafue river large numbers of animals which, under normal conditions would have remained in their usual grazing grounds. Although severe mortality occurred amongst some native-owned herds, it was not nearly so great as would have been the case had the areas referred to not been available.

Upon the whole, it may be said that, in spite of the difficult conditions experienced during the year under discussion, the period has by no means been so difficult for farmers in Northern Rhodesia as for their neighbours in other territories.

Minig.

PRODUCING MINES.

Roan Antelope Mine.—The Roan Antelope Mine went into active commission late in May according to programme. Before the end of the year the plant had proved capable of treating considerably more than its rated capacity and all underground preparations were found ample to meet any demand likely to be made. Concentrates were exported until the smelter was completed.

The "sub-level" method for the underground mining of this wide deposit in fairly weak ground has proved adequate.

The "all-in" electrolytic costs of the copper to date have been so low as to show that early estimates were very conservative. It is, therefore, to be presumed that the property is one of the cheapest copper producers in the world. Electrolytic costs even at present are down to £30 per ton of copper and costs are lower still on the basis of fire-refined output, a good demand for which is expected.

As from 1st January, 1932, this producer will be restricted under the copper quota arrangements to a monthly copper output of 2,320 long tons.

At the end of the year 562 Europeans and 3,815 natives were employed.

Nkana Mine.—Preparations for stoping above the 450 foot level were vigorously prosecuted along the whole of the north ore body and underground haulage was installed on the 450 level. 600 foot level preliminary development was completed for a long distance. The central shaft, which will be the main hoisting shaft at this end, attained a depth of 1,002 feet and was equipped with large winding engines. In December stopes were opened.

The concentrator, smelter, and power plant, were practically built and equipped during the year.

Of the numerous further activities at this mine may be mentioned the construction of a large modern European hospital, twenty-seven additional family residences, native quarters for 300 married natives, central cooking kitchen for unmarried natives, water-borne sewerage for the native compound, and a large pumping plant with four miles of water main.

Broken Hill Mine.—The mining of zinc silicate ore for the production of electrolytic zinc was in progress at Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Kopjes and E outcrop whence 16,850 tons were mined averaging 27 per cent. zinc and 1 per cent. vanadium oxide; these operations were suspended from July until the market for zinc becomes favourable.

From January the production of fused oxide of vanadium became an established new industry of the company, production having been maintained throughout the year.

As the result of highly important disclosures in the occurrences of vanadium bearing laterites on the property, the opening up, mining and milling of such laterites were conducted continuously throughout the last six months for the marketing of both fused vanadic oxide and vanadium concentrates.

Power output amounted to approximately 50 million kilowatt hours as compared with over 107 million the previous year when zinc production was continuous.

The labour force was reduced until at the end of the year it was only about half at its commencement, the closing figures being 94 Europeans and 761 natives.

Bwana Mkubwa Mine ceased mining operations on 31st January. Treatment plant and smelter operations were continued during February and March, whilst in April the refinery was experimenting with Nkana concentrates. Much mining and treatment plant was transferred to Nkana Mine.

The residual staff were active in mining limestone; their foundry was busy producing castings throughout the year.

Luiria Gold Areas Limited.—At *Matala Mine*, difficulty has been experienced in mining the higher grade portions of the ore body, dilution having been found excessive. Underground work was suspended in June.

At *Dunrobin Mine* the present programme consists of mining as nearly as possible 1,000 tons of ore per month at 25 dwt. and adding about 2,000 tons per month to the reserves. Second and third level results are encouraging.

New Jessie Mine (Jessie D.B. location). Under the new company the New Jessie Gold Mining (Prop.) Limited was thoroughly

overhauled below and above ground to restart operations. For the first time the underground stoping and development of this small mine have been carried out on model principles and are in good conditions for progress laterally and in depth.

Sasare.—Some gold has been won from extensions of the old Sasare Mine working in the Petauke district.

DEVELOPING MINES.

Mufulira Mine.—Important advances were made as soon as it was resolved to tap the hanging wall of the second ore body by means of collared holes with casings and valves. This precaution, together with the installation of adequate pumping facilities, soon demonstrated that the water problem was not serious; the pumping peak was reached in November and the water table has been lowered to a gratifying extent over 4,000 feet of strike which are making no more than 2,500 gallons per minute.

The opening up of high grade stoping blocks and adequate reserves on the first and second levels has placed the mine on a sound operating basis for several years to come.

The extensive programme of surface construction was completed and the plant of 1,500 tons a day rated capacity was ready to begin producing concentrates in December so that both mine development and mills, together with the necessary shops and housing, are now complete. Power house and shops are on a larger scale for 6,000 to 7,000 tons of ore daily; other foundations are also complete for the larger scale plant.

Under copper quota arrangements this mine was temporarily closed down; full precautions were taken, prior to allowing the underground workings to flood, that subsequent mine de-watering procedure should be as quick and simple as possible.

Chambishi Mine (Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.). Operations were suspended in June after approximately 600 feet of shaft sinking had been completed through difficult ground.

Kansanshi Mine.—The development work carried out during the year consisted of the sinking and timbering of the south main shaft to the 550 foot level and the sinking and timbering of the north main shaft to the 300 foot level.

Work in both was stopped in June, at which date the footage sunk and timbered in each for the year was respectively 125 and 100.

With the stoppage of development work, a drilling programme was resorted to and seven drilling shifts were put on. The total footage

drilled for the year was 8,241. At the end of the year there were 11 Europeans and 123 natives employed at the mine.

Nchanga Mine.—Nchanga Mine commenced this year with very active development in the Chingola Special Grant Area but the scale of operations was slowly reduced and all activities ceased shortly after the flooding of No. 1 shaft working in September. The extremely rich ore body was reached by No. 1 shaft cross-cut.

PROSPECTING.

Rhokana Corporation Limited.

(a) *Rhodesian Congo Border Concessions.*—An average of twenty geologists was maintained in the field and 9,108 square miles were traversed and mapped during the year. Thirty-two mineral occurrences were recorded, twenty-one of copper, nine of gold, and two of iron and manganese. 27,951 linear feet of potholing, thirty-seven feet of cross-cutting from potholes, and 73,015 cubic feet of trenching was done. This intensive work followed on previous geological traversing and was for the purpose of obtaining more detailed information of mineral occurrences and horizons. 2,506 feet of diamond drilling was done to test deposits at depth. A manganese occurrence at Luano East was opened up and about 877 tons of ore were mined for experimental purposes.

(b) *Nkana Concessions.*—During April and May, three geologists systematically prospected 228 square miles.

Loangwa Concessions.—An average of thirty geologists, each with a complement of about twenty natives, systematically traversed and geologically mapped 12,662 square miles. At the end of the year, the field staff had been diminished to twenty-three geologists to meet a somewhat reduced programme for 1932.

Discoveries included occurrences of gold, copper, manganese, coal, and iron. Very intensive prospecting was done in the vicinity of certain discoveries of gold to the east and south of Mulungushi. Trenching and potholing operations are still in progress within that area.

Rhodesia Minerals Concessions.—From six to nine geologists have been prospecting by traversing or else have been trenching, potholing, and sampling ore discovered on prospects and occurrences of copper, lead, zinc, gold, or silver.

Encouragement is derived from the widespread character of the occurrences of economic minerals.

On the King Edward Mine, nine diamond drill holes involving 5,885 feet of drilling have disclosed the presence of over 5,000,000

tons of cupriferous pyrite carrying about one and a-half per cent. copper and 20 per cent. of sulphur. Along the strike to the north-west there is possibility of extension of this deposit.

Kafue Copper Development Company, Limited.—Geological mapping of the Sable Antelope, Silver King, Crystal Jacket, and Hippo properties were completed, forty square miles thus being mapped on a scale of eight inches to the mile by means of parallel traverses at 220 yard intervals; some diamond drilling and pot-holing were also carried out.

Four Europeans and two drill operators were employed and the work was completed in September.

Kasonso Syndicate (copper), *Star Zinc* (now Stella Mines, Limited).—Zinc and all coal prospecting operations were at a standstill during the year.

A copper deposit in the Mumbwa district called "Garenda" has been found well worth investigating in detail but no news is to hand of any further prospecting results by individual holders of ordinary prospecting licences.

GENERAL.

Fusion of copper interests was effected in time to guide the industry throughout this perilous year; it provided for cessation of work on some backward properties and for the full development of the three more advanced properties, Roan Antelope, Nkana, and Mufulira. Even though prices were low when the Roan Antelope commenced output, their most gratifying costs figure pointed clearly to the probability that this territory's copper producers will always be amongst the cheapest producers in the world.

In spite of the general slump, it could be said that in the mineral industry activity had continued unabated throughout the year, although its earlier rate of rapid growth had not been maintained. Successful exploration of vanadium-bearing ground at Broken Hill was a considerable off-set to the fall in zinc prices, since it showed the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company that ground hitherto deemed mere overburden on zinc minerals was itself highly remunerative upon treatment for the recovery of vanadium.

The two small gold producers were more active and in better shape, whilst the geological prospecting work throughout the territory was prosecuted on the usual important scale.

The mines labour force decreased from 3,307 Europeans and 29,689 natives in December, 1930, to 1,943 and 13,261 respectively in December, 1931.

The following table shows the mineral production during 1931 compared with that for 1930 :—

Mineral Production.											
1931.					1930.						
			£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
Gold	...	...	9,364·10 oz.	39,776	3	0	7,513·78 oz.	31,903	13	0
Silver	...	...	548·49 oz.	32	11	0	637·27 oz.	46	5	0
Copper	...	...	8,927·27 tons	346,277	12	0	6,269·02 tons	343,767	0	0
Copper Concentrates.			24,110·28 tons	459,194	9	0	—	—			
Copper, other			3,215·10 tons	8,182	16	0	—	—			
Zinc	...	...	6,927·37 tons	81,766	15	0	20,015·08 tons	339,825	6	0
Vanadium	...	...	335,971 lb.	225,661	16	0	122,577 lb.	87,320	10	0
Vanadium Concentrates.			703·32 tons	94,424	4	0	—	—			
Manganese Ore			1,467·19 tons	2,200	14	0	872·68 tons	1,309	0	0	
Iron Ore	...	...	759·00 tons	379	10	0	9·54 tons	4	14	0
Mica	...	...	3,098 lb.	774	10	0	8,954 lb.	2,238	10	0
			<hr/>						<hr/>		
			£1,258,671	0	0				£806,414	18	0

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The combined value of trade imports and exports for the year 1931 amounted to £6,288,841, as compared with £5,748,698 in 1930, an increase of £540,143 or 9·4 per cent.

The value of merchandise imported during the year under review amounted to £5,105,440, as against £4,862,722 in 1930, an increase of £242,718 or 4·9 per cent.

In addition, Government stores to the value of £214,559 and specie to the value of £12,315 were imported.

The total exports were valued at £1,183,401 as compared with £885,976 in 1930, an increase of £297,425 or 33·5 per cent.

From the above figures it will be seen that the year as a whole can be recorded as entirely satisfactory. The territory did not until November last begin to feel the economic depression which has been felt so severely since the end of 1930 by practically all other countries, and the prosperous state of its trade was undoubtedly due to the development in the mining area, which continued until towards the end of the year.

Importation of plant, mining machinery, and structural steelwork again account for a large proportion of imports, but capital goods of this nature cannot be expected to continue to arrive during 1932 as the production stage has been reached by the Nkana and Roan Antelope mines and development of the remaining sites has now been curtailed.

The export trade is almost entirely dependent upon minerals and the increase in the value of exports in 1931 reflects the increase in copper produced. It can be anticipated that in 1932 exports will be more than doubled.

The trade balance of imports over exports amounts to £3,922,039 as compared with £3,976,746 in 1930, and is accounted for by large importations in connexion with the mining industry during development.

The following figures show the value of imports of merchandise and the value of exports—excluding specie—for the past ten years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i> £	<i>Exports.</i> £
1922 ...	474,290	599,371
1923 ...	502,002	461,807
1924 ...	662,642	454,057
1925 ...	1,284,025	432,997
1926 ...	1,667,584	484,382
1927 ...	1,957,138	755,525
1928 ...	2,366,317	847,068
1929 ...	3,602,417	899,736
1930 ...	4,862,722	885,976
1931 ...	5,105,440	1,183,401

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of imported merchandise which originated from British and from foreign countries during the years 1929 to 1931 :—

<i>Imports from :</i>	1931 £	1930 £	1929 £
Union of South Africa	729,286	357,303	327,893
Southern Rhodesia*	642,263	856,069	534,366
United Kingdom and other British Possessions	2,404,565	2,199,789	1,679,000
Total British Empire	3,776,114	3,413,161	2,541,259
Foreign Countries	1,329,326	1,449,561	1,061,158
Total Merchandise	£5,105,440	£4,862,722	£3,602,417

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise received from the Union of South Africa, from Southern Rhodesia, and directly from overseas during the years 1929 to 1931 :—

<i>Imports from :</i>	1931 £	1930 £	1929 £
Union of South Africa	1,467,722	947,026	989,649
Southern Rhodesia	1,483,074	2,101,016	2,193,304
Imported from Overseas	2,154,644	1,814,680	419,464
Total	£5,105,440	£4,862,722	£3,602,417

* Includes produce of the Union removed from Southern Rhodesia.

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal classes of imports during the years 1928 to 1931 :—

	1931	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£	£
Animals (living) ...	68,315	71,032	27,668	28,965
Foodstuffs, etc. ...	466,348	457,870	302,675	200,722
Alcs, Spirits, Wines, etc. (potable) ...	145,407	174,504	108,888	86,160
Spirits (non-potable)	3,601	2,032	1,344	867
Tobacco ...	91,956	88,203	59,336	44,624
Textiles, Apparel, Yarns, Fibres ...	570,130	609,741	592,442	471,114
Metals, Metal Manu- factures, Machinery and Vehicles ...	2,485,883	2,206,841	1,595,084	902,110
Minerals, Earthen- ware, Glasses and Cement ...	257,204	304,207	205,014	161,993
Oils, Waxes, Resins, Paints, and Var- nishes ...	235,605	286,951	184,021	102,982
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ...	91,207	87,920	80,256	89,396
Leather, Rubber and manufactures thereof ...	116,580	117,628	87,907	53,825
Wood, Cane, Wicker and manufactures thereof ...	151,785	208,427	152,851	82,311
Books, Paper, and Stationery ...	70,945	62,415	52,967	33,940
Jewellery, Time- pieces, Fancy Goods, etc. ...	58,872	63,546	49,959	42,027
Miscellaneous ...	291,602	121,405	102,005	65,281
Total imports ...	£5,105,440	£4,862,722	£3,602,417	£2,366,317

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of exports to British Possessions and to foreign countries during the years 1929 to 1931 (excluding articles exported through the post and specie):—

	1931	1930	1929
	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	131,212	70,689	84,454
Southern Rhodesia ...	111,171	85,788	79,426
United Kingdom and other British Possessions ...	332,526	556,709	470,058
Total British Empire ...	574,909	713,186	633,938
Foreign Countries ...	605,448	163,809	260,895
Total ...	£1,180,357	£876,995	£894,833

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of exports to the Union, to Southern Rhodesia, to the United Kingdom, and to other British Possessions, and to foreign countries, distinguishing domestic exports and imported goods re-exported, during the years 1929 to 1931 (excluding articles exported through the post and specie) :—

<i>Domestic Exports.</i>				1931	1930	1929
				£	£	£
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	57,527	54,230	71,676
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	...	30,182	19,112	35,904
United Kingdom and other British Possessions	...	...	...	324,690	539,705	460,665
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	576,848	155,801	250,882
<i>Imported Goods Re-Exported.</i>						
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	73,685	16,459	12,778
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	...	80,989	66,676	43,522
United Kingdom and other British Possessions	...	...	...	7,836	17,004	9,393
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	28,600	8,008	10,013
Total	...	...	...	£1,180,357	£876,995	£894,833

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of domestic exports for the years 1928 to 1931 :—

	1931	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£	£
Animals (living)	18,913	2,458	8,928	22,456
Hides, Skins and Horns	19,807	13,486	39,165	44,896
Ivory	3,309	3,883	8,922	9,911
Butter	434	76	551	431
Wheat	1,451	2,870	13,855	9,218
Maize, including other cereals in the grain	18,004	16,545	25,567	29,964
Maize meal	6,185	4,818	17,781	23,458
Pulse	211	667	1,040	185
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	33,346	57,163	70,310	100,848
Cotton (raw)	—	5	158	238
Copper (all kinds)	505,204	226,382	236,716	240,367
Lead	—	—	37,729	71,103
Vanadium	17,871	24,710	16,389	3,457
Other ores	—	14,352	34,904	13,277
Zinc	200,675	341,660	262,611	—
Other metals	—	—	—	* 166,866
Gold	35,390	26,511	3,441	1,815
Silver	58	48	12	23
Lime	866	930	940	948
Wood, manufactured and partly manufactured	29,937	17,053	20,316	26,037

* Approximately 90 per cent. of this value consisted of zinc.

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia :—Ndola, Livingstone, Mokambo, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill (free warehousing ports) ; Abercorn, Kansanshi, Fort Rosebery, Nchanga, Kawambwa, Mpika, Balovale, Mwinilunga, Isoka, Chiengi, Feira, Kazungula.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

During the year 1931 there have been great changes in the labour position. At the beginning of the year there was employment for every native who desired it but in the latter months when economic depression had set in the supply exceeded the demand and unemployed were searching far and wide in the industrial areas for work. The average number in employment during the year was approximately 79,000 but by December the number actually employed was less than it had been for some time past.

Larger numbers than in previous years found employment in Government work on roads and aerodromes, in the building trade, and in domestic service but, as was to be expected, there was a great decline in the amount of employment available on the mines where the number employed fell from 28,974 in January to 13,261 in December. In agriculture, too, there was a decrease in the demand for labour and during the year there have been no complaints of scarcity of labour from the farming areas.

It will be a cause of great regret among the native population if, as appears probable, there is to be comparatively little employment available on the mines for some little time. The mining companies have justly acquired a very desirable reputation as employers. Wages are high, hours of work are reasonable, rations are good, varied in quality and generous in quantity, the health of employees is carefully supervised and ample recreational facilities are provided. Unfortunately accident rates and sickness rates are still too high, but with a more rigorous inspection of mines and in the more stable conditions attending the completion of construction work there is every reason to believe that there will be a marked improvement in this regard.

On the whole there has been little evidence of any tendency on the part of employers to take advantage of the present situation to the detriment of their employees by reducing wages. The more usual policy, the wisdom of which is clearly apparent, has been to weed out the unsatisfactory and inefficient and retain the services of the more experienced type of employee.

As the years go on and experience is obtained it becomes more possible to assess the reaction of industrial employment upon the social life of the people and upon the tribal system. It has been

observed that the flow of labour is seasonal and the supply fluctuates on parallel lines from month to month; the greater number turn out in the lean months when the food supply in the villages is running low, and return in the months of plenty.

Wages of Africans are as follows :—

Clerks from £2 to £7 per month.

Artizans from £2 to £6 per month.

Labourers, Mines, from 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per month, surface.

Labourers, Mines, from 30s. to 37s. 6d. per month, underground.

Labourers, Agricultural, 10s. to 17s. 6d. per month.

Labourers, Railways, 12s. 6d. to £1 per month.

Labourers, Roads, 12s. 6d. to £1 per month.

In addition liberal food rations are supplied by employers in accordance with a scale laid down by law. The staple food of Africans is meal obtained from cereals. The cost of the minimum monthly ration, i.e., 60 lb. is (a) in towns 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., (b) in country districts 3s. to 4s. A ration of meat and vegetables is provided and costs about 4s. per month per head.

The cost of living for Europeans is governed mainly by the cost of transport. Transport charges, even in the case of places on the railway, add considerably to the price of commodities. When transport by motor or other means is necessary, as it is in the case of places off the line of rail, the average price is still further increased.

The average price of various commodities is as follows :—

					<i>Average.</i>
					<i>s. d.</i>
Bread, per lb. loaf	...	...	...	...	8
Local flour (1st grade), per lb.	...	...	...	...	7½
Patna rice, per lb.	...	...	...	...	7
Mazawattee tea, per lb.	...	...	...	...	3 11
Sugar (white granulated), per lb.	...	...	...	...	7½
Coffee (av. loose and tinned), per lb.	...	...	...	...	2 7
Butter, per lb.	...	...	...	...	3 0
Bacon, per lb.	...	...	...	...	2 7
Eggs (European farms), per doz.	...	...	...	...	2 8
Eggs (native), per doz.	...	...	...	...	1 0
Milk, per pint	...	...	...	...	4
Beef, per lb.	...	...	...	...	9½
Soap (Sunlight), per packet	...	...	...	...	2 3
Kerosene, tin of 4 gallons	...	...	...	...	17 5
Motor spirit (Shell), per gallon	...	...	...	...	3 0

The cost of clothing is approximately 75 per cent. higher than European prices.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

For the education of European children there were in 1931 controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana, and Mufulira offering primary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects Latin, French, Algebra in Standards VI and VII and Geometry in Standard VII. There were schools at Machili, Tara, Kafue, Silver Rest, Chilongolo, Nehanga, Kansanshi, and Fort Jameson offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government management, the tuition fees varying from 7s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per quarter. The Convent School, Broken Hill, offering education up to the standard of the Southern Rhodesian Junior Certificate Examination and Chiposa School, Fort Jameson, offering primary education up to Standard V were controlled schools but under private management. A number of small uncontrolled schools were also open during the year.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma, and for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, both under Government management, the boarding fees being £12 10s. per quarter, and at the Convent School, Broken Hill, and Chiposa School, Fort Jameson, both under private management.

Sixty-four teachers were employed in the controlled schools under Government management, the enrolment at the end of 1931 being 1,008, an increase of 234 or 30 per cent. over the 1930 figures and the largest so far recorded. In addition, 90 children were attending controlled schools under private management.

The number of children being educated outside the territory was much higher than previously supposed, the figure obtained from census returns in May, 1931, being 313. New schools were completed at Broken Hill and Luanshya and considerable progress was made with the Beit Hostel at Lusaka, the cost of the latter being met from money generously provided by the Beit Railway Trust.

Education for natives in Northern Rhodesia is still mainly provided through the agency of Mission Societies. These, however, are year by year receiving increased financial support from Government and professional guidance from the inspecting officers of the Native Education Department.

Sixteen of the Mission Societies operating in the country maintain village elementary schools, boys' and girls' boarding schools, and teacher training institutions recognized as eligible for Government grants. A total sum of £15,472 was directly distributed amongst them during the financial year 1931-2. This amount included a grant of £1,000 from the Beit Railway Trustees, £150 from the Carnegie Corporation, and £1,870 from the Barotse National Fund—the latter grant being distributed among three societies carrying on educational work in Barotseland.

Estimated recurrent expenditure on native education during the financial year 1931-2 amounted to :—

	£
From Government Revenue ...	21,340
Beit Railway Trust ...	2,000
Carnegie Corporation ...	900
Barotse Trust Fund ...	7,855
	<hr/>
Total ...	£32,095
	<hr/>

Capital non-recurrent expenditure on departmental buildings completed during the year is estimated at £10,850 of which £4,000 represents a grant from the Beit Railway Trust towards the establishment of the Jeanes and Agricultural Schools. Including the sum of £4,000 mentioned above a total sum of over £12,000 from the Beit Trust has been expended in the establishment of these schools. A further sum of £2,100 was granted to Mission Societies to assist in the erection of buildings for educational purposes.

Owing to the recent increase in the European personnel of the Department it is becoming possible to carry out regular inspections and to ensure that the monies being paid by Government are being utilized satisfactorily and that a steady improvement in the standard of education is being maintained.

Twenty African teachers (two of whom are women) passed the written part of the Government Certificate Examination during the year. There are now 302 natives holding these certificates provisionally and the work of confirming them after inspection of their practical teaching work is now well in hand.

Three hundred and fifty-five youths are now attending teacher training courses in Mission normal schools, or are in middle schools preparatory to entering definite training courses.

Annual returns, however, shew that Mission Societies employed on 31st December, 1931, some 2,500 teachers in 2,171 schools and sub-grade schools. The majority of these teachers must be classed as catechists or evangelists in charge of so-called "bush" schools and have never had an adequate course of professional training or even passed Standard II of the village school course.

Two hundred and eighty-one certificated teachers were in the service of Missions at the end of the year and qualified for the Government grant-in-aid.

One hundred and twenty-four European teachers and thirty-one European technical instructors were engaged in native education in Missions during the year.

Sixteen Europeans and twenty-two African teachers and instructors, including the staff of the Barotse National School, comprised the staff of the Native Education Department.

Returns, which must be regarded as approximate, shew that 11,370 boys and 5,350 girls attended "recognized" schools, while

roughly 24,000 boys and 25,000 girls attended "sub-grade" schools. Three hundred pupils are at present attending Government elementary and middle schools including the Barotse National School which is maintained entirely by the Barotse National Trust Fund. It is estimated that there are about 265,000 children of school age in Northern Rhodesia.

The foregoing figures give some idea of the magnitude of the task of improving the standard of village elementary education to which Government and Mission Societies are devoting themselves. It is hoped that the Jeanes Training School established by Government at Mazabuka will be an important and effective agent in the work. At present there are twenty-two selected Mission Teachers being trained as "Jeanes" teachers. Their wives also receive training in hygiene, child-welfare, and domestic subjects such as cooking, sewing, etc.

At Mbereshi (London Missionary Society) women teachers are being trained along "Jeanes" lines. A grant of £500 per year is given towards the cost of this training; half being borne by Government and half by the Carnegie Corporation.

There are sixteen boarding girls' schools subsidized by Government, with an enrolment of 432 pupils. Domestic and vocational training is an important feature of the curricula of these girls' schools.

Boys receive training as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the Barotse National School, at Mbereshi (London Missionary Society) and, to a lesser degree, at several other Mission stations. Eight native agricultural assistants are being trained at the Government Agricultural School at Mazabuka. It is the intention of Government to establish a Trades School for the training of carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the proposed new capital.

Government has also established an elementary and middle boarding school for boys at Mazabuka and an elementary mixed school at Ndola.

The proportion of expenditure on native education to total expenditure of the territory was 2·34 per cent.; the amount spent per head of native population on native education was approximately 3½d.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The railway from Southern Rhodesia via the Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo passes through north-western Rhodesia. Two mail trains, to which dining cars are attached, run each week in each direction. There is, in addition, one train per day, Mondays excepted, in each direction between Livingstone and Ndola. No dining car is attached to this train, but it stops at certain places sufficiently long for passengers to take a meal at the local hotel. Second-class accommodation only is provided on this train. All

mail trains carry first- and second-class passengers and sleeping accommodation is provided.

Transport to stations in the Barotsé Valley is by barge along the Zambezi River, but for rapid transport light aeroplanes are now being used to Mongu, where there is a Government aerodrome. There is no sleeping accommodation on the barges which are tied for the night whilst travellers camp on land.

Roads.

With the exception of that portion of the Great North Road lying between the Victoria Falls railway bridge and Livingstone, a distance of seven miles, and the private road of the Broken Hill Mining and Development Company leading from their plant and mine to the hydro-electric power station on the Mulungushi River, some thirty-six miles away, there are no macadamized roads in the territory, and these two alone, excluding, of course, roads in the township areas, can be described as "all weather" roads. The remainder are earth roads and until the commencement of the present year, the rivers which they cross were generally bridged by bush timber structures and occasionally by light bridges on steel rail foundations. Where the roads cross low-lying and marshy country, embankments or drainage have usually been provided, but traffic is liable to interruption during at least February and March, that is, the latter part of the rainy season.

The extensive bridging and culverting programme which was entered into during the last year should, however, effect an immediate improvement. Rapid progress in the programme has been made and arrangements have been completed for still more rapid developments in the ensuing year. Provision has also been arranged for re-conditioning the arterial roads and this work, following upon detailed survey for suitable deviations and the bridging and culverting programme, should materially improve the road system of the territory.

A tendency towards the use of heavier vehicles became very noticeable as progressive improvements were made in the condition of roads during recent years, transport contractors naturally being anxious to carry maximum possible loads. The weights of vehicles consequently had to be restricted, particularly during the rainy season when the unsurfaced roads are particularly liable to suffer serious damage.

The Great North Road from Victoria Falls via Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Kapiri Mposhi, Mpika, and Kasama to Abercorn and Mpulungu Harbour on Lake Tanganyika, where the Lake Steamer connects with Kigoma on the Tanganyika Railway, was kept open to traffic throughout the year, as was also the Congo Border Road which leaves the Great North Road near Kapiri Mposhi and runs via Ndola and Solwezi to Kasempa, and there joins the Mumbwa-Kasempa loop road which rejoins the Great North Road south of Broken Hill.

The Great East Road which runs from Lusaka to Fort Jameson and connects with the Nyasaland road system was open to traffic, the movement of which was severely restricted over the central portion during the rainy season. This central portion which crossed two large rivers, the Lunsenfwa and the Luangwa, has been deviated to a point on the Luangwa River below its confluence with the Lunsenfwa, and a bridge is now in course of construction there, the expenditure being met by the Beit Railway Trust.

Communication has been maintained with Fort Rosebery in the Mweru-Luapula Province by a road from Ndola which continues through the Awemba Province to rejoin the Great North Road.

Another road of importance constructed during the year is that running from Fort Jameson through Lundazi to Isoka, forming a direct link with Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia on the south and Tanganyika on the north. A track opened from Mazabuka on the railway line to the Zambezi River has also provided direct access to Salisbury, and has been employed by travellers, though no very comprehensive construction was entered into.

Postal.

Statistics of correspondence are estimated on the basis of a fourteen days' count, multiplied by 26. For 1931, the count was taken early in October, but the peak volume occurred about June. It is possible, therefore, that the volume for the calendar year is underestimated.

The following statistical table shows a triennial comparison of correspondence dealt with.

Received.

	1931	1930	1929
Letters	3,472,612	3,413,164	2,235,272
Post Cards	83,554	50,792	35,620
Newspapers	916,764	884,416	688,792
Bookpackets	831,376	680,132	514,254
Parcels	67,184	91,208	66,560
Registered articles	91,676	85,072	67,964
	<hr/> 5,463,166	<hr/> 5,204,784	<hr/> 3,608,462

Despatched.

	1931	1930	1929
Letters	3,292,220	3,117,984	2,383,264
Post Cards	80,600	53,600	40,716
Newspapers	169,728	117,156	160,420
Bookpackets	416,052	227,064	272,558
Parcels	19,760	17,940	15,132
Registered articles	123,604	121,420	68,302
	<hr/> 4,101,864	<hr/> 3,655,164	<hr/> 2,940,392

The volume of undelivered correspondence dealt with in the Returned Letter Office was 29,237 compared with 23,924 in 1930.

The value of postage stamps sold was less than in the preceding year, which may be attributed to the reduction in rates of postage which came into force during August, 1930.

	1931.	1930.	1929.
Stamps sold	22,723	24,397	21,980

Money Order and Postal Order issues increased slightly, but payments increased considerably.

	1931. £	1930. £	1929. £
Money Orders issued ...	74,967	82,298	62,693
Postal Orders issued ...	47,715	39,453	22,224
	<hr/> 122,682	<hr/> 121,751	<hr/> 84,917
Money Orders paid	31,409	22,380	28,444
Postal Orders paid	16,330	14,240	10,863
	<hr/> 47,739	<hr/> 36,620	<hr/> 39,307
TOTAL	<hr/> 170,421	<hr/> 158,371	<hr/> 124,224

“Cash-on-delivery” parcels also increased considerably.

	1931.	1930.
Number	8,436	5,502
Value	£22,904	£17,442
Average value per parcel ...	£2·7	£3·1

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph route lies alongside the railway from the Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo Border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya and to Nchanga, and from Nkana to Mufulira. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system, Kasama and Abercorn with the Nyasaland and Tanganyika systems.

The volume and value of traffic handled was as follows :—

	1931.	1930.	1929.
<i>Forwarded—</i>			
Paid telegrams	103,495	99,489	73,098
Official telegrams	23,218	15,473	12,776
Number of words	1,648,791	1,689,142	—
Delivered	110,800	99,196	74,802
Re-transmissions	400,726	324,546	227,372
Nett revenue	£16,084	£17,110	£14,378

The decrease in revenue, 6 per cent. less than in 1930, is due to a reduction in the volume of cable traffic from and to offices in the “copper belt,” and the decrease in the average number of words per telegram handed in (11·7 per cent. less than in 1930).

Telephones.

An automatic telephone exchange, equipped for 200 subscribers, was opened at Ndola in October. Work on a similar exchange at Livingstone was well advanced at the end of the year and was opened for service on 14th March, 1932. Licensed exchanges are operated at the Roan Antelope, Nkana, Bwana Mkubwa, and Broken Hill Mines by the respective mining companies. The three first named are connected with the Post Office trunk system linking the following places, Ndola, Bwana Mkubwa, Luanshya, Nkana, Nchanga, and Mufulira, while Broken Hill will shortly be included. Work on the trunk route between Broken Hill and Livingstone is expected to be completed about the end of June, 1932. Apparatus for affording through communication between the southern zone (Broken Hill—Livingstone) and the copperbelt zone (north of Broken Hill) will not be available before the end of 1932.

	<i>Revenue.</i>		
	1931.	1930.	1929.
	£	£	£
Exchange rentals	1,521	920	705
Call office and trunk fees ...	277	127	122
	<hr/> £1,798	<hr/> £1,047	<hr/> £827

Wireless.*(a) Aeronautical Services.*

Aeronautical wireless stations have been installed at Mpika and Broken Hill for radio-electrical services in connexion with the Imperial Airways Cape to Cairo Air Route. The former was equipped for point to point communication only, by means of short-wave emissions, and the latter for communication with aircraft in flight, on a wavelength of 900 meters, as well as for point to point communication on short wave. The region surrounding these stations is subject to extraordinary atmospheric disturbances, and arrangements are being made for equipment for communication with aircraft in flight to be installed temporarily at Mpika.

(b) Internal and International Services.

In addition to aeronautical radio-electrical services, Broken Hill and Mpika maintain a public service, as Mpika is otherwise isolated. A licensed station at Kansanshi is open for restricted public service, and communicates with Broken Hill. Short-wave equipment is being installed at Mongu and Fort Jameson, while the Livingstone installation was completed and opened in March, 1932. Ndola station was in operation for a few months during 1931-2, after which the equipment was transferred to Broken Hill,

which is the central wireless station for all purposes. International communication is maintained by Broken Hill with the contiguous territories of Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Revenue is included in telegraph revenue.

Aircraft.

At the end of 1931, the Cape to Cairo service of the Imperial Airways Limited had not yet been opened as far as Northern Rhodesia, but the aerodromes at Mpika and Broken Hill were fully equipped and in readiness. The service was inaugurated early in 1932.

Northern Aviation Limited, the only company at present operating in the territory, continues to run passengers and mails between Ndola and the coppermines, and to fly passengers to other aerodromes as and when required.

The usual number of machines have passed over the territory during the year, but it cannot be said that there has been any increase in air traffic.

During the holiday seasons it is usual for a light aeroplane or two to come up to Livingstone from Southern Rhodesia to take tourists and others for short flights over the Falls and vicinity.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) operate in the territory with branches or agencies at the more important centres. The total deposits at these banks at 31st December, 1931, amounted to £1,095,258 compared with £1,282,812 at the end of the previous year, a decrease of over 14 per cent. The Post Office Savings Bank continues to expand, the total deposits amounting to £13,386 at 31st March, 1932, compared with £11,207 and £7,682 at the close of 1930-31 and 1929-30 respectively, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. during the year. There is no Land or Agricultural Bank in the territory.

The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance 1931 prescribes as legal tender at par throughout the territory (a) Bank of England Notes, (b) Bank Notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and (c) the standard coinage in use in England. The enactment of this Ordinance on 12th October, 1931, marked the departure of Northern Rhodesia from the Gold Standard of currency. At the same time the export of gold or silver coin was prohibited except as personal cash not exceeding £5 in gold and £2 in silver.

The English standards of weights and measures are in force. The enactment of a local law is under consideration.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

With the extension of the loan programme the work of the Department has continued to increase. The following is a brief summary of the major works completed and undertaken during the year.

Broken Hill.—A European school, bonded warehouse, school teachers' quarters, meteorological station, and a wireless station were completed.

Fort Jameson.—Construction of a wireless station was undertaken.

Livingstone.—The Post Office completed last year was extended and in addition a Nursing Sisters' home, a Customs warehouse and an operating and X-ray block at the European hospital were completed. A native hospital, a wireless station, and alterations and extensions to the existing European hospital were commenced.

Luanshya.—Houses, Police camp, offices, and cells, Post Office, Court and rest houses and a European school were completed.

Lusaka.—Gaol, Police mess, and a native compound were completed.

Mazabuka.—A meteorological station and a normal school were completed.

Mongu.—An office and Court house and a grain store were finished, and a wireless station was commenced.

Mpika.—A wireless station was completed.

Ndola.—A European school, a wireless station, Police quarters, mess and lines were completed, together with a native school.

In addition, houses, hostels, bungalows and quarters, etc., were completed at various places, and work commenced on the native hospital at Livingstone, native compounds at Ndola, Lusaka, and Senanga, and a native dispensary at Petauke.

The majority of the work on the railway line was carried out under contract, and arrangements had been completed for the extension of the building programme to the provinces lying away from the more settled area of the territory, when the general economic situation made it advisable to suspend a considerable portion of the programme which is, at present, restricted to works actually in hand at the commencement of the year.

The Great North Road was extended through Livingstone whilst the deviations between Chisamba and Broken Hill and those between Kapiri Mposhi and Serenje were completed. A new route from Abercorn to Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika is being constructed. On the Great East Road the central deviation is well advanced and the bridging of the Luangwa River has commenced. Improvements to the Congo Border and Mumbwa-Kasempa loop roads continue. The survey of roads to serve the western area was completed. The bridging and culverting programme was commenced and twenty-two bridges and one hundred and thirty-six culverts had been erected on the arterial roads by the end of the year.

The European staff of the Public Works Department consists of a Director, a Deputy Director, an Architect, three Executive Engineers, two Accountants, six Inspectors of Works, four Road Foremen, and five clerks.

In addition a large staff is employed on works financed from loan funds. The roads staff numbers twenty-three Europeans of whom ten are executive officers. The building staff numbers twenty-seven Europeans, of whom three have special qualifications. Some of the persons included in building staff have been seconded from the Department proper.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Magistrates' and Native Commissioners' Courts subject to appeal to and review by the High Court. During the year the High Court dealt with 173 civil matters as against 225 in the preceding year and heard 9 actions and 7 appeals. Fifteen petitions in bankruptcy were presented. Sessions were held at Mazabuka, Ndola, Broken Hill, and Lusaka in May, and at Ndola in December.

Thirty-two criminal cases came before the Court exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts: these latter numbered 365, of which 293 were confirmed, 24 quashed, 25 altered, 4 referred back and subsequently approved; in the remaining 19 cases the accused were bound over.

Native Courts.

The Native Courts Ordinance was passed at the same time as the Native Authority Ordinance and was, like the latter Ordinance, applied to all the territory with the exception of Barotseland as from 1st April, 1930.

Native Courts are established and constituted by the Governor and are of two grades. In addition to administering native law and custom in so far as such is not repugnant to natural justice and morality, they are given power under the Native Court Rules to try certain offences against the laws of the territory. Their power to inflict punishment is strictly limited and the Magistrates' and Native Commissioners' Courts have power to revise and review their judgments, and in certain instances to order the retrial of a case. District Officers may sit as assessors in such Courts.

The Governor has the power to suspend and dismiss members and the Provincial Commissioner has similar power, subject to a report being made to the Governor on each occasion that it is exercised.

During the short period which has elapsed since their inception, these Courts have functioned satisfactorily, have proved generally acceptable to, and well adapted to the condition of, the people.

Police.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Police during 1931 was 8,645, an increase of 3,658 on the figures for 1930, made up as follows :—

Increase of offences by Europeans.

Common Law.	Statute Law.
66	335

Increase of offences by natives.

Common Law.	Statute Law.
500	2,757

The figures quoted below will indicate the number of more serious cases dealt with as compared with 1930.

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Natives.</i>		<i>Total</i>	
					1931.	1930.
Murder	—		15		15	19
Attempted murder	1		3		4	—
Manslaughter	—		22		22	11
Rape	1		20		21	20
Indecent Assault	3		31		34	9
Incest	—		—		—	2
Housebreaking and Burglary	6		137		143	74
Larceny, all forms	58		978		1,036	674
Assault	48		151		199	179
Assault o.a.b.h.	18		69		87	128
Arson	—		13		13	13
Forgery and Uttering	20		44		64	35
Unlawful wounding	8		18		26	11
Embezzlement	—		9		9	10
Receiving stolen property	1		75		76	36
Affray	—		80		80	121
False Imprisonment	—		—		—	15
Fraud	10		9		19	14
Malicious damage to property	3		20		23	34
Falsification of accounts	3		—		3	1
Assault on Police Officer	4		24		28	20
Attempted suicide	—		4		4	3
Attempted Sodomy	—		—		—	1
Extortion	—		1		1	1
Public Indecency	—		1		1	1
Riot	—		58		58	24

It will be seen that there has been a large increase in cases of housebreaking, burglary, and larceny which is undoubtedly due to the influx of Europeans and natives to the mining area in the early part of 1931, and to the subsequent closing down of Bwana Mkubwa Mine coupled with retrenchment on other mines in that area. The figures quoted do not include those cases heard at stations where no Police are available.

Prisons.

There are five Central Prisons in the territory situated at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu, and Fort Jameson. Committals

to the Central Prisons during the year totalled 1,445 as compared with 993 in 1930. The figures for individual prisons are as follows:—

				<i>Committed.</i>
Livingstone	...	...	...	488
Broken Hill	...	...	...	544
Kasama	...	...	...	55
Mongu	...	...	...	246
Fort Jameson	...	...	...	112
Total				1,445

The daily average number of prisoners was 421·2 as compared with 321 for the year 1930. The average sick was 21·7 compared with 14·68 for the year 1930.

Three natives were executed during the year. There were eight deaths from natural causes as against four for the year 1930.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

During the year under review three Sessions of the Legislative Council were held in March, July, and October respectively. The latter Session was an urgent meeting summoned to pass legislation concerning the Gold Standard and was adjourned until 13th November, for which date the Council had already previously been summoned.

At these Sessions the 40 Ordinances enumerated below were passed, of which no less than 24 were amendments of the existing law.

Ordinances.

- Appropriation Ordinance (No. 17).
- Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance (No. 23).
- Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations Ordinance (No. 3).
- Chambishi-Mfulira Branch Railway Ordinance (No. 4).
- Chastell Pension Ordinance (No. 2).
- Cigarette Excise and Surtax Ordinance (No. 19).
- Companies (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6).
- Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance (No. 18).
- Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 32).
- Customs Management (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 38).
- Electric Light and Power Ordinance (No. 40).
- Explosives (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 30).
- European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 35).
- General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance (No. 15).
- Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14).
- Liquor Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7).
- Liquor Licensing (Amendment) (No. 2), Ordinance (No. 39).
- Loan Ordinance (No. 21).
- Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 27).
- Northern Rhodesia Police (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 33).
- Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 28).
- Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance (No. 16).
- Plant Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 25).

Police Magistrates (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 10).
Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 20).
Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1).
Quit Rent Redemption and Apportionment Ordinance (No. 34).
Railways (Deviations) Ordinance (No. 22).
Railways (Deviations) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 24).
Registration of Business Names Ordinance (No. 29).
Registration of Mining Titles (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8).
Registration of Mining Titles (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 26).
Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9).
Revised Edition of the Laws (Supplemental) Ordinance (No. 31).
Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11).
Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance (No. 37).
Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12).
Townships (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13).
Trustee Investment in Northern Rhodesia Government Securities Ordinance (No. 36).
Veterinary Surgeons (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5).

Of the substantive Ordinances passed six dealt with financial matters, the more important being the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance followed by the Loan Ordinance, authorizing the borrowing of a loan of £2,250,000, The Trustee Investment in Northern Rhodesia Government Securities Ordinance, and the Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance under which Northern Rhodesia abandoned the Gold Standard simultaneously with Southern Rhodesia.

The Customs and Excise Duties were consolidated and amended by the Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance and the Cigarette Excise and Surtax Ordinance.

As regards railways, legislative sanction was given to construct a branch line from Chambishi to Mufulira, and statutory authority was given by the Railways (Deviations) Ordinance to railways to make deviations in existing lines and acquire, compulsorily, land necessary for this purpose.

The Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance provided powers for the control of plants imported or already within the territory.

Provision was made by the Quit Rent Redemption and Apportionment Ordinance for the redemption of quit rents payable on land in respect of which final title had been issued.

The Registration of Business Names Ordinance provides for the registration of firms which do not disclose the true names of the persons trading under a firm name.

The activities of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations were controlled and their interests protected by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations Ordinance.

One of the more important Ordinances was the Electric Light and Power Ordinance which was passed after full consideration in Select Committee. Except as regards one or two points, the Ordinance was practically in a form agreed with those more particularly concerned. It is hoped to bring the Ordinance into force at an

early date and as soon as the necessary regulations have been published.

Various Ordinances were amended in certain particulars the more important being the Veterinary Surgeons (Amendment) Ordinance whereby other than members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons can be admitted to practise, the Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance under which the provisions in regard to the amount of rates were altered and more detailed procedure laid down for the imposition of a special rate, and the Customs Management (Amendment) Ordinance whereby provision was made for the introduction of the triptique system.

The subsidiary legislation issued was as follows :—

Government Notices.

Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order in Council, 1927—

Customs Aerodromes (No. 35).

Arms and Ammunition Ordinance—

Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Rules (No. 66).

Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules (No. 80).

Brands Ordinance—

Brands Regulations (No. 50).

Brands Regulations amended (No. 76).

Cattle Diseases Ordinance—

Authority to Veterinary Officers and Stock Inspectors under section 4 (No. 42).

Cattle Diseases (Prohibited Imports) Rules (No. 54).

Cattle Diseases (Prohibited Imports) Rules amended (No. 100).

Cattle Diseases Regulations (No. 69).

Tsetse Fly (Control of Traffic) Regulations (No. 115).

Civil Service Proclamation—

Civil Servants (Native Employees) Rules (No. 84).

Civil Servants (Native Employees) Rules amended (No. 117).

Clubs Registration Ordinance—

Clubs Liquor Regulations (No. 64).

Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance—

Amendment of Agreement with the Union of South Africa (No. 22).

Amendment of Annexure of Agreement (No. 145).

Customs and Excise Duties (Manufacture of Explosives) Regulations (No. 14).

Customs and Excise Duties (Materials for Extraction of Minerals) Regulations (No. 73).

Customs and Excise Duties (Air Service Rebate) Regulations (No. 81).

Customs and Excise Duties (Soap Manufacture) Regulations (No. 89).

Customs and Excise Duties (Soap Manufacture) Regulations (Amendment) (No. 116).

Customs and Excise Duties (Settlers Effects) Regulations (No. 99).

Customs Management Ordinance—

Customs Management (Amendment) Regulations (No. 9).

Customs Management (Amendment) Regulations (No. 144).

Dairies and Dairy Produce Ordinance—

Date of commencement (No. 16).

Dairies and Dairy Produce Regulations (No. 32).

Dangerous Drugs Ordinance—

Habit-Forming Drugs (Amendment) Regulations (No. 37).

Employment of Natives Ordinance—

Employment of Natives Regulations (No. 13).

Employment of Natives Regulations amended (No. 136).

Europeans Officers' Pensions Ordinance—

List of Pensionable Offices (No. 104).

Explosives Ordinance—

Explosives Regulations (No. 150).

Appointment of Inspector of Explosives (No. 161).

Exportation of Gold and Silver Ordinance—

Gold and Silver Restriction Regulations (No. 132).

Extradition and Fugitive Offenders Ordinance—

Application to Foreign States (No. 124).

Application to Principality of Monaco (No. 129).

Application to Republic of Colombia (No. 21).

Forests Ordinance—

Demarcated Forest—Luansia River Area (No. 65).

Game Ordinance—

Game Regulations (No. 147).

Shooting of Buffalo in Native Reserves (No. 140).

High Court Ordinance—

Admission of Legal Practitioners Rules (No. 62).

Articled Clerks Rules (No. 61).

Sessions of the High Court (No. 60).

High Court Rules (No. 56).

High Court (District Registry) Rules (No. 57).

High Court District Registry, Ndola and Fort Jameson (No. 58).

Judicial Committee Rules (No. 92).

Under-Sheriffs (No. 59).

Immigration Ordinance—

Immigrants (Amendment) Regulations (Repealed) (No. 24).

Immigration Regulations (No. 110).

Income-tax Ordinance—

Income Tax (Mining) Rules (No. 133).

Interpretation Ordinance—

Delegation of powers conferred by the Native Courts Ordinance (No. 149).

Lands and Deeds Registry Ordinance—

Lands and Deeds Registry (Amendment) Regulations (No. 29).

Lands and Deeds Registry (Amendment) Regulations (No. 79).

Liquor Licensing Ordinance—

Liquor Licensing (Amendment) Regulations (No. 28).

Liquor Licensing (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (No. 43).

Liquor Licensing (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations (No. 138).

Liquor Licensing (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulations (No. 167).

Lunacy Ordinance—

Central Prisons as places of confinement (No. 114).

Magistrates' Courts Ordinance—

Magistrates' Courts Rules (No. 90).

Magisterial Districts and Courts (No. 91).

Motor Traffic Ordinance—

Examining Officers (No. 7).

Motor Traffic (Amendment) Regulations (No. 23).

Motor Traffic (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (No. 44).

Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance—

Medical Practitioners and Dentists—Return of as at 1st January, 1931 (No. 3).

Mining Proclamation—

- Mines (Health and Mortality Returns) Regulations (No. 142).
- Labour Returns (No. 141).
- Mining (Amendment) Regulations (No. 49).
- Mining (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (No. 72).
- Mining (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations (No. 139).
- Mining (Inspection and Regulation) (Amendment) Regulations (No. 77).
- Mining (Inspection and Regulation) (No. 2) (Amendment) Regulations (No. 106).
- Reserved Area (No. 68).

Registration of Mining Titles Ordinance—

- Registration of Mining Titles (Amendment) Rules (No. 30).

Municipal Corporations Ordinance—

- Livingstone Native Location Bye-Laws (No. 106).
- Livingstone Travelling Fairs Regulations (No. 105).
- Livingstone Petroleum (Amendment) Regulations (No. 86).
- Livingstone Street Collections Bye-Laws (No. 130).
- Livingstone Traffic Bye-Laws (No. 63).
- Livingstone Traffic (Amendment) Bye-Laws (No. 131).

Native Beer Ordinance—

- Native Beer Regulations (No. 119).

Native Commissioners' Courts Ordinance—

- Native Commissioners' Courts (Criminal Appeal) Rules (No. 123).

Native Courts Ordinance—

- Delegation of powers to Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners (No. 149).

Native Grain Trading Ordinance—

- Prohibition withdrawn in Kalabo District (No. 41).

Native Registration Ordinance—

- Native Registration (Amendment) Rules (No. 20).

Northern Rhodesia (Crown Land and Native Reserves) Order in Council—

- Northern Rhodesia (Native Reserves) (Amendment) Order in Council (No. 78).
- Northern Rhodesia (Native Reserves) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order in Council (No. 156).

Native Reserves (Amendment) Regulations (No. 6).

Native Reserves (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (No. 17).

Northern Rhodesia Order in Council—

- Northern Rhodesia (Amendment) Order in Council (No. 128).
- Change of name of Chilanga District to Lusaka District (No. 70).
- Change of name of Nalolo District to Senanga District (No. 121).

Colonial Stock Acts Extension (Northern Rhodesia) Order—

- Copyright (Federated Malay States) Order, 1931 (No. 103).
- Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (Application to Northern Rhodesia) (No. 127).

Ordinances, Non-Disallowance of—

- Nos. 20, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 of 1930 (No. 22).
- Nos. 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 36, 37, 39 of 1930 (No. 31).
- Nos. 19, 24, 25, 28 and 40 of 1930 (No. 38).
- Nos. 38 of 1930, 1, 4, 5 and 11 of 1931 (No. 82).
- Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 19 and 20 of 1931 (No. 88).
- Nos. 2, 3, 12, 18 and 22 of 1931 (No. 96).
- Nos. 15, 17 and 21 of 1931 (No. 102).
- No. 13 of 1931 (No. 109).
- No. 14 of 1931 (No. 112).
- No. 23 of 1931 (No. 166).

Penal Code—

- Date of commencement (No. 118).

Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance—

- Plant Pests and Diseases (Tobacco) Regulations (No. 67).

Police Magistrates Ordinance—

Declaration of Areas of Jurisdiction of Police Magistrates (No. 48).

Public Health Ordinance—

Application of section 74 to Livingstone (No. 101).

Application of section 74 to all townships (No. 93).

Central Board of Public Health Regulations (No. 27).

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations (No. 143).

Public Pounds and Trespass Ordinance—

Establishment of a pound at Choma (No. 152).

Establishment of a pound at Livingstone (No. 160).

Railways—

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CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure for the past six years have been :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Recurrent.</i>	<i>Extraordinary.</i>	<i>Total Expenditure.</i>
		£	£	£	£
1926-27	... ..	421,035	421,584	33,867	455,451
1927-28	... ..	474,683	475,175	43,631	518,806
1928-29	... ..	541,606	496,399	28,769	525,168
1929-30	... ..	672,289	532,367	22,160	554,527
1930-31	... ..	830,254	668,083	36,903	704,986
1931-32	... ..	856,376	793,798	26,258	820,056

These figures exclude repayments to the Imperial Exchequer of grants-in-aid received in 1924-5 and 1925-6.

Loan expenditure on capital development, which amounted to £566,801 at 31st March, 1931, reached a total of £1,216,681 at 31st March, 1932, an increase of £649,880 during the year.

The public debt, represented by inscribed stock issued early in 1932 under the Northern Rhodesia 5 per cent. Loan 1950, 70, amounted to £1,250,000 at 31st March, 1932.

The assets of the territory as at 31st March, 1932, consisted of :—

	£
Cash	249,840
Investments	19,304
Advances pending the receipt of further loan funds	53,623
Advances pending the receipt of approved grants	12,249
Sundry debtors	20,001
Stores	36,408
	<hr/>
	£391,425

Earmarked to meet the following liabilities :—

	£
Unexpended balance of Loan	31,224
Due to Savings Bank depositors	13,586
Due to various Postal Administrations	11,243
Due to Native Reserves Fund	7,727
Due to sundry creditors	26,077
	<hr/>
	89,857
	<hr/>
Surplus assets	£301,568
	<hr/>

The main heads of taxation and yields during 1931-32 were as follows :—

	£
1. Customs and Excise duties	342,017
2. Licences	34,045
3. Native tax	148,263
4. Income-tax	126,567
5. Stamp duties	14,259
	<hr/>
	£665,151

For Customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambezi Basins. The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn on a map of Northern Rhodesia in a south-westerly direction from Fife in the north-east, to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambezi Basin. The Zambezi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially, and more than 90 per cent. of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambezi Basin area is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and with the British Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The Agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for the free interchange of raw products with limitations in regard to leaf tobacco.

Under the terms of the Agreement with the Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia receives actual duty at Union tariff rates on imported goods ex open stocks, except on certain commodities where the duties are higher in Northern Rhodesia, and upon South African manufactures the Union Government pays the Northern Rhodesia Government 12 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 6 per cent. of the export value of all other manufactures excepting cigarettes, tobacco, ales and beers, wines and spirits. The latter articles are directly taxed at Northern Rhodesia tariff rates subject to the following rebates :—Cigarettes and tobacco manufactures 75 per cent., ales, beers and wines 50 per cent., and spirits 25 per

cent. Free interchange of raw products, except maize and maize meal, is provided for, but Northern Rhodesia leaf tobacco exported to the Union is limited to 400,000 lb. per annum free of duty, and similarly Union leaf tobacco exported to Northern Rhodesia is limited to 50,000 lb. per annum free of duty.

Under the provisions of the Agreement with Southern Rhodesia a uniform tariff, as far as possible, is agreed upon, and actual import duty is paid upon removal of imported goods. Free interchange of raw products and manufactures is provided for, except in the case of ales, beers, wines, and spirits, which are taxed at import rates subject to the following rebates—ales, beers, and wines 50 per cent., spirits 25 per cent., cigarettes and tobacco of Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia manufacture are not liable to import rates upon removal from one territory to the other but are subject to a transferred payment of the appropriate excise duties.

On Union manufactures and imported goods removed from the Union of South Africa to Southern Rhodesia, and which are subsequently removed to Northern Rhodesia, the amount originally received by Southern Rhodesia from the Union Government is paid over to Northern Rhodesia, except on such articles of South African manufacture as are detailed above on which the receiving territory is responsible for collecting the duty.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885, and under the terms of the Convention revising the General Act of Berlin of 26th February, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2nd July, 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, 10th September, 1919, commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and those of States Members of the League of Nations which adhere to the Convention; this part of the territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

British preference is given in the case of the following classes of goods, which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty; clothing, blankets, and rugs, cotton piece-goods and all articles mainly imported for household and native use, the duty on British products being 9 per cent. and the duty on foreign products varying from 15 to 25 per cent.; agricultural, electrical, mining and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes if of British manufacture are free of duty, but if of foreign origin are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported foodstuffs, spirituous liquors, wines, beers, and tobacco. Upon most of the food-stuffs varying rates of British preference from 9 per cent. to 30 per cent. are provided, upon the liquors and tobaccos no preference is provided except under the terms of the Customs Agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south.

The Customs Tariff contains four scales of duty :—

Scale A.—In respect of goods not entitled to preferential treatment.

Scale B.—In respect of goods from the United Kingdom and British Possessions which grant reciprocal privileges provided proof of country of origin is furnished.

Scale C.—In respect of goods from British Colonies, Protectorates, and Possessions which do not reciprocate, subject to proof of origin.

Scale D.—Congo Basin duties :—the tariff of the Congo Basin is limited by the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties. The area comprises all the regions watered by the Congo and its affluents including Lake Tanganyika.

Licence fees are principally derived from trading vehicles, arms, the shooting of game, the sale of liquor, and prospecting of minerals. The native tax rates and the yields in 1931–32 are as follows :—

Barotse Province (excluding Balovale District)—12s. 6d.					£
Barotse Province, Balovale District—7s. 6d.					33,957
Eastern Provinces—10s.					59,468
Western Provinces—12s. 6d.					52,229
Alien Natives—7s 6d., 10s. or 12s. 6d.					2,609
					<hr/> £148,263 <hr/>

The tax is increased automatically by 1s. if not paid within nine months of the date on which it is due. All male natives are liable to pay one tax annually if they have reached eighteen years of age and are not indigent by reason of age, disease, or such other cause as the District Officer may accept. Women and children are not liable and there is no tax on additional huts or on plural wives. Reciprocal arrangements have been made with adjoining British Dependencies whereby natives are exempt from the tax if they have paid an equivalent tax elsewhere for the same year. The persons liable to tax are recorded in registers compiled under the supervision of District Officers. Collection is direct by officials of the Government and not by Native Authorities. Recovery for default is by distress through the Courts. The tax may be accepted in grain or stock at the discretion of the District Officer but the practice is rare. The law does not impose labour in lieu of tax. Thirty per cent. of the Barotse tax is paid to a Trust Fund and applied directly to expenditure on native interests in the Barotse area.

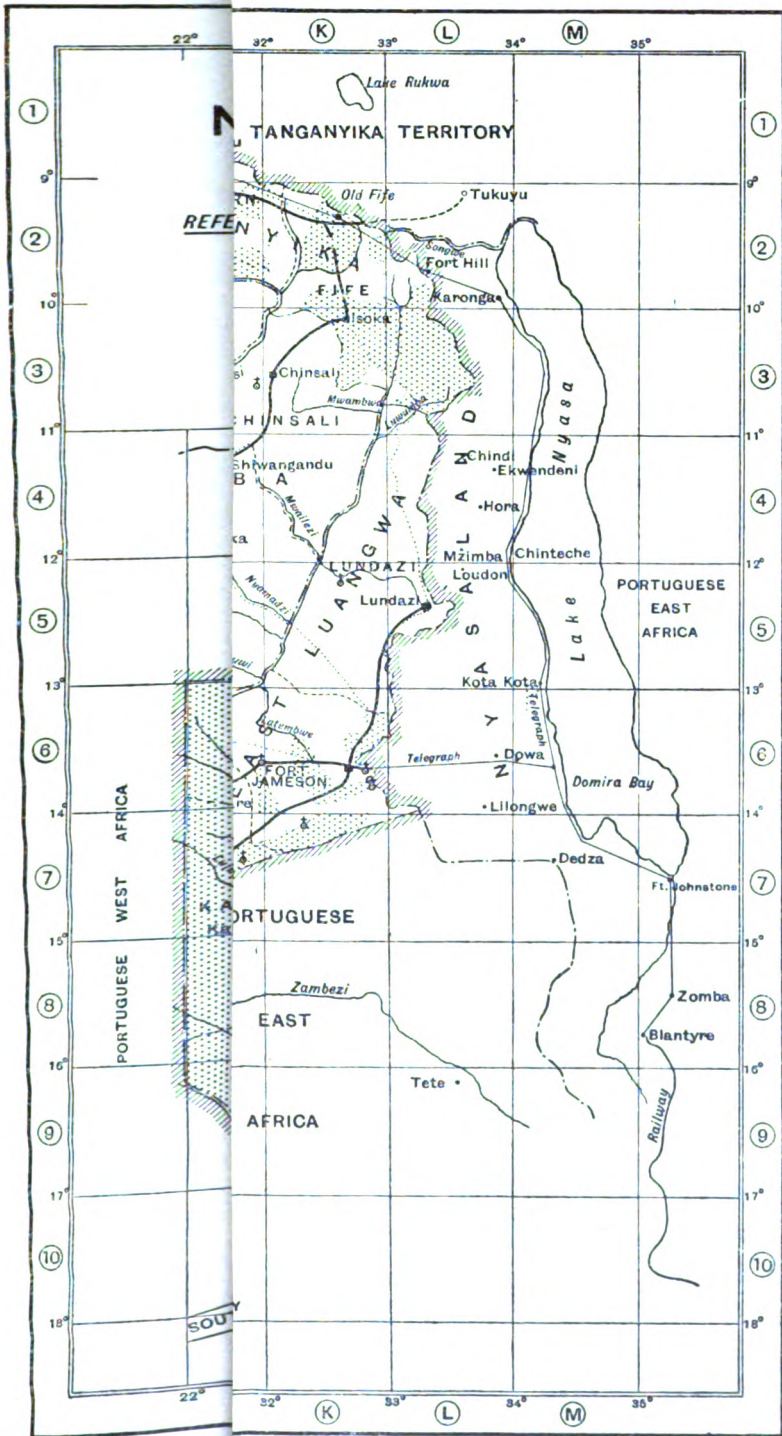
Income-tax on individuals is on a graduated scale commencing at 6d. in the £ for the first £100 of chargeable income and rising to 3s. in each £ in excess of £500. Deductions are allowed of 10 per cent. of earned income (maximum £200); £300 personal; £600 for a wife; £90 for the first and £60 for other children; £50 for each dependant, life insurance premiums not exceeding one-sixth of

chargeable income. An individual who is a non-resident or not a British subject is eligible for the personal allowance of £300 only.

Company income-tax is at the rate of 3s. in the £.

Stamp duties, denoted by adhesive revenue stamps, are payable on all documents executed or received in the territory. The principal duties are :—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements			6
Bills of Exchange—			
Not exceeding £50			6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	1	0	
Every additional £100	1	0	
Cheques			1
Land Grants—			
Not exceeding 10 acres	10	0	
Rising to not exceeding 3,000 acres	4	0	0
Every additional 1,000 acres	1	0	0
Equitable Mortgages—			
Every £100	2	0	
Receipts when the sum exceeds £1			1
Conveyances—			
Every £50 of value of property sold or conveyed ...	10	0	



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KELANTAN
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1931

BY
A. S. HAYNES, M. C. S.
British Adviser

KELANTAN:
PRINTED BY THE AL-ASASIYAH PRESS CO.,
1932.

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KELANTAN
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1931

I. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Little is known of the early history of Kelantan but the name is said to be derived from the two Malay words "Gelam Hutan", a species of swampy jungle (*Malaleuca Leucadendron*), which originally covered much of the coastal area.

A Chinese Chronicler, Chao Je Kua, writing about the year 1225, mentions it as subject to the Kingdom of Palembang. Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century give the name, and some show a town near the coast, but references to the country are few. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Siamese established suzerainty, which continued till 1909, when it was transferred to Great Britain and a British Adviser, - "Whose advice the Sultan undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion and local Malay custom" - appointed.

The present Ruler is His Highness the Sultan Sir ISMAIL IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN MOHAMED, IV, **K. C. M. G.**, who succeeded his father in 1920.

2. The State (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes $4^{\circ}35'$ and $6^{\circ}15'$ North and longitudes $101^{\circ}22'$ and $102^{\circ}37'$ East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 115 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 60 miles; the total area being 5,713 square miles.

(2)

The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated some 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan river and containing 14,843 inhabitants. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District.

3. Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length, lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned estates. Owing to the difficulty of river navigation, and the complete absence of other means of communication it has, until recently, remained almost inaccessible but is now being opened to settlers by the Federated Malay States East Coast Railway Line which was completed and brought into use for passenger as well as goods traffic during the year 1931.

4. The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall and they arise mainly from the maritime exposure of the State. In the coastal regions the heat is tempered by land and sea breezes, and the climate is pleasant and healthy.

The periods of the North East Monsoon (commencing in late October and ending in March), and the South West Monsoon (May to September) may be considered as the two seasons of the year. The North East Monsoon is accompanied by heavy rains and a distinct drop in the temperature, particularly during the months of November, December and January. April is usually the hottest month and December the coolest.

The average rainfall on the coast is 130 inches, and inland on the plains and along the course of the Kelantan river 115 inches. Little or nothing is known of the rainfall on the mountain ranges within the State and forming its boundaries.

(3)

The distribution of the rainfall is its most important feature. At Kota Bharu the average rainfall over 25 years was 123 inches. Of this 52 inches fell during the eight months February to September, and the remaining 71 inches during the four months October to January. December is the wettest month with an average of 27.5 inches and April the driest with 4.5 inches.

December is therefore the wettest and coolest, and April the driest and hottest month.

There are, however, considerable variations in the rainfall during the 25 years of record, the lowest being 90 inches and highest 165 inches.

Seventy-five inches have been recorded in one month and as much as 21 inches in 24 hours.

5. The population, which is predominantly Malay and Kelantan-born, is according to the 1931 Census provisional figures 362,622 of which 330,885 are Malays.

6. The predominant industry is agriculture and the most important product rice. Next in importance are rubber, copra and dried betel nut, while there is also an export of cattle, poultry and dried fish.

Other local industries are fishing and weaving. There is at present no mining worth mention, either for tin or other minerals. A considerable amount of prospecting for gold is, however, going on in certain parts of the Ulu Kelantan district, but it is as yet too early to say whether or not gold will be found to be in sufficiently paying quantities to warrant the introduction of foreign capital into the State. The question of transport, which has hitherto proved a stumbling block in the way of mining development, is being very much simplified by the recent opening of the East Coast Railway.

7. The principal language is Malay, which is spoken and understood by all but a small minority of Immigrant Indian and Chinese labourers.

8. The Straits Settlements currency, monetary units and weights and measures are in vogue.

In this report the local units of money, weights and measures referred to are:— Cent $\frac{1}{100}$ of a dollar; Dollar = 2^s-4^d; Kati = 1½ lbs; Pikul = 100 katis or 133½ lbs; Gantang = 1 gallon; Kodi = a bale of a score pieces of cloth; (16 Pikuls 80 Katis = one Ton).

II. GENERAL

9. It must be recorded with much regret that the adverse general economic conditions referred to in the 1930 Administration Report went from bad to worse during 1931, in sympathy with similar conditions in other parts of the world. As a result of these conditions, it was necessary to cut down Government expenditure in all possible directions; this was done by the introduction of a number of retrenchment measures mentioned specifically in the Finance section of this Report, by postponing certain items of Public Works and temporarily reducing salaries and allowances payable to Government Officers.

10. The padi harvest was excellent, and though in certain Districts the crop was affected by the floods, the damage done was by no means so great as was at first anticipated. Owing to the wide spread financial stringency, the general cost of living has declined still further, the price of rice as well as of all other locally grown food stuffs having gone down to a level quite unprecedented during the last decade.

11. There were 41 meetings of the State Council during the year.

Twenty-three Enactments were passed as follows:—

1. "Agricultural Holdings (Restrictions of Sale)".
2. "Statistics"
3. "Public Authorities Protection".
4. "Emergency Regulations".
5. "Printing Presses and Seditious Publications".
6. "Railways Enactment, 1914 (Amendment)".
7. "Mentri Besar" (Incorporation).
8. "Powers of Attorney".
9. "Notaries Public".
10. "Courts Enactment, 1925, Amendment".

(5)

11. "Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction)".
12. "Banishment Enactment, 1913, Amendment".
13. "Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment".
14. "Foreign Companies".
15. "Executors (Powers) and Fatal Accidents".
16. "Agricultural Pests".
17. "Lepers".
18. "Poisons Enactment, 1930, Amendment.
19. "Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment (No. 2)".
20. "Criminal Procedure Code".
21. "Registration of Aliens".
22. "Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment (No. 3)".
23. "Land Enactment, 1926, Amendment (No. 2)".

Most of the State legislation is based on the Law of the Federated Malay States. A chronological list of State Laws was published during the year.

Arrangements for the printing of all Enactments, Rules and Notifications were made by the Legal Adviser's Office, and the work of printing both in English and Malay was admirably executed by the local Malay firm, the "Al-Asasiyah Press".

12. The most important work was the Criminal Procedure Code. The F. M. S. Code (Enactment No. 22 of 1926) was adopted, with local adaptations, as the English version; and the whole was translated into Malay by the Official Translator, who is Registrar of the High Court, under the supervision of the Legal Adviser. With the completion of this Code, in addition to the Penal Code and the Evidence Enactment which became Law in 1930, the Criminal side of the legislation of the State can be said to be up-to-date. Modernisation of the Civil Law has yet to be undertaken. The present Civil Procedure Code dates from 1904, but its simplicity is its chief merit and it is well understood by the Magistrates, the large majority of whom are Malay. It is a question whether the time is yet ripe for the adoption of the very elaborate code of the Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States; and any intermediate step would be undesirable. The only serious defect in the Civil Law at the moment is the absence of

legislation relating to Bankruptcy. A separate Enactment dealing with this important subject is in course of preparation.

Considerable progress can thus be seen to have been made towards modernising and improving the Law of Kelantan; but the output is regulated by the powers of assimilation of the State Council.

III. FINANCE.

13. The following table gives the annual revenue and expenditure since the State came under British Protection:-

<u>Year.</u>		<u>Revenue.</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>
		\$	\$
1910	.. ..	419,327	403,552
1911	.. ..	487,467	574,850
1912	.. ..	535,669	665,608
1913	.. ..	676,020	672,137
1914	.. ..	762,772	805,965
1915	.. ..	692,556	807,714
1916	.. ..	822,860	808,164
1917	.. ..	910,291	757,946
1918	.. ..	955,402	899,161
1919	.. ..	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	.. ..	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	.. ..	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	.. ..	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	.. ..	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	.. ..	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	.. ..	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	.. ..	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	.. ..	2,448,090	2,949,438 *
1928	.. ..	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	.. ..	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	.. ..	2,192,905	2,426,079
1931	.. ..	1,524,139	1,961,124

* Includes a sum of \$320,000 devoted to reduction of the Public Debt.

REVENUE.

14. The revenue for 1931 amounted to \$1,524,139 against an estimate of \$2,315,083 and a revised estimate of \$1,554,254 while the revenue for 1930 was \$2,182,905. The details of revenue under each head are given in the statement following:—

Head of Revenue.	Actual, 1931.	Actual, 1930.	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	392,053	536,348	-	144,295
Customs, Excise & Marine.	701,947	1,147,475	-	445,528
Licences, etc.	130,317	113,198	17,119	-
Fees of Office, etc.	68,294	98,814	-	30,520
Posts & Telegraphs	35,042	45,358	-	10,316
Municipal	143,714	144,999	-	1,285
Interest	33,484	-	33,484	-
Miscellaneous	19,289	96,713	-	77,424
TOTAL	1,524,140	2,182,905	50,603	709,368

15. Land revenue was \$122,397 below the estimate of \$514,450. The deficit under Land Rents (Recurrent) was \$66,086 on an estimate of \$369,000. The figures for individual districts were:—

	<u>Actual.</u>	<u>Actual, 1930.</u>
	\$	\$
Kota Bharu (including Pasir Mas)	172,178	194,072
Pasir Puteh (including Bachok)	59,188	72,294
Ulu Kelantan	71,546	96,892

16. Under other items the principal deficits were: Timber, \$25,644 against an estimate of \$49,000; Survey fees, \$5,538 against \$12,000; Premia, \$15,720 against \$39,000 (Ulu Kelantan \$3,749 against \$25,000).

17. The revenue under Customs, Excise & Marine was \$701,947 against an estimate of \$1,283,900. Details of the more important items are appended:—

	<u>Actual, 1931.</u>	<u>Actual, 1930.</u>
	\$	\$
Export Duty on betel-nuts	16,591	12,918
“ “ “ Coconuts, etc.	13,421	16,672
“ “ “ Rubber	30,251	72,978

(8)

	<u>Actual, 1931.</u>	<u>Actual, 1930.</u>
	\$	\$
Import Duty on Kerosene		
and Benzine.	67,985	98,656
" " " Matches	24,215	16,337
" " " Salt	11,378	17,468
" " " Spirits	35,337	82,314
" " " Sugar	50,065	62,606
" " " Tobacco	145,985	173,581
" " " Misc. Goods	62,581	80,441
Sale of Chandu	200,522	467,974

18. The fall in the revenue from rubber duty provides the chief explanation of the decrease in import duties; the decrease in the purchasing power of the people, brought about by the low price of their chief exported commodity, resulted in a fall in trade which had a calamitous effect on the revenue. It may be mentioned that the revenue from rubber for the whole of 1931 was only \$5,000 more than for the second half of 1930. The revenue from liquors in 1931 was actually \$2,500 less for the whole year than for the second half of 1930. The fall in Chandu revenue was due in great part to the cessation of railway construction on which a considerable number of Chinese labourers were engaged; it was unfortunate that this factor was not sufficiently taken into account when the estimate was framed. The increased revenue from the duties on betel-nuts and matches is notable.

19. The principal deficit under Licences and Internal Revenue, etc. was in stamp duties, various, which produced only \$10,862 against an estimate of \$28,000. A campaign against unlicensed firearms resulted in a surplus as regards that item. Court fees, civil, fell very short of the estimate, only \$17,487 being collected. There was a marked decline in postal and telegraphic business, the revenue from the sale of stamps being only \$25,104 against an estimate of \$43,000. No item reached the estimate.

20. Municipal assessment proved difficult to collect, the revenue being \$33,475 against an estimate of \$43,200. Vehicle fees were largely increased from January 1st, 1931, but the revenue for 1931, though greater than for any preceding year, failed to reach expectations. Automobile

licences brought in \$19,057 against an estimate of \$30,000. The revenue for electrical supply was the highest for any year to date, though it must be remembered that, of the \$30,700 collected, more than a third came from Government itself.

21. There was a surplus of about \$2,500 on interest. Under Miscellaneous Receipts \$19,289 was received against an estimate of \$7,500, the surplus consisting chiefly of accumulated profits of the Public Works Department Store Account.

EXPENDITURE.

22. Expenditure amounted to \$1,961,124 (to which must be added a further \$46,078 for depreciation on investments) against an estimate of \$2,304,421 and a revised estimate of \$1,950,000.

23. Comments on Personal Emoluments, Other Charges, Public Works and Temporary Allowance are contained in the portion of this report dealing with retrenchment, (see para 25 below). Under pensions etc. expenditure exceeded the estimate on account of heavy payments under gratuities, the amount being \$35,000; this was chiefly due to unusually heavy payments for retiring European and Senior Asiatic officers. Under Interest the estimate was exceeded by \$6,706, payment of interest on the Straits Settlements 1931 loan being the cause. The excess under Miscellaneous Services was a heavy one. Under this head salaries of officers on leave cost \$31,394 against an estimate of \$15,000; share of the cost of Repatriation of Indian Immigrants \$13,190 against \$2,000; and census, owing to accelerated payments, \$28,995 against \$23,000. Items not provided for in Estimates were:— Expenses of Surveying lands (under the Duff Settlement), \$20,970; expenses in connection with His Highness the Sultan's visit to Penang \$4,421; and Education of Malay students in England \$5,334/-.

Retrenchment.

24. Owing to the early incidence of Bulan Puasa (Fasting Month) it was difficult to gauge the revenue prospects until several months of 1931 had elapsed. It was, however, decided in February to suspend recruitment to the clerical and subordinate services and to refrain wherever possible from filling vacancies except from within the service. A close check on expenditure was also kept.

At the end of April a Treasury estimate placed the revenue at \$1,565,000 and the expenditure at \$2,150,000. The measures taken to effect retrenchment were as follows:-

Personal Emoluments.

25. (i) European officers and Asiatic seconded officers were subjected from June 1st, 1931, to the 50% reduction in temporary allowance made by the parent administrations. Kelantan also followed the Federated Malay States Government in reducing acting and charge allowances by half from that date (Kelantan Circular No. 17/1931). Notice was given by Circular No. 27/1931 dated the 8th December, 1931, of the total abolition of temporary allowance paid to these officers with effect from January 1st, 1932, in accordance with similar action taken by the parent administrations.

(ii) In the case of local non-European officers the conditions of salary and other emoluments were so varied that it was considered best to make a percentage reduction of all "pendapatan" exceeding \$20/- per mensem throughout the service. The term "pendapatan" was defined as the total of salary, temporary allowance, and any form of personal allowance drawn by an officer. The reduction was fixed by Circular No. 20/1931 at 10% with effect from July 1st, 1931. Under Circular 27/1931 notice was given that the reduction would be increased to 15% with effect from January 1st, 1932.

Other Charges.

The estimates of each Department were examined in detail by the Head of Department and the State Treasurer, and the results considered by a retrenchment

committee appointed by Government and consisting of the Dato' Perdana Mentri, the Commissioner of Police and the State Treasurer. It was found possible to make reductions varying from 10% to 30% in the amounts provided for Other Charges in the Estimates. The estimated saving by reason of these reductions was about \$137,000.

Public Works.

26. The provision for Annually Recurrent works was reduced by 30% under Works and Buildings and by 25% under Roads, Streets and Bridges, the estimated saving being \$50,575. The total for Special Services was reduced from \$38,500 to \$16,000.

Results of the year's working.

27. The saving on Personal Emoluments as against the Estimates was \$117,512 and on Temporary allowance \$17,327. Under Other Charges the saving was \$199,878 as against the retrenchment committee's estimate of \$137,000. Under Public Works Annually Recurrent \$68,294 was saved, and under special services \$19,451/-.

The estimate of probable deficit, which had been given by the Treasury as \$585,000 at the end of April, was reduced to \$450,000 at the end of June and to \$400,000 at the end of September. The actual deficit amounted to \$436,985 to which must be added \$46,078 for depreciation of investments.

28. The liquid assets of the State at 1st January, 1931, consisted of cash and bank balances amounting to \$125,036, fixed deposit \$150,000 and British 5% War Loan £25,000, valued at \$219,238. Of the fixed deposit \$75,000 was transferred to current account on the 26th May, and \$60,000 on the 29th August, the balance of \$15,000 remaining on deposit at the end of the year as security for an overdraft to the Majlis Ugama Islam. By September the necessity for realising the investment in War Loan had arisen; but on account of the heavy fall in the market price of the Loan at that time the Government would have sustained a considerable loss on realisation. The assistance of the Straits Settlements Government was therefore sought, and permission obtained to use \$200,000

of the Straits Settlements 1931 Loan for maintenance purposes on condition that every effort was made to balance the 1932 Budget.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

29. The usual statement of assets and liabilities is given as an Appendix A. from which it will be seen that the year ended with cash and bank balances of \$86,765 and realisable investments valued at \$220,446 (after writing down the War Loan investment to the market price as on 31st December, 1931).

30. The total debt of the State, which stood at \$4,267,584 at the end of 1930, had been increased to \$4,904,296 on December 31st, 1931. Of this total, \$4,780,684 represents loans obtained for the purposes of various settlements with the Duff Development Company.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN ACCOUNT.

31. Appendix B. shows the works undertaken in 1931 and chargeable to the Straits Settlements loan, 1931. Instalments amounting to \$250,000 were drawn during the year for these services. The expenditure to 31st December, 1931, amounted to \$219,268/-.

TREASURY ORGANIZATION.

32. The District Treasuries at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh were converted into Sub-Treasuries on the Federated Malay States system on January 1st, 1931, and a new Sub-Treasury was opened at Pasir Mas. The system worked satisfactorily. Minor irregularities in Departmental methods were disclosed as the year proceeded and were remedied.

33. Mr. L. H. Gorsuch, M. C. S., held the appointment of State Treasurer throughout the year. The appointment of Assistant Treasurer was re-created on January 1st, 1931, and was filled by Che' Matt bin Haji Taib, Malay Officer, Grade II, from that date.

IV. PRODUCTION.**A. AGRICULTURAL.**

34. *Rice.* The oldest and most important industry in Kelantan is, of course, rice cultivation. The author of the *Pelayaran Abdullah* (Voyage of Abdullah) records nearly a century ago (1838) with admiration the splendid rice crops then obtained annually from the broad expanse of the coastal plain. Before the advent of rubber, rice-planting formed the main occupation of the peasant, and was the chief source of general prosperity. The coming of rubber, however, with its high prices and comparatively easy work, naturally captured the imagination of many, and interest in padi planting declined. Ancient padi lands were planted with rubber, whose stunted growth and sickly appearance make a distressing spectacle.

In 1924 the position of Kelantan as a rice exporting State was changed into that of an importer; and in the last ten years between nine and ten million dollars have gone out of the State to buy foreign rice, a large portion of which is consumed by immigrant labour. The low price of rubber however combined with Government activity in encouraging rice cultivation resulted in greater attention being paid to rice in 1931.

35. Rice planting in this State is at present dependent almost entirely on a sufficient rainfall at the times required for the growing crop. The greatest need of the padi planters is irrigation and drainage. With a view to meeting these needs and to developing still further the rice growing possibilities of the State help was sought from the Colonial Development Fund; and before the end of the year the Kelantan Government was given the promise of assistance from that Fund. The recommendation of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee was that "a free grant not exceeding £8,300 and a loan of an equivalent amount should be made from the Colonial Development Fund to the Government of Kelantan towards the cost of a scheme for irrigation of rice lands in that State, the loan to be free of interest for three years and the subsequent rate of interest (not exceeding five per cent.) and the terms of repayment of the loan, together with the question whether

the whole or any part of it should be converted into a free grant, to be considered in three years' time, in the light of the results which will by then be available." The Secretary of State for the Colonies concurred in this recommendation and the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury sanctioned it.

36. Figures of the area planted with rice are so uncertain that no sufficiently reliable estimate can be quoted. It is certain, however, that the area planted for the crop reaped during the early part of 1931 was considerably greater than that planted in recent years; and with the help of favourable weather and of Government insistence on cultivation the crop was a much larger one than any reaped in recent years. The Principal Agricultural Officer took accurate measurements of the yields from both tugalan (dry padi) and chedongan (wet padi). On this subject he makes the following interesting remarks:—

“As nothing whatever was known of the yields produced in Kelantan by different types of padis and soils the writer commenced to take a series of sample yields both in tugalan and chedongan padi. As the Principal Agricultural Officer was working single handed these samples were naturally of a sketchy and totally inadequate nature but the yield figures are quoted here as representing the first of their kind taken in the State.

Tugalan Padi.

The yields of tugalan padi were measured as follows. Plots were selected at random and areas of 1/40th of an acre were demarcated by lowering a rotan square of that area into the padi which was then harvested, threshed, winnowed and measured under the eye of the writer. Yields obtained were

125 gantangs per acre				165 gantangs per acre			
80	"	"	"	220	"	"	"
250	"	"	"	150	"	"	"
205	"	"	"	320	"	"	"
282	"	"	"	360	"	"	"

(15)

260	gantangs per acre	144	gantangs per acre
270	" " "	140	" " "
250	" " "	165	" " "

The above figures give an average of 211 gantangs per acre a very creditable yield for this type of padi.

Chedongan Padi.

One series of measurements by the Hubback method were undertaken in the Padang Pa' Amat area of 300 acres where the soil is a pure white sand irrigated by a small dam. The final figures indicate an average yield in this area of 224 gantangs per acre.

Measurements were carried out in other areas in Pasir Puteh district but an insufficient number of samples were taken to give realiable yield figures for any other large area. As a matter of interest it may be mentioned that the highest yield recorded was 610 gantangs per acre".

During the harvest this officer also collected specimens of all the more popular varieties of Kelantan padis and mounted them; and he sent over 100 varieties to the Economic Botanist, Kuala Lumpur, in whose office they are now filed.

37. Rubber. The latest available returns give a total of 92,789 acres planted with rubber, of which 37,500 acres are said to be in bearing and the remainder still immature. Of that total, 33,998 acres are lands cultivated by Estates, the balance of 58,789 acres being comprised in small holdings of less than 100 acres owned and controlled by Asiatic planters. No land was alienated for rubber during the year 1931 except under old applications where alienation was only in fulfilment of a contract already entered into with the applicant.

38. Coconut and Betelnut. There are extensive coconut plantations in the State mostly in small holdings owned by Malays in the coastal area but little or no extension took place in 1931 due to the continued low price of copra;

nor is there much land of this nature available to permit of any great extension of coconut planting in the coastal plain.

Betelnut is planted all over the inhabited parts of the State among coconut and fruit trees.

39. The areas under different forms of cultivation during 1931 are stated to be approximately as follows:—

<u>African Oil</u>	<u>Rice.</u>	<u>Rubber.</u>	<u>Fruit.</u>	<u>Miscel.</u>	<u>Coconut.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Palm.</u>						
Acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
600	(No reliable figure)	92,789	2,049	24,400	57,271	297,109

40. *Cattle and Poultry.* Cattle and buffalo breeding is carried out mostly by padi planters who utilize the animals for the purpose of ploughing the fields and the manure as a fertilizing agent. As in other Malay States there is no cattle farming in Kelantan in the sense in which it is understood in Western countries; nor is there any dairy farming.

Enquiries are now being instituted as to the possibilities of cattle breeding and dairy farming, and it is hoped that it will be possible to develop these neglected industries in a scientific manner when funds permit.

The census taken in 1931 shows a total of 112,601 head of cattle and 34,177 head of buffaloes in the State. With regard to fowls and ducks in the State, regular export has taken place to Singapore during 1931.

41. The Principal Agricultural Officer was Mr. J. A. Craig. He went on leave to Europe in June and was still on leave at the end of the year.

B. FORESTRY.

42. It has not yet been possible to have a properly organised Forest Department to deal with the forest resources of the State, owing to shortage of funds. The Malay Officer, who was specially sent to the Federated Malay States for training in modern forestry has returned to Kelantan. No definite figures can be given as to the amount of valuable timber available in the State, and such parts of the forests as are readily accessible continued to

be worked in a small way by Chinese and Malay timber cutters under licence. Now that the East Coast Railway has been opened there is no doubt that, when better times come, more timber will be worked than in the past.

43. *Getah Jelutong* is, however, worked to a considerable extent in the district of Ulu Kelantan. The export during the year was 3245 pikuls.

44. The total forest revenue collected during the year amounted to \$25,644.30 as against \$58,049/- obtained in 1930. The aggregate area under forests is admitted to be approximately 4,120 square miles or 72% of the area of the State. Forest Reserves amounted to 93,102 acres at the end of the year.

C. FISHERIES.

45. There is a large fleet of native fishing boats, of which the catch is all consumed locally or exported as salt fish in moderate quantities. In the two local markets for which figures are available the sale of fresh fish amounted to 1263 tons as against 720 tons in the last year. This represents, however, only a small fraction of the local consumption.

46. The quantity of salt fish imported during the year was 205.08 tons, as against 282½ tons in 1930; and the amount exported was 820.64 tons as against 563 tons exported during 1930.

D. MINING.

47. During the year 1931 two gold mines, having a total area of about 200 acres, were opened at Sungei Jentiang, a tributary of the Sungei Pergau in the District of Ulu Kelantan. They are owned by a Kelantanese Malay but are being worked by a European and a Chinese miner respectively under sub-leases.

48. The desultory activity in mining commented on in the previous annual report was stimulated in April, 1931, by the publication of a report by the Director of Geological Survey, Federated Malay States, on the economic geology of Kelantan. Despite the fact that the

report struck a far from optimistic note, its references to the possibilities of a reasonable return from up-to-date methods of gold-mining coinciding with the completion of the East Coast Railway, the institution of tin restriction, and the striking of promising gold deposits near Kuala Pergau, caused a minor gold-rush.

49. No fewer than 85 applications for prospecting licences over areas ranging from one to twenty square miles were registered during the year; 26 licences were approved, and a further 35 had already been recommended and were under consideration at the end of the year. Seven applications were refused.

50. Four selections were made in 1931, extending over 623 acres, 2 of which had been approved for Agreements for Mining Lease before the end of the year.

51. The total area under or approved for Mining Titles at the end of the year was 2,360 acres. At the close of the year Prospecting rights were extant over 48,902 acres.

52. After the introduction of Tin Restriction all Prospecting Licences were issued for minerals other than tin only; the great majority are for gold only.

53. The most important development is the interest in big-scale river-dredging, and much of the immediate future prospects of mining may depend on the results of river prospecting in the early part of 1932.

54. Under the Tin and Tin Ore Restriction Rules, 1931, the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, became Controller of Tin from 6th July, but between then and the end of the year no applications for Certificates of Production were received.

The total amount of Tin exported for the year was 22.63 pikuls, all exported in March.

V. TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

55. The total value of trade for 1931 was \$5,831,237 as compared with \$10,465,600 in 1930, a decline of \$4,634,363

or 44.28%. The value of the trade of the State has thus decreased to the extent of over 62% since the year 1929. Imports declined by \$3,299,068 or 52.5% and exports by \$1,335,295 or 31.9%. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by \$123,079. The adverse balance of trade in 1930, which stood at \$2,086,852, was thus substantially reduced in 1931. Detailed returns of trade are published separately, but the total comparative figures for the past 5 years are as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS	6,530,025	7,356,769	7,572,954	6,276,226	2,977,158
EXPORTS	9,021,746	6,213,236	7,983,889	4,189,374	2,854,079
TOTAL	15,551,771	13,570,005	15,556,843	10,465,600	5,831,237

56. The revenue collected by the Marine & Customs Department for 1931 amounted to \$503,835.96, a reduction of \$177,359.60 or 26.04% on the corresponding figure for 1930.

57. The export duty on rubber amounted to \$30,255.77, which fell short of the previous year's duty by \$42,722.81 or a decline of 58.5%.

58. The export duty collected on coconuts, copra and coconut oil also fell short, as compared with the figure for 1930, by \$3,225.22 or 19.3%. This duty is, however, collected on an ad valorem basis, and against the above percentages of reduction must be considered the reduction in average price from 1930 to 1931 of 37.3% from \$7.55 to \$4.73 per pikul. The quantity of copra paying duty was 109,165.87 pikuls in 1931, whereas in the previous year only 89,976 pikuls paid duty. This increase of 19,189 pikuls paying duty in 1931 is doubtless due to a reduction in the amount of smuggling by the small traders of no standing mentioned in para: 33 of the 1930 Report, especially as the price was 37.3% lower than the average for the previous year.

The truth has been clearly demonstrated of the following quotation from that Report (para: 33):—

“It would be to the benefit of the State, the Malay small holder (who produces most of the copra) and of trade generally if the export trade were in the hands of firms of standing who can be absolutely relied upon to give the small producers a fair deal and not to cheat the Government out of Customs Duty”.

It is to be hoped that honest trade of this kind will develop and increase.

59. The duty collected on the export of betel nuts amounted to \$16,591.67, which exceeded the amount collected in 1930 by \$3,673.62. Over 7,200 pikuls more paid duty in 1931 than in 1930.

60. In addition to rubber and copra the main reductions in revenue as compared with 1930 were:

<u>Export Duty</u>	— Poultry approximately	\$2,600
	Hides and Horns „	760
<u>Import Duty</u>	— Spirits approximately	47,000-57%
	Kerosene & Benzine „	30,200-30.6%
	Tobacco „	27,400-15.7%
	Miscellaneous Goods „	17,400-21.6%
	Sugar „	12,500-20%
	Salt „	6,000-34.3%
<u>Excise</u>	— Locally manufactured	
	liquors „	6,800-73%

61. The continued shrinkage in the revenue from spirits both imported and locally manufactured, kerosene and benzine as well as miscellaneous goods reflects strongly the effect, felt by all classes of the community, of the general trade depression.

62. The fall in the Tobacco revenue, considered in connection with the general situation, is not surprising. It is true that smuggling from Siam is difficult to prevent, but measures were taken to ascertain the arrival in Siamese border stations of suspiciously large consignments, and on receipt of this information detachments of Police were requisitioned to supplement the customs personnel and assist in patrolling the border. The fact that the smuggling cases brought before the Court (a large proportion concerned with tobacco) were over four times the number of those in 1930 tends to preclude the view that the reduction is to any large extent due to smuggling. The reduction in sugar import revenue is also a sign of the times, and that in salt import duty may possibly be due to large imports in the previous year when the amount collected was over 40% more than the estimate.

63. Increases over the 1930 revenue figures were shown in the export of betel nuts (\$3,673.62), cattle (\$141/- or 18%), fish dried and salted (\$1,024 or 35.04%) and jungle produce. The latter rose from \$386.69 in 1930 to \$3,226.97 in 1931 (over 734%). Increase in import duty over the 1930 figures is also shown in matches (\$7,800 or 47%). A tendency to smuggle this commodity was discovered in the earlier part of the year, but in the latter months this seems to have been reduced. The import duty on matches was increased from \$3/- to \$5/- per case on the 30th March, 1931. The large increase in the duty collected on jungle produce is attributable to the opening of the East Coast Railway.

64. The major decreases in values of exports were as follows:—

Durian Cake decreased by	\$6,600 or 85.6%
Bamboo & Rattanware „ „	971 or 83%
Mats & Matting „ „	1,110 or 78%
Tin Ore „ „	2,800 or 74%
Rubber „ „	1,761,840 or 60%
Cotton Sarongs, etc. „ „	7,000 or 58%
Poultry „ „	8,190 or 43.5%
Copra „ „	105,562 or 19%
Dried & Salted Fish „ „	11,500 or 10.5%

65. The value of goods increased, as compared with 1930, in the following instances:—

Cabinetware & Furniture increased from	\$60/- to \$889/-
Jewellery & Goldsmithsware „ „	145/- to 72,996
Damar increased by	21,000/- or 432%
Timber, hewn & sawn increased by	261/- or 293%
Planks „ „	500/- or 250%
Blachan „ „	1,600/- or 114%
Fresh Fruits „ „	1,000/- or 60%
Silk Sarongs „ „	430/- or 41%
Jelutong „ „	18,200/- or 29%
Arecanuts „ „	48,000/- or 22%

66. The decline shown in the Rattanware, Matting and Cotton Sarong industries is notable, whereas the Silk Sarong industry appears to have made a slight recovery. Cabinet making indicates future possibilities and the collection of damar and jelutong has increased substantially.

67. Comparative returns for the past 5 years of the principal articles of local production and of export and import are given in Appendices C. and D. respectively.

68. With a few exceptions, notably among the European owned Estates who deal direct with Singapore and Penang, and a small number of Malay and Indian cloth merchants who import goods direct from Europe and Japan, the trade of the country is entirely in the hands of Chinese who almost monopolise both the export and import business. The greater volume of the trade passes through the port of Tumpat which has a direct connection by rail with the Southern and Western districts of Kelantan, and by road, river and railway with Kota Bharu the capital. Kota Bharu itself is also connected by river as well as by road with the Eastern and Central parts of the country. In addition to Tumpat, the smaller ports of Semerak and Bachok also serve as outlets and inlets for the export and import business between Kelantan and Singapore.

69. A more vigorous administration of the Customs Department has proved very beneficial. An investigation held in February, into irregularities in connection with a case of alleged smuggling led to the retirement of a number of officers of the Department.

The Superintendent of Marine & Customs writes:—

“The report for 1931 makes melancholy reading, reflecting as it does the disastrous effect on the State of the prolonged Trade depression which has affected the whole world. Attempts have been made by increasing existing duties and levying new duties to counterbalance in some measure the loss of revenue resulting from the depression, but in spite of such efforts the revenue has fallen far below the estimate, and any examination of possible additional sources of revenue will necessarily involve consideration of the point at which increased duties curtail consumption instead of increasing revenue. A consoling feature of the situation is that officers collecting revenue begin to show some appreciation of the need for the utmost

care and diligence in the performance of their duties, and the present lesson in economy of expenditure should make for enhanced efficiency and profit if and when improved conditions eventuate."

70. The light at Kuala Besar was discontinued from the 25th of November, and the lighthouse keeper was pensioned off. The light at Tumpat was replaced by a 4th order Fixed Portlight at 60 feet elevation, visibility 9 miles, structure masonry tower, power 4730. The lighthouse has been erected on land belonging to the Railway, and an agreement has been signed between the General Manager Railways and the Superintendent of Marine & Customs, Kelantan, for leasing the land at a nominal rent of \$1/- per annum.

71. The duties of Superintendent of Marine & Customs were carried out by Mr. J. G. Crawford M. C. S. up to the 8th of January when he went on leave to England. Capt. H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., acted until the 15th of February on which date Mr. R. L. German, M. C. S., took over the department remaining in charge for the rest of the year.

72. *Chandu.* The total revenue for the year amounted to \$201,264.18 against an estimate of \$501,005.00.

The corresponding figures for 1930 were \$468,998.32 and \$581,062. respectively. The fall in revenue by 57.09% and the adverse discrepancy of 60% between actual and estimated revenue, are due to the completion of the East Coast Railway line in September and the progressive reduction of labour force on the line throughout the year. General trade depression of course also contributed to the reduction of revenue.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to \$35,408.14 being 31.1% of the estimated expenditure of \$117,525.40 of which it fell short by \$82,117.26. An expenditure reduction of \$136,999.66. or 79.5% as compared with the figure \$172,407.80 for 1930 is shewn.

No new legislation was enacted during 1931.

Twelve prosecutions were instituted and 14 persons convicted of offences under the Chandu Enactment as compared with 3 prosecutions and 9 convictions in 1930.

Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., Commissioner of Police, acted as Superintendent of Chandu in addition to his own duties from 8. 1. 31 to 14. 2. 31. Mr. R. L. German, M. C. S. was in charge of the Department from 15. 2. 31 to the end of the year.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS.

73. *Shipping and Ports.* Freight and passenger rates between Kelantan and Singapore are high, considering the shortness of the run (circa 360 miles); but otherwise, unless interrupted by rough weather, which generally takes place during the North-east monsoon, sea communications are good and regular. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at the three ports of Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak during 1931 was 122,833 as against 141,776 in the previous year, and that of sailing vessels was 93,168 as against 264,007 in 1930. Unhappily the State lacks harbours, and trade has therefore much suffered in the past during bad weather despite the maintenance at Tumpat of an efficient Tug and Lighterage service. The mouth of each of the main rivers of the State is blocked by the presence of a sand bar which cannot be removed in view of the prevalence of the monsoon in the latter part of each year.

74. Now that the East Coast Railway has been opened, however, it is hoped that the annually recurrent monsoon weather will no longer be a handicap to trade as it has proved in the past. It is understood that, since the opening of this Railway, there has been a certain amount of competition in the transport trade, the steamship companies making an all-round reduction in freight rates between Kelantan and Singapore in rivalry with the Federated Malay States Railway Department who introduced competitive rates and additional facilities for the speedy conveyance of goods overland to and from Singapore.

75. The two principal waterways of the State, the Kelantan and Golok rivers, are shallow and difficult of navigation except by small craft; and although the bulk of the heavy goods traffic between Tumpat and Kota Bharu is carried on the Kelantan river, with launches and cargo boats plying upstream for another 60 miles, all these must be of very shallow draft; when the river gets into the somewhat broken country south of Kuala Krai, the

difficulties of navigation increase so rapidly and to such an extent that only small poling boats can be used. The number of launches and boats on the register at the end of the year was 5,041 as against 5,235 at the end of 1930.

76. *Railways.* The State of Kelantan at present owns no railway line of its own; but the Federated Malay States Railway system provides railway connection not only with the Western side of the Peninsula (through Siamese Territory) touching the coast at Tumpat, but also with Singapore running through the States of Pahang, Negri Sembilan and Johore. The construction of the line known as the East Coast Railway, which was begun in 1904, was completed during the year. It was opened to traffic on the 6th September, 1931, a formal inauguration ceremony being held on the previous day at a spot near Kuala Gris. His Excellency the High Commissioner (Sir Cecil Clementi, G. C. M. G.) and His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan (Sir Ismail, K. C. M. G.) performed the opening ceremony, each driving a spike into the rails by means of silver hammers presented to them by the Railway Administration.

77. *Roads.* The total road mileage of the State at the end of the year was 203. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State, which is therefore quite adequately served in this respect. The Kelantan road system connects with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. The new road connecting Kuala Trengganu (the capital of Trengganu) with Kota Bharu, the capital of Kelantan, a distance of some 103 miles, was completed and thrown open to traffic in April, 1932. A road to provide connection with the eventual Siamese road system on the West is still under construction from the Tanah Merah Railway Station; but otherwise the Western and Southern divisions of the State remain without road communications.

78. *Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.* The number of Post Offices and Postal Agencies remained the same as in the previous year, i. e., 5 Post Offices and 10 Postal Agencies. A Post & Telegraph Office was opened at Cherang Ruku on the 21st January, 1931, but was closed down on the 25th November, 1931, on the ground of economy. All the 5 Post Offices are doing, besides the

ordinary postal work, telegraphic, Cash On Delivery, Money Order and Savings Bank business, whilst the Head Office at Kota Bharu does postal insurance in addition.

79. The Kelantan-Pahang Telegraph line known as M 13 was completed at the beginning of the year, but was not fit for communication until the 26th January, 1931. Frequent interruptions of short duration occurred during the early stage of its existence, which were due to the line being faulty in several places in the Railway section.

The opening of this line put Kota Bharu in direct telegraphic communication with Kuala Lumpur and provided great acceleration at a far cheaper rate than was formerly the case.

80. Towards the end of the year, the floods did much damage to telegraph and telephone communications and put the Kelantan-Pahang line out of action from the 18th December to the end of the year. The mid-river telegraph post at Kota Bharu was washed away on the 20th December, but a temporary operating station was immediately established at the Palekbang Railway Station and communication through Siam was maintained throughout, with the exception of a seven hours' interruption on the 31st December. Local telegraphic communication with Kuala Krai was also damaged by the floods with the result that this line was out of action for 5 days.

81. Besides the Exchanges at Kota Bharu and Tumpat, a new Telephone Exchange was opened at Kuala Krai on the 1st July, with 9 subscribers - 5 Government and 4 private, trunk calls being given free up to a maximum of 60 per month. The total number of subscribers at all the exchanges at the end of the year was 88 as against 71 at the end of 1930.

82. Insurance work was inaugurated at the beginning of the year. The total number of insured letters and parcels received was 178 with a total value of \$17,864.88, while the despatch was 491 with a total value of \$174,497.25.

83. The revenue for the year was \$65,642.93 as compared with \$97,173.61 in 1930, showing a decrease of \$31,530.68. Of this decrease \$22,035.40 was in respect of the

sale of stamps by other Departments which during the year under review was \$32,405.28 as compared with \$54,440.68 in the previous year. Other factors in this decline were the reduction of telegraph rates and a fall in Money Order transactions, which resulted in a loss of commission. The total expenditure excluding Personal Emoluments and Special expenditure was \$23,184.07 as compared with \$35,071.79 in the previous year.

84. For the convenience of travellers, Rest Houses are provided by Government at Kota Bharu, Tumpat and Kuala Krai. At these visitors can obtain meals or board and lodging at moderate rates, the inclusive rate for food charges for 24 hours being \$2.50 at Kota Bharu and Tumpat Rest Houses; but for visits for any period longer than 10 days, special permission is necessary.

85. Mr. J. G. Crawford, M. C. S., was in charge of the Posts & Telegraphs Department until the 6th January, 1931, when he went on leave and was relieved temporarily by Mr. F. J. Larard. Mr. R. L. German, M. C. S., took over the Department on the 28th January and remained in charge till the end of the year.

VII. JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

86. The laws of Kelantan are enacted by His Highness the Sultan in Council, with the advice of the British Adviser, and are in the main modelled on corresponding legislation in the Federated Malay States, but they are enacted in Malay which is the official language of the Courts. The legal Code is still incomplete, and when Kelantan law is silent the principles of English Common Law are applied.

87. The Courts as at present established are:—

The Court of Revision, consisting of His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser; the Court of the Judicial Commissioner with unlimited jurisdiction in Criminal, Probate and Civil matters as well as on the appellate side (two assessors sitting with the Judicial Commissioner in murder trials); the Courts of Magistrates of the 1st

and 2nd Class; and the Court of a Penggawa, which latter deals only with petty offences. All Muhammadan religious matters are dealt with by the Kathis' Courts, with an appeal to the Mufti.

88. The Judicial Commissioner is a Civil Service Officer with legal experience and is also the Legal Adviser. The duties of Public Prosecutor are carried out (in addition to other duties) by one of the other Civil Service Officers stationed in Kota Bharu. Except in the case of the out districts of Ulu Kelantan and Pasir Puteh, where the Civil Service District Officers try some of the more important cases, the lower courts are presided over by Kelantanese Malay Officers. Advocates and Solicitors are not admitted to practice in the Courts except by special permission.

89. The number of Criminal Assize cases was 49, as compared with 24 in 1930 and 18 in the previous year. There were 32 convictions and 11 acquittals and in 6 cases the charge was withdrawn. There were 4 charges of murder (as in 1930) and one conviction for murder and one for Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. These cases were tried with Assessors. There were 5 charges of Culpable Homicide, with 3 convictions; 13 cases of Gang-Robbery and Robbery with 10 convictions; and 12 other offences of various natures against the person with 10 convictions. There were 13 cases of offences against property with 6 convictions. The increase in cases of violence, generally connected with money, was due to prevailing conditions.

90. 110 Civil Suits were decided, as compared with 114 in 1930. Of these 8 were pending at the end of the year. Of the fresh cases, 48 were claims for cash and 23 for land. The remaining 31 were applications for foreclosure of charges, which by a recent amendment of the law are now triable by the High Court when the amount at issue is over \$1,000/-. The number of claims for money and land were therefore considerably less than in 1930, due no doubt to the depressed conditions. Claims for land were successful in 7 cases only and only 3 claims for money were entirely unsuccessful. 17 Administration cases were heard.

91. The following are the figures in regard to appeals from Magistrates:—

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

1930	..	..	..	66
1931	..	..	..	85

Of these 49 were dismissed, 21 were allowed, in 3 cases the order was amended, 5 were sent for retrial, and 7 were withdrawn. This is a decided improvement on the previous year and the Magistrates are now much more familiar with the Penal Code and Evidence Enactment both of which were new to them in 1930. The figures would have been much better were it not for the Pasir Mas Court. Of the 27 appeals from this Court only 13 were dismissed. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has now been remedied by the transfer of the Magistrate to another Department and his replacement by an officer more experienced in Court work.

92. CIVIL AND LAND COURT APPEALS.

1930	..	..	..	..	169
1931	..	..	..	..	94

Of these 60 were dismissed, 24 were allowed, in 5 cases the order was varied, 3 were sent for retrial and 2 withdrawn.

This again is a marked improvement on the previous year. 10 of the successful appeals were from the Central Court, where the Magistrate has been markedly successful in Criminal cases, but far less satisfactory in handling Civil Suits.

93. This general improvement in the work of the Magistrates is most gratifying and may possibly be due, in part, to the practice of the Judicial Commissioner giving detailed reasons for his differing from Magistrates when he has occasion to do so.

94. It is noteworthy that there was not a single Criminal Appeal from the Pasir Puteh and Bachok Courts during the year, and only 5 Civil Appeals, all unsuccessful, from Pasir Puteh, and 8 from Bachok in one of which a retrial was ordered.

95. The work of the Magistrates' Courts was well up to date at the end of the year, in spite of delays due to the flood in December in the Pasir Mas and the Central Court. At one period the Criminal work at Pasir Mas was seriously in arrears-not altogether the fault of the Magistrate. The arrears were worked off by the help of Nik Ahmad Kamil, Barrister-at-Law, son of the Dato' Perdana Mentri.

The same officer also performed most useful work in helping other Courts in the State.

96. Criminal Investigation work is still regrettably inefficient and can never be really satisfactory until taken in hand by an officer with special qualifications for Detective Investigation. A notable exception was the Kemubu Murder case in which the work of Chief Inspector Che' Hamzah and Inspector Che' Mahmud received special recognition from Government.

97. There were 36 appeals to the Court of Revision, as compared with 52 in 1930. These were appeals from the Judicial Commissioner in his original Criminal and Civil jurisdiction, and also from all Magistrates' Courts on further appeal from the High Court. 19 of them were Criminal Appeals (9 in 1930), of which 16 were dismissed; in one the order was varied, and two were pending at the end of the year. Of the 17 Civil Appeals (43 in 1930) 15 were dismissed, one was allowed (restoring the order of the Malay Magistrate), and one was pending.

There were no cases or appeals, (Civil or Criminal), pending at the end of the year in the High Court.

98. Mr. P. S. Williams, M. C. S. acted as Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner throughout the year under review. Che' Mohamed bin Baba continued to act as Registrar of the High Court and Official Translator throughout the year.

POLICE.

99. There are 26 Police Stations distributed all over the State, and the Kelantan Military Police, with the exception of the Commissioner, is entirely Malay. Captain H. A. Anderson, I. S. O., continued to officiate as Commissioner

of Police throughout the year with Tengku Mohamed Yusoff as Deputy Commissioner of Police and Adjutant and Tengku Long Abdul Rahman as Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Chief Inspector Che' Hamzah was in charge of Kota Bharu District vice Sheikh Salleh who retired on pension on the 1st April, 1931.

100. The authorised strength during the year was 441 and actual strength 368. Both their drill and musketry continued to be maintained at the highest level of smartness and efficiency. The general discipline of the force as well as its health was on the whole quite satisfactory. The Band provided by the force, which is manned entirely by locally-born Malays who have been specially instructed and trained by an Indian Bandmaster under the immediate supervision of Captain Anderson has remained as excellent as in previous years.

101. The Detective Branch, Fire Brigade, Clerical Staff and supernumeraries numbered 39 on the 31st December, 1931 as against the authorised strength of 43. The total cost of the force, excluding buildings and their upkeep was \$215,191.35 as against \$243,179 in 1930. This reduction in expenditure without loss of efficiency was most satisfactory. The amount of revenue collected by the Police Department was \$18,296.18.

102. There were 1,476 reports received by the Police of criminal offences of all classes as against 997 made by the public in the previous year. This number resulted in 1,152 arrests and 760 convictions. In the other cases the alleged offenders were either discharged or the charges made against them were withdrawn. The number of summons cases was 663 which resulted in 445 persons being convicted.

103. Of the graver offences reported to the Police there was a slight decrease during 1931, e.g. 5 murders were reported as against 9 in the previous year; in addition to this 5 cases of Gang-Robbery and 4 cases of Robbery were reported as against 8 and 9 respectively reported during the last year.

104. The number of firearms licensed during the year was 4,628 as against 4,734 in 1930. 586 dogs were registered and 1,202 destroyed.

PRISONS.

105. There are four prisons in the State, the one at Kota Bharu being both prison and convict establishment, while those at Kuala Krai and Pasir Puteh and Bachok are used only for short sentence prisoners. The Kota Bharu prison is inspected bimonthly by members of the Board of Visiting Justices.

106. The total number of convicts at the end of 1931 was 234 as compared with 186 at the end of the previous year. Admissions numbered 575 as against 523 during 1930 and discharges 479 as compared with 541 during the previous year. One convict effected his escape from the Kota Bharu prison, and 5 who were being treated at the new Hospital also escaped. 290 convicts were admitted to the convict ward at the New Hospital, Kota Bharu, during the year.

107. 33 prisoners were charged with various offences against Gaol discipline during the year as against 25 in 1930. 35 Sub-Warders had also to answer charges for minor offences.

108. As in previous years convicts were engaged daily on Conservancy work and other services; and some were also employed in digging trenches for burying empty tins and rubbish in connection with the Sanitary work of the town. The rest were employed within the Gaol walls on Laundry work, Carpentry, Chicks and Basket making etc. which produced a revenue of \$2,896.69 as against \$4,586.28 earned in 1930.

109. Captain Anderson, I. S. O., was in charge of the Prison Department as Superintendent throughout the year.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

A. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

110. Until the month of March, 1931, the European personnel of the Public Works Department comprised the

same number of officers as during 1930, viz. the State Engineer and three Assistant Engineers, one of whom being in charge of the electrical branch including the telegraph and telephone lines of the State. In March, however, the electrical branch was removed from the control of the State Engineer, and no part of the revenue or expenditure on account of that service is therefore included in this section of the report. Lt.-Col. L. C. Chasey acted as State Engineer until the 25th March when Mr. M. B. Hember, the Senior Assistant Engineer, took over the duties of that post and continued to be in charge till the return from leave of Mr. R. C. Drew on the 15th June, 1931. Mr. J. E. Wilson was Assistant Engineer in Ulu Kelantan throughout the year.

111. The expenditure for the year under all heads amounted to \$332,362.46 as against \$616,369 expended during the preceding year, showing a decrease of about 46%. The total amount of money provided for the use of the Public Works Department, including revotes and funds from loan account, was \$488,260.15 as against \$825,724/- allotted to it for 1930. Services to the value of \$140,926.19 were saved or postponed as compared with \$149,900/- put off in 1930. The unexpended balance was \$14,971.50 as compared with \$48,705/- unspent at the end of 1930.

112. The cost of European supervision including temporary allowance was \$43,280.53 or 13% of the expenditure as against 5% in the previous year.

113. 203 miles of road were upkept during the year at a cost of \$101,556.99, being at the rate of \$500.10 per mile; and 4 timber bridges were replaced by pipe culverts.

114. 16,000 square yards of road were surfaced with 2" metal and asphalt at a cost of \$1.16 per square yard, 24,600 square yards being surfaced with 2" metal and 4" block metal at a cost of \$1.40 per square yard. Almost all the asphaltting was done on the grouting system.

115. Towards the end of the year a considerable amount of damage was done by floods, 186 feet of timber bridges being washed away and necessitating replacement.

550 cubic yards of silt were deposited in the town of Kota Bharu through the floods and had to be removed before the roads and streets were put in a condition to be used again.

116. In addition to the maintenance of roads, work to the value of \$110,823.10 was done by direct labour.

117. The revenue collected, including profits on store was \$8,241.56 during the year.

118. 240 requisitions for current repairs, Minor Works, Re-attaping and Painting were dealt with.

119. A new Survey Office was erected during the year next to the Land Office in Kota Bharu. A new Light House was also built at Tumpat and the old lamp at Kuala Besar was transferred to the new building. Both these buildings were erected entirely by Malay labour.

120. 2,100 feet of main drain consisting of underground sewers together with 2,486 of branch surface drain were constructed.

Small water supplies were also constructed for Kota Bharu and Pasir Mas markets.

121. The Nal Bridge - a suspension bridge consisting of a central span of 150 feet and two side spans of 75 feet - was nearly complete at the end of the year under review. The central span with deck level 52 feet above the bed of the Sungei Nal was erected without falsework or scaffolding. The entire work, with the exception of the concrete blocks for facing the towers and the approaches, was done by direct labour. Excepting for the concrete blocks for the towers and the rivetting of the steel work, the whole work was done by Malays; it is perhaps the largest structure ever erected by them in the whole history of their race.

122. A reinforced concrete bridge to the length of 60 feet was completed at the 20th mile, Kuala Krai road, early in the year.

The Station Road, Kuala Krai, was metalled and tarred.

The earthwork of the Temangan Road, a branch from the main road to Temangan Railway Station and thence to the Kelantan River, and all the bridges save one were completed during the year.

The earthwork of a road from Tanah Merah Railway Station to the Kelantan River was also completed.

123. The system of giving out contracts for works recorded in paragraph 88 of the 1930 Report was continued with complete success. There were no cases of absconding contractors, leaving their work uncompleted and their labourers unpaid. Works were executed with reliability and with speed, at a fair price to both the parties concerned; and the labour employed, Malay in every case, was paid with regularity and promptitude and in full.

The need for continuity of this policy was stressed in the 1930 Report.

124. Kelantan has a very great asset, which is of especial value to the Public Works Department, in its supply of indigenous Malay labour. This supply is abundantly spread over the whole of the coastal plain where the chief activities in the State are located. The supply greatly exceeds the demand particularly at the present time and the Government is inundated with applications for work by labourers.

These labourers are of very good material; they are industrious and adaptable and willing to do a long day's work for a small daily wage. All the labour employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges is this local Malay labour; and it is not necessary to spend money on cooly lines and on other services, for they live in their own kampongs and look after themselves in these respects.

They also erect all buildings and they work in wood, brick or concrete construction. They have lately been responsible for such large works as the handsome new Survey Office at Kota Bharu completed in five months at a cost of just under \$50,000/- (mentioned in para: 119 above) and for the large suspension bridge over the Nal River (mentioned in para: 121 above).

The Public Works Department is very fortunate in having this large reservoir of indigenous labour seeking employment instead of having to recruit immigrant labour from another country with its attendant inconvenience and expense.

But as is well known not every one is successful in employing Malay labour. The following extract is taken from the Pahang Administration Report for 1924:—

“The personal sympathy and interest of the officer under whom the Malays are to work is an important factor and this is frequently the measure of success or failure. The ability to handle Malays well is an attribute which adds much to the value of a European officer in a Malay State; and officers who entirely lack this ability (there are some) are without a very valuable qualification for their posts in this country”.

In Kelantan it is vital that officers of the Public Works Department seconded for service in the State should be such as are in sympathy with the Government policy in this respect and should possess the qualities required for carrying it out successfully.

B. ELECTRICAL.

125. During the year the mains were extended by 4 miles, and 3½ miles of old mains rewired.

90 new consumers were connected up making a total of 217 consumers as compared with 127 in 1930.

An automatic lighting set was installed at Nilam Puri the country residence of His Highness the Sultan.

126. Revenue for the year amounted to \$30,333/- as compared with \$26,378/- in 1930. Expenditure was \$26,305/- as compared with \$32,141/- in 1930.

127. The cost of electric street lighting at Kota Bharu in 1931 was \$9,480; the rate payable to the Electrical

Department was reduced from 30 cents to 20 cents a unit from July 1st. The Kota Bharu market was provided with electric light during the year and a few small extensions in street lighting were made as funds permitted.

128. Mr. F. J. Larard was Assistant Electrical Engineer throughout the year.

IX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

129. The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (192 beds) with a second class ward and a special ward for sick prisoners; a small European Hospital; a Female Hospital (60 beds) which includes a Malay ward, a non-Malay ward, and a second class ward; a Hospital for Mental diseases with 2 Malay wards and one Female ward; and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a District Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an outdoor dispensary with an emergency ward and a quarantine camp; and at Pasir Puteh an outdoor dispensary. In addition a travelling dispensary is also maintained, which regularly visits outlying stations.

130. The larger estates in the State provide their own hospital accommodation and medical attendance for their employees.

131. The medical staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer, 2 European Medical Officers, a European Matron, 2 Nursing Sisters and a number of Asiatic assistants, including Indians Chinese and Malays.

132. Dr. J. H. Bowyer acted as Chief Medical Officer and Dr. H. B. C. Wallace was Medical and Health Officer during the absence of Dr. L. W. Evans on leave from the 7th January, 1931 to 3rd October, 1931. After the 5th October, 1931, Dr. J. H. Bowyer remained on as Medical and Health Officer, Dr. H. B. C. Wallace returning to the Straits Settlements on the 7th October, 1931. Miss M. Brebner held the appointment of Matron in charge of European Hospital and Asiatic Female Hospital throughout the year. Miss N. S. Mcmillan, Nursing Sister, went on leave on the 15th September, 1931. Dr. W. J. Geale acted as Medical Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and until the 31st May,

1931, Dr. Lim Shin Thwin assisted in Kota Bharu whenever required.

133. The total Expenditure of the Medical Department was \$199,502.50 as compared with \$209,281.18 in 1930, and the revenue collected amounted to \$10,201.77 as against \$14,799.93 collected during the previous year.

134. The only new Legislation affecting public health passed by the State Council during the year was the Lepers Enactment (No. 17 of 1931).

135. No satisfactory index of the general health of the State is available, as Birth and Death registration is still imperfect, and hospital admissions and dispensary attendances are partly dependent on other factors.

136. There was no epidemic of any infectious disease during the year and the commoner causes of ill health do not appear to have been more prevalent than usual. Malaria and pneumonia were less prevalent than in 1930. Nor has there been an epidemic of small-pox since 1912-1913 when several hundred deaths occurred, nor of cholera since 1922 when there was an outbreak which caused 400 deaths in the Northern District.

137. Malaria appears to have been definitely less prevalent than usual. There were 41% fewer cases admitted to the Kota Bharu Hospital, and 9% fewer to Kuala Krai Hospital than in 1930, while only 5 of the 26 patients admitted to the European Hospital suffered from this disease as compared with 18 out of 61 patients admitted in 1930.

138. 6,132 in-patients were treated in the different Hospitals as compared with 6,021 in 1930, and there were 114,814 attendances at the dispensaries, including the travelling dispensary, as compared with 106,812 in the previous year.

139. The admissions, deaths and death rates from the principal diseases treated at Hospitals during 1931 were as follows:—

Disease.	Number of Admissions.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Malaria	1,065	34	3.20
Ankylostomiasis	495	18	3.63
Pneumonia Lobar	107	27	25.14
Broncho Pneumonia	3	Nil	Nil
Bronchitis	204	"	"
Dysentery	110	11	.10
Syphilis	229	1	.43
Yaws	715	1	.13
Ulcers	789	3	.38
Beri-Beri	90	10	11.1

140. The travelling dispensary did very useful work during the year, visiting an average of 23 villages weekly. The total number of attendances was 56,000 as compared with 17,543 in 1930.

141. It is gratifying to record an increasing willingness by the Malays of Kelantan to avail themselves of the benefits of Western Medical Science. Very large number of them attend the travelling dispensary, and many come to the Government Hospitals as in-patients. This is a great advance from the days when they were so afraid of Western doctors that they seriously proposed to insert in the Treaty with Great Britain in 1910 a special clause providing that nothing in the Treaty should be construed as binding them to go to European Hospitals for treatment.

142. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 10,533.

143. 16 new cases of leprosy were seen during the year, but none of the sufferers were natives of Kelantan.

144. The Kota Bharu Hospital continues to be in a position to give courses of Pasteur treatment in all cases of rabies.

145. *Veterinary.* 67 cases of anthrax in cattle were diagnosed and confirmed as against 104 in the previous year. There was only one case of rabies in a dog as compared with 5 in 1930. Prophylactic inoculations of cattle and dogs

respectively against these diseases were employed, the vaccine or emulsion being supplied by the Institute for Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur.

146. There was a small outbreak of fowl cholera in March in Kota Bharu. All the infected fowls were killed and the necessary precautions taken which led to an early stoppage of the epidemic.

147. All the milch-cattle sheds, slaughter houses and markets were frequently visited by the Veterinary Inspector who gave advice whenever necessary.

148. Nine bullock cart drivers were prosecuted by the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, for cruelty to animals, and every one of them was convicted, the fines inflicted ranging from \$1/- to \$40/-.

149. *Municipal.* During the year systematic action was begun, in co-operation with the Medical and Health Officers, to prevent any further congestion of buildings in the Municipal areas. In the absence of building control in the past a condition has been reached in which houses of all kinds from shophouses to "bangsals" are crowded together with small regard for ventilation, drainage or precaution against fire. It is in fact a commercial town superimposed haphazard on a Kampong. In order to prevent this congestion from becoming worse, control of building was made stricter and the siting of proposed new buildings or extensions examined in every case. At the same time the erection of buildings without permission was dealt with by prosecution or demolition orders. By the end of the year it was becoming possible by experience gained to frame general rules for spacing of buildings in areas other than shophouse areas.

150. The problem of lessening existing congestion is proving difficult of solution. The existence of many small lots (the result of repeated subdivisions) and the tenacity of the owners provide almost insuperable obstacles to town planning. In the case of the area devastated by the fire of 1929 efforts to plan it were abandoned, and an alternative policy approved of deciding the general conditions of the new lay-out and the types of buildings to be allowed with

the help of an advisory Board appointed for that purpose, and leaving it to the owners to conform to these conditions. The appointment of the Board was not completed until the end of the year. There was, however, little pressure to rebuild.

151. The main drain in Jalan Gajah Mati was continued in 1931 and will be linked with the new Hospital in 1932. In Jalan Tok Hakim a new main drain was under construction and will be complete in 1932. The construction of a third main drain in the congested and insanitary Mosque area was approved, but construction was deferred till 1932 owing to monsoon weather. The completion of these three main drains will provide the backbone of a drainage system for the town of Kota Bharu. The subsidiary street drains to connect with them were begun in 1931 and will be carried on in 1932.

152. *Meteorological.* Rainfall at Kota Bharu was 132.72 inches, or 8.82 inches above the normal. The nine months, January to September, were all below the average, the total deficit being 22.51 inches. After the comparatively mild seasons of 1929 and 1930 the North East Monsoon broke about 23rd October with considerable force. October had a rainfall of 24 inches against a normal of 11 inches, November had 30 inches against a normal of 23 inches, and December 39 inches against a normal of 27 inches. The excess for the three months was 32 inches.

153. The mean maximum temperatures ranged from 92.3°F in April to 82.9°F in December. The highest temperature recorded was 96°F on three occasions in April and May, and the lowest 66°F on 14th March. The coolest days were 4th and 5th December when the temperature did not rise above 76°F.

X. EDUCATION.

154. On the 3rd of March, 1931, Mr. H. R. Carey was seconded from the Educational Department, S. S. & F. M. S. for work in Kelantan as Superintendent of Education and at the same time to act as Headmaster of an English School to be called the "Ismail College".

155. His appointment was of the greatest assistance not only as regards the administration of his department but also as regards the policy and aims of the Government regarding education in Kelantan. The 1930 report on the State contains some remarks on educational policy; and it is thought advisable to record them again in this report with some amplifications in the following paragraphs.

156. Kelantan is an agricultural State, and the future economic prosperity and the happiness of its people will turn largely on the maintenance of the State as an agricultural unit, and of its people as an agricultural people. As has been said elsewhere, Kelantan might well become the granary of Malaya. Accepting this supposition as a basis for argument, it follows that the majority of the people will remain workers on the land and will not therefore require a knowledge of the English language. An English education for the majority of the inhabitants will not be conducive to the happiness of the people or the welfare of the State. The State does not want its people to gravitate to the towns, to acquire a smattering of English, (such as is represented by the winning of a Junior Cambridge Certificate) and with it, a contempt for manual labour. Rather is it to be desired that the peasant be equipped mentally and physically to carry out the work of his forefathers more efficiently and with better results. The schools of Kelantan must not be dominated by a course of instruction designed for urban classes. The removal of illiteracy and the teaching of elementary agriculture together with clean and healthy methods of living must be the aim and object of all vernacular schools.

157. The schools themselves have got to be developed along essentially practical lines. The aim is that every village school should have padi land; and, with the co-operation of the Agricultural Officers of the State, pupils should learn to plant and harvest padi from selected seed and produce better crops.

Where schools have a reasonable area of land attached to them the feeding and care of cattle should become part of the school activities.

Efficient supervision is the difficulty here, and this may, therefore, be possible only when the State has some trained Asiatic staff under the Principal Agricultural Officer of the State.

158. Naturally on the agricultural side immediate results in the schools will be neither looked for nor expected; and the teaching will be given as a basis to facilitate the work of the Agricultural Department when the boys have grown to manhood and become owners of and workers on the land.

159. Schools situated on the coast should, in common with all schools, do carpentry; but in these, special stress should be laid on boat building, and of course, net making.

160. The intention to build the "Ismail College" on the lines of the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, as mentioned in paragraph 112 of the report for 1930, had to be abandoned for the time being owing to the State of Government finances. Twenty-nine acres of land had been purchased and an admirable site provided and building plans were pushed forward. But by May it was clear that the project would be a too costly one under present conditions.

161. *Vernacular Education.* The outstanding event of the year was the appointment for the first time of a European Superintendent of Education, who re-organised the Department. The State was divided into five groups, and the general administration and supervision of the Malay Schools was re-organised.

The Superintendent reports that the chief features in these schools and in the State generally were the steadily increasing interest and the enthusiasm displayed by Malays of all classes in the educational work of the State.

162. The expenditure on buildings amounted to \$500/- only, a figure which shows clearly how marked was the practical enthusiasm of the peasants, when it is remembered that 16 new schools were built and 7 enlarged. Practically all the schools are built with wooden structure, attap roof and bamboo walls.

163. Numerous applications to open schools in new districts had to be refused as there were no funds to supply staff and equipment.

164. The number of Malay Schools maintained by the State was 62 as against 60 in 1930. Of these 32 are in the District of Kota Bharu, 12 in Pasir Puteh, 10 in Bachok and 8 in Ulu Kelantan. The average enrolment for the year was 3,659, as compared with 2,824 for 1930, the average attendance being 3,040 as against 2,228 for the previous year. The percentage of attendance was 83.4 as compared with 76.6 in 1930.

165. The Majlis Ugama Islam also continued its Malay School at Kota Bharu with 541 pupils (including 117 girls) on the register at the end of the year, the number of students at the beginning of the year being only 378. The percentage of attendance was 48 as against 59 during the previous year.

166. A form of bore-hole latrine was sunk in the school grounds of 14 schools. At first they were regarded with some suspicion, but when the boys had built dindings (walls) round them, and proceeded to use them daily, the people of the kampongs asked for similar means of sanitation.

Two holes are sunk to a depth of 18 to 24 feet, and a shaped concrete slab is placed over the top of each. During the North East Monsoon 1 latrine is used for a month and then is rested for a month, whilst during the South-west Monsoon a 3 months period is considered sanitary.

In clay soil, such a device has proved to be a successful, and inexpensive way of dealing with school sanitation.

The total expenditure on such a simple sanitary device does not exceed \$2.50 per school, whilst its general health value is obvious.

167. A system of annual medical inspection of both teachers and pupils was instituted for the first time. The Travelling Dispensary visited 80% of the schools once a month.

168. Hygiene was taught in all schools. Practical application of all lessons taught was insisted upon at school. The general standard of cleanliness in the schools improved

steadily throughout the year, the Malay, as always, showing his adaptability as soon as he understood.

169. A Kelantan Boy Scouts Association was formed, being supported by private subscriptions. Three troops were raised, officered and equipped. Both on the Sports Day of the massed schools, and on Armistice Day the Scouts did excellent service.

170. Organised Schools Sports were held in all of the five group districts. Wherever playing fields were available football was played throughout the year by the boys. Schools on the coast that have no facilities for playing football have taken to Indian Clubs. Wherever rivers or the sea made it possible swimming was organised.

171. *English Education.* Owing to the absence of a Government English School in Kelantan, the practice has been to send selected boys for English education to Kuala Kangsar, Singapore and Penang. During the year under review, the financial situation rendered it necessary to curtail to a certain extent the expenses incurred by Government on account of these students by shifting part of the burden to the shoulders of their parents.

172. In addition the State now maintains 2 boys in England, i. e. Tengku Abdullah bin Tengku Hassan and Tengku Indra Petra bin Tengku Ibrahim, both nephews of H. H. the Sultan, who left for Europe in April, 1931. The former has since been admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn, London.

173. The Majlis Ugama English School continued to teach English and had 204 pupils at the close of the year, including 2 girl students. The percentage of attendance was 84 as against 89 for the previous year.

174. The total amount of money spent by Government on education during the year was \$70,031.21-distributed thus:- \$56,237.80 on schools in Kelantan; \$8,457.78 on the education of Kelantan boys attending schools in the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements; and \$5,334.63 on the education of boys in England-as compared with \$58,915.05 in 1930.

(46)

175. Other Education. The two Chinese private schools teaching boys and girls in Kota Bharu as well as other similar schools in other parts of the State continued with more or less the same number of pupils as last year.

The above remarks apply also to the various centres of free instruction given by private and unprivileged tutors in the Islamic religion and Muhammadan law that were referred to in para: 120 of the Administration Report for 1930.

176. The Superintendent of Education was appointed Registrar under the Registration of Schools Enactment No. 26 of 1930.

XI. LAND AND SURVEYS.

A. LAND.

177. Land tenure is on the basis of the Torrens Registration system and is similar to that of the Federated Malay States, grants in perpetuity and leases for a term not exceeding 100 years being issued for the larger areas of agricultural and for town lands, while Asiatic proprietors hold agricultural lands by Entry in a mukim Register. Alienated land may be re-entered on behalf of the Ruler of the State, if not cultivated in accordance with the terms of the title, or sold by public auction if the quit rent thereon remains unpaid.

178. The total acreage alienated during 1931 for agriculture was 2049 acres, of which 335½ acres were granted for the cultivation of rubber (on old application in respect of which deposits had been accepted by Government), 1290 for rice, and 423½ for miscellaneous crops.

179. Figures showing land revenue collected during the last 5 years, exclusive of Land Sales, are as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	250,845	479,616	477,223	480,065	392,655

180. The total alienated area is at present 486,437 acres, representing about 13½ per cent of the area of the State.

181. Although there is no longer much land available for alienation in the Districts of Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh, there are still large tracts of virgin jungle land which would appear to offer excellent prospects for various forms of agriculture in the Southern and Western divisions of the State.

182. District Land Offices are to be found at Kuala Krai, Pasir Puteh, Pasir Mas, and Bachok. At Kota Bharu is a combined Land and Registration Office where all grants, leases and mining titles are registered. The number of Grants for Land registered during the year was 116 as against 185 so dealt with in 1930.

183. Mr. L. Forbes M. C. S. was Superintendent of Lands and Registrar of Titles until the 24th of February, 1931, when he was transferred to the Federated Malay States. Mr. W. Linehan, M. C. S. succeeded him and remained in charge at the end of the year.

B. SURVEYS.

184. The European personnel of the Survey Department was increased by the addition of an Assistant Superintendent in charge of the field branch from the 31st January. From that date the staff consisted of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent (office), an Assistant Superintendent (field) and a Surveyor in the field.

185. The year's revenue was \$54,155/-, an increase of \$36,044/- over the revenue for 1930. The increase was accounted for by a general rise in the output of the work of all branches of the department and by the fact that more of the requisitions satisfied come under the new schedule of fees.

186. The expenditure \$117,963.62 shows a decrease of \$20,623.26. This decrease is due partly to the fact that there were no Duff surveys to be paid for, and to reduction in salaries and allowances.

187. For the purpose of comparing expenditure with revenue it is necessary to take into account the part remission of fees by Collectors and the difference between

old and new rates which totals \$36,967/- and the amount of work done free for other Departments.

188. The state of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each of the past 3 years is shown in the following table:—

Number of lots on Requisitions.							
Year.	Received	Unsatisfied on 31st December				Cancelled	Satisfied
		Awaiting Survey	Under action in office	In Land Office on Settlement	Total		
1931	2000	8406	2940	1836	13182	1020	2026
1930	2305	10132	3419	677	14228	1695	1880
1929	5351	11681	3506	313	15500	283	794

The arrears are mostly native holdings. There has been a slight drop in requisitions, and the drop in lots awaiting surveys has been due to increase in output over receipts and to cancellations from lots awaiting survey.

189. The cost and output in the field branch is given in the table below:—

Year.	Cost of Field Ex-Supervision	Output of Work			Average effective staff
		Lots	Acres	Chains	
1931	41299	2873	12830	54634	10. 6
1930	34864	2332	37931	29686	8.9
1929	37164	2846	14942	43346	9.7

The increase in output is due to better and closer supervision of the Field Staff and an increase of 1.7 in the effective strength. The output would have been much better, but for the fact that 2 Assistant Surveyors were engaged for 9 months of the year clearing up queries on old work done prior to June, 1930. Over 200 of these lots had to be completely resurveyed. None of this work appears in the above table as it has been counted as surveyed in previous years.

190. One trigonometrical point was fixed on Bukit Ulu Ayer Tapis to fix the position of a mining lot in this locality and to break the standard traverse which is to be run up the Sungei Pergau from its Kuala to Bukit Jeli.

191. The cost and output of the office branch are summarised in the following table:—

Year.	Cost of Office branch	Number of lots on 31st December.						Average effective Staff		
		Computed	Plan drawn	Title prepared	Awaiting computation	Awaiting drafting	Awaiting Settlement	Computers	Draftsmen	Others
		A	A							
1931	19464	4491	3213	3213	540	2400	1836	5.7	6.9	15.9
1930	17349	2770	2280	2280	2247	1172	677	6.0	7.0	14.9
1929	15715	1157	877	895	2800	704	313	5.3	-	18.0

The Superintendent reports that the large increase of over 60% in output by the computing branch is due to increased efficiency by closer supervision and the vastly improved quality of work done by the field staff. The work now being sent in from the field is easy to follow with practically no queries, and all surveyors send in computations with their work. This means a big saving of time to the computing branch.

192. Although the arrears in the drafting branch increased from 1172 to 2400 lots, the actual increase in output amounted to over 40%. The increase in arrears is due to the big increase in output by the computing branch. There has been no increase in the effective strength of the latter branch; but the better quality of field work and increased efficiency account for the increased output.

The drafting branch work suffered the serious handicap of being without an experienced Chief Draftsman throughout the year, owing to the financial situation.

193. The health of officers throughout the year was poor. Malaria was the main cause. The Chief Draftsman and two other draftsmen were retired during the year on medical board. The cost of illness in the field branch was

\$1,874/- and office \$1,232/- as against \$868/- and \$747/- respectively for the previous year. Floods and weather did not hamper work any more than in previous years.

194. Classes for the field staff were held during the latter half of December under Mr. W. P. Aylward, Assistant Superintendent (Field) assisted by Mr. W. H. Jansen, Special Grade Technical Subordinate.

195. A large new Survey Office costing just under \$50,000/- was completed during October. The building is on all sides admitted to be a handsome one; and it is to the credit of all concerned that it was completed with entirely Malay labour. Another creditable fact to both the contractor and the Malay labour is that from start to finish it took only 5 months to prepare the site and to erect the building.

The Survey Department moved into it on the 13th of October. In December already it was clear that the building of this office had justified itself, for in the floods of that month the water was 3 feet deep in the strong room of the old office; and if the valuable Survey records had still been there they would have been in danger of considerable damage if not of actual destruction. The Superintendent also reports that the new office gives far greater facilities for closer supervision and therefore increased efficiency.

196. Mr. L. D. Meyer, Ag: Superintendent, was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Mr. M. F. Cameron, Surveyor on Agreement, was in charge of the office; and Mr. W. P. Aylward, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the field branch from the 31st of January. Mr. F. Miles, Surveyor on Agreement, was employed on field work until September when he was succeeded by Mr. C. C. Irving.

XII. LABOUR.

197. Indian Labour, chiefly Tamil and Telugu, was employed on European rubber estates and to a large extent on construction and open lines for the Federated Malay States Railways. Large gangs of Chinese and a fair number of Northern Indians also worked on the East Coast line, the construction of which was completed in September, 1931.

Many of the European estates also employ Malay tappers and also Malays and Chinese on contract. The Kelantan Public Works Department and other Government Departments employ Kelantanese labour exclusively.

198. Returns received under section 43 of the Indian Immigration Enactment show the following number of South Indian labourers employed at the end of the last 5 years:—

1927	..	..	..	6129
1928	..	..	..	5280
1929	..	..	..	5355
1930	..	..	..	4247
1931	..	..	..	1432

199. The number of Indian labourers on estates decreased by 1,070 during the year and the number employed by the Railway after the completion of the East Coast Railway was reduced by 1,745.

200. With the further fall in the price of rubber, more estates closed down and those still carrying on reduced their labour forces considerably. Many fit labourers were consequently thrown out of employment, and 931 adult labourers, 287 minors and 88 infants were sent to Penang for repatriation to India. 58 decrepits were sent through the Chief Medical Officer, Kelantan, from the State Hospital at Kota Bharu. 1,800 labourers from the Construction Department in the East Coast Railway were provided with free passes by the F. M. S. R. Department to ports of embarkation.

201. There was no recruiting during the year.

202. The number of local engagements under section 22 of the Indian Immigration Enactment was 727 as compared with 2,037 in 1930, a decrease of 64%.

203. The number of deaths among Southern Indians employed on estates and Railways was 41 as compared with 113 in the previous year.

The following table shows the death rate in the past 4 years:—

Year	Average population.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per mille.
1928	5911	244	41.28
1929	5300	139	26.23
1930	4957	113	22.80
1931	2931	41	13.94

204. The deaths were due to the following diseases:-

Malaria	..	..	9
Pneumonia	..	..	12
Dysentery	..	..	3
Influenza	..	..	5
Other causes	..	..	12

205. Health generally remained good and with the high standard of anti-malarial work still maintained on the estates employing immigrants it is hoped that the death rate will continue to decline.

206. The standard wages prescribed in the Ulu Kelantan District, where all European estates which employ Indians are located, were 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women.

207. Civil proceedings were instituted on six occasions against employers for the recovery of wages due to Indian labourers. The amounts recovered were disbursed to the labourers concerned.

208. Generally speaking housing and sanitary conditions were good during the year. Almost all the estates maintained their own hospitals and dispensaries with necessary drugs stored. The Dressers employed on estates are required to pass an approved standard and undergo examinations in Kota Bharu. They are under the Medical control of Dr. W.J. Geale.

In addition the Government Health Officer visited periodically all estates employing Indian labour. Serious cases are sent to the Government Hospital at Kuala Krai and the State Hospital at Kota Bharu.

209. There are Post Office Savings Banks in Kuala Krai and Nal. Some estates also keep "Coolie Deposit Accounts", to enable labourers to send remittances to India. The majority of the labourers have their savings in cattle, goats and sheep or in the form of jewellery.

210. Seven estate toddy shops, as compared with 30 in 1930 were licensed on the one-fifth system, that is to say, one fifth of the gross takings is paid into Government revenue and the balance of profits after deducting the expenses of running the shops is paid into a fund which is expended for the benefit of the labourers on the estate. There were no serious complaints of drunkenness among estate labourers brought to the notice of the Labour Department during the year.

211. The interests of non-Indian labourers have been looked after by the Labour Department under the labour (non-Indian) Enactment. This has entailed considerably more work than in previous years, principally in connection with wages claims. Action was taken in 32 cases involving claims amounting to \$6,385/- and affecting the interests of 283 employees during the year.

212. During November and December 125 Chinese labourers were repatriated to China at Government expense. 74 decrepits were sent by the Chief Medical Officer from the State Hospital. The total cost of repatriating immigrant labour (Indian and Chinese) was \$8,443.02.

213. Two gold-mines started operations in the Ulu Kelantan district during the latter part of the year, employing mostly Chinese with a few Northern Indians and Malays. Several other gold-mines are likely to be opened in 1932. Should gold-mining develop as the present activity indicates, legislation on the lines of Chapter XIV of the F. M. S. Labour Code will have to be considered.

214. No fresh legislation affecting labour was enacted during the year.

215. The agent of the Government of India in Malaya, Rao Sahib M. Kunhiraman Nair, visited Kelantan on the 25th August, 1931, and inspected several estates.

216. The District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, officiated as Controller of Labour throughout the year and Mr. M. Michael officiated as Extra Assistant Controller of Labour.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

217. His Highness the Sultan enjoyed generally good health throughout the year.

His Highness presided at all of the forty-one meetings of the State Council except on 6 occasions when His Highness the Raja Kelantan deputised for him.

At the end of April His Highness paid a brief visit to Penang in order to see off Tengku Abdullah and Tengku Indra Petra, two nephews of His Highness, who sailed by the P. & O. s. s. "Rajputana" for education in England.

218. His Excellency the High Commissioner visited Kelantan on the 5th and 6th of September on the opening of the East Coast Railway. After the opening ceremony near Kuala Gris on September the 5th His Excellency proceeded to Kota Bharu where a State banquet was given in his honour at the Balai Besar the same evening. On the next evening His Excellency boarded the Sea Belle for the return journey to Singapore.

219. His Majesty the King on the occasion of his birthday bestowed the Imperial Service Order on Captain H. A. Anderson, Commissioner of Police. Captain Anderson has been over 19 years in command of the Kelantan Military Police, which now consists entirely of Malays whose smartness is recognised with admiration throughout the Malay Peninsula. The force as it is at present and its excellent military band composed entirely of Malays are the creation solely of their Commissioner, Capt. Anderson. His Excellency presented the insignia to Capt. Anderson on 5th September at a ceremony held in the Balai Besar, and the presentation was witnessed by His Highness the Sultan and the leading members of the European and Malay Communities in the State.

220. In November a very handsome new mosque at Kota Bharu was completed at a total cost of \$372,395/-. The auditorium has a floor of Italian marble and measures 116 feet by 62 feet. It is surrounded by a verandah 20 feet wide and is 25 feet high to ceiling. The total area of the building is 10,600 square feet. The exterior is embellished by four towers 70 feet high. Electric lighting is provided throughout. The building was commenced in 1921.

221. Towards the end of December serious floods occurred along the valley of the Kelantan River and its main tributaries above Kuala Krai. On December the 16th as the result of heavy rain in the Ulu the Kelantan River rose 23 feet at Kuala Krai. During the succeeding days the rain continued until the water remained stationary at 53 feet above normal on the 20th of December. The most serious damage done was to the Railway line. The Peel bridge over the Galas River at Kemubu was destroyed, and the permanent way washed away in many places. The temporary village of Kemubu composed of very flimsy structures was swept away. Communication by railway with Siam which had been temporarily interrupted was re-opened on the 23rd of December; but the damage to the line between Kuala Krai and Pahang was such that several months would be required to restore it. Communication with Kuala Krai by road was interrupted for a few days only.

Energetic action by the District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, by the staff working under him and by certain members of the public who volunteered their services was successful in maintaining order and in relieving distress. Great credit is due to the District Officer for his leadership, and to all the others concerned.

There were five human casualties. The damage done to padi has turned out to be much less than was expected.

222. The number of officers of the Malayan Civil Service seconded to the State remained at 6 as in the previous year. Their appointments were:---

(56)

- (a) British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan;
- (b) Judicial Commissioner and Legal Adviser, Kelantan;
- (c) Assistant Adviser, Superintendent of Lands and Registrar of Titles, Kelantan;
- (d) State Treasurer and District Officer Kota Bharu and Pasir Puteh;
- (e) District Officer, Ulu Kelantan, and Controller of Labour;
- (f) Superintendent Marine and Customs. Superintendent of Chandu, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs. Public Prosecutor and Auditor.

223. Mr. A. S. Haynes went on leave on the 29th April and Capt. T. P. Coe, M. C., acted as British Adviser from the 4th of May until the 24th of December.

Mr. A. S. Haynes returned from leave and resumed duty as British Adviser on the 26th of December.

A. S. HAYNES, **M.C.S.**

*BRITISH ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF KELANTAN.*

THE RESIDENCY,
KOTA BHARU,
KELANTAN.
14th May, 1932.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE

LIABILITIES					
DEPOSITS:—				\$	\$
District Office, Ulu Kelantan	...			19,974	
District Office, Pasir Puteh	...			2,327	
Courts, Kota Bharu,					
Tumpat & Pasir Mas	...	...		7,018	
Police, Sundry	...	...	...	216	
Customs, Sundry	...	...	...	1,732	
Land Office, Kota Bharu	Sundry	...		24,218	
" " " " Survey	...			10,717	
" " Pasir Mas	Sundry	...		17,835	
" " " " Survey	...			2,558	
Post Office Money Order	...	...		2,876	
Kelantanese at Mecca	...	...		1,228	
Pawn-broking Farm	...	...		14,960	
Toddy Shops	...	...	...	483	
Clerks Security	...	...	...	820	106,962
FINES AND REWARD FUND:--					
Police	...	...	...	225	
Prisons	...	...	...	9	
Clerks	...	...	...	311	
Customs	...	...	...	9	554
CONTRIBUTIONS:—					
W. & O. Pensions Enactment	...			363	
Rubber Research Institute	...			4,231	4,594
Suspense Account	...	...	...	17,975	17,975
					130,085
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	...				495,657
					625 742
Loans:--					
S. S. Consolidated Loan (at 2%)	...			4,680,684	4,680,684
F. M. S. Duff Loan (at 2%)	...			300,000	300,000
S. S. Loan 1931 (at 4%)	...			450,000	450,000
					5,430,684

A.

STATE OF KELANTAN AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

ASSETS.			
BALANCES:—			
		\$	\$
Cash:- Sub-Treasury, U. Kelantan ...		12,816	
" " P. Puteh ...		4,687	
" " P. Mas ...		2,281	19,784
Bank:- State " (Merc:Bk:) ...		80,275	
" " (Chtd: Bk:) ...		420	
Sub-Treasury, U. K. (Merc:Bk:) ...		3,950	
" " P. P. " " ...		7,899	
" " P. M. " " ...		5,168	
Less unexpended balance of S. S. Loan drawn on development account ...		97,712	
		30,731	66,981
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—			
P. W. D. Store and Factory Account		15,700	
Post Office Postal Order Account ...		900	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan ...		450	
Malayan Arts & Crafts ...		1,800	
Towkay Teh Boon Ti (Rice Account)		2,300	21,150
LOANS:-			
Purchase of Motor Car ...		5,062	
Subordinates ...		39,534	
Dato' Kaya Pati ...		30,000	
Syed Hussin ...		15,000	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja ...		25,000	
H. H. the Raja Kelantan ...		1,400	
Majlis Ugama Islam ...		137,502	
Clubs ...		4,471	
Al-Asasiyah Press ...		1,500	
Special Loans ...		30,082	
Late Dato' Bentara Stia ...		116	239,667
INVESTMENTS:—			
	s. d		
8000 D. D. C. L. shares (at 2. 3) ...		7,714	
£25,000 - 5% War Loan (1929 - 1947) at 95 $\frac{1}{8}$) ...		205,446	
Merc. Bank Fixed Deposit ...		15,060	228,160
			625,742
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...			495,657
Unexpended balance of S. S. Loan drawn on devel. Account ...			30,731
Balance to the Debit of the State ...			4,904,296
			5,430,684

L. H. GORSUCH, M. C. S.
State Treasurer,
KELANTAN.

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APPENDIX B.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Warrant No.	Service.	Estimates.	Spent till 31.12.31
		\$	\$
	Electrical Installation, K. B. etc	250,000	8,104.48(a)
	Completion of Sungei Nal Bridge	54,000	49,717.87
	Tanah Merah Station Road ..	3,000	3,015.50
	Temangan Road	26,000	16,827.66
	Construction of Kelantan - Pahang Telegraph Line	9,346	2,397.35
1/31	Purchase of Telephone Materials	3,600	3,598.16
	Repoling and Rewiring Telegraph Line Kota Bharu - Kuala Krai	19,800	19,777.54
	Telegraph Line Kota Bharu - Kuala Krai	2,700	2,690.04
	Telephone Line Kota Bharu - Kuala Krai	4,050	3,497.95
2/31	Metalling and Tarring Station Road, Kuala Krai	4,000	2,813.44
	Tarring Roads	15,000	11,926.60
3 & 12/31	Irrigation of Rice Lands ..	8,000	7,830.42
4/31	Concrete Drains, Kota Bharu Pasir Mas etc.,	6,000	5,648.81
	Main Drain, Jalan Tok Hakim ..	10,000	8,973.83
5/31	Conversion of the main Trunk Road into an "All-Weather Road"	16,800	14,916.18
6/31	Improvement of the Pasir Puteh Cherang Ruku Road	15,500	4,204.68
7/31	New Survey Office	50,000	49,593.06
8 & 9/31	New Lamp for Light House at Tumpat	2,000	1,980.00
10/31	Purchase of 4 Water Tanks for Kota Bharu New Market ..	500	402.76
11/31	Report on Irrigation by Mr. C. D. Gee	1,260	1,260.00(b)
13/31	Relief Work	1,000	92.33
		<u>502,556</u>	<u>219,268.66</u>

(a) Main scheme deferred.

(b) To be charged to Colonial Development Fund Grant.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Stated	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		How Stated	1931.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
1.	Rubber	Pikuls	98,327	7,796,450	95,004	4,030,150	135,127.54	5,732,427	122,179.89	2,919,143	Tons	6,384.05	1,157,303
2.	Copra	"	82,521	674,814	150,414	1,362,412	122,187.53	941,482	89,976.00	555,419	"	6,497.82	449,857
3.	Betel Nut	"	14,698	96,910	54,722	382,059	26,194.00	197,283	25,776.00	210,214	"	1,855.91	258,341
	(a) Dried	"	...	1,502	...	2,000	...	237	...	306	"	...	577
	(b) Fresh	"	...	47	123	912	1.33	11	46.65	271	"	...	...
4.	Rice & Padi	Pikuls	...	653	...	127	...	432	...	286	Tons	...	...
5.	Timbers and Planks	Nos.	1,973	108,752	848	29,849	870.00	44,976	240.00	8,635	Nos.	171	1,044
6.	Cattle	"	...	12,481	...	12,481	...	13,237	...	5,140	"	...	7,430
7.	Jungle Produce	"	...	128,352	12,784	127,819	15,772.17	188,568	9,461.99	109,641	Tons	820.64	25,931
8.	Fish	Pikuls	12,832	128,352	12,784	127,819	15,772.17	188,568	9,461.99	109,641	Tons	820.64	98,136
9.	Poultry	Dozens	6,480	25,915	3,747	14,990	4,738	22,953	4,312	18,831	Nos.	31,808	10,641
10.	Tin-Ore	Pikuls	59	6,500	71	6,014	27.60	1,785	56.94	3,799	Tons	1.35	959
11.	Gold	Ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...
12.	Textile	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...
	(a) Silk	Kodis	532	53,201	243	22,278	121	10,653	8	1,044	"	...	1,578
	(b) Cotton	"	...	13,220	...	41,150	...	28,205	...	26,105	"	...	23,296

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Stated	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		How Stated	1931.	
			Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$		Quantity.	Value.
1.	Fish	Pikuls	3,800	49,378	2,217	26,609	3,389.66	45,976	4,744.00	44,343	Tons	205,08	16,349
2.	Rice	"	236,705	1,656,937	334,478	2,341,412	219,108.25	1,511,017	228,269.00	1,382,400	"	8,221.29	528,388
3.	Benzine	Gallons	226,512	226,512	270,936	270,300	394,597.00	307,380	526,273	263,631	Gln.	213,726	115,863
4.	Petroleum	Cases	64,230	366,095	73,073	398,979	75,547.00	415,509	46,039	185,156	"	319,367	109,001
5.	Textile (all Kinds)	"	"	639,943	"	703,184	"	861,265	"	576,561	"	"	413,470
6.	Machinery	"	"	71,575	"	131,524	"	41,981	"	32,613	"	"	13,916
7.	Motor Vehicles	"	"	106,038	"	31,220	"	62,013	"	112,584	"	"	25,365
8.	Cement	Casks	12,453	74,716	23,797	119,695	17,127	88,920	32,014	148,352	Tons	1,205	25,256
9.	Timber & Planks	"	"	106,642	"	46,163	"	18,360	"	"	"	"	26,205
10.	Drugs & Medicine	"	"	67,459	"	148,849	"	142,327	"	85,805	"	"	52,832
11.	Bread & Biscuits	"	"	45,600	"	57,203	"	43,406	"	28,559	"	"	17,293
12.	Curry Stuffs	"	"	30,828	"	52,383	"	27,341	"	30,412	"	"	16,937
13.	Wheat Flour	Pikuls	14,352	100,464	9,146	91,665	9,204.26	91,894	11,226.00	70,578	Tons	523.23	49,788
14.	Tinned Milk	Cases	18,964	208,606	17,957	210,407	20,743	161,162	20,764	201,152	Cases	13,645	127,925
15.	Sugar	Pikuls	18,444	239,772	9,751	121,151	22,256.51	177,888	20,807.28	120,994	Tons	979.77	75,458
16.	Tobacco (all Kinds)	"	"	492,626	"	532,885	"	693,401	"	403,287	"	"	311,892

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